Gifts You Can Make Yourself

ILLUSTRATED

A SELECTION OF DELIGHTFUL GIFTS WHICH
CAN BE MADE AT HOME FOR EVERYONE

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GIFTS FOR CHILDREN

Contents

GIFTS FOR THE HOUSE

Patchwork Bedjacket

MADE FROM ODD SQUARES OF SILK

MATERIALS

2 sheets wadding (each 18 ins. by 36 ins.)
About 124 scraps of silk or cotton material, each 3 ins. square.
1 yd. silk or cotton material for lining.
1 yd. ribbon 1½ ins. wide.

Tack together two sheets of wadding to form a 36-in. square. From this cut a circle 36 ins. in diameter, and from its centre cut out a small circle, 7 ins. in diameter, for the neck. Spread the large wadding circle out flat, and with pins mark a segment 24 ins. across at the outer edge and 5 ins. wide at the neck edge. Cut out this segment, and the exact shape for the bedjacket is left, as shown in Diagram.

From the scraps of material cut about 124 3-in. squares. Fold the wadding shape in half and mark the centre of the back with a tacking thread. Beginning at the neck edge on this centre back line tack a row of fabric squares diamond-wise with the points just overlapping. With a warm iron press narrow turnings on two adjacent sides of each of the remaining fabric squares. Working left and right of the first row of patches, arrange these squares on the wadding shape, tacking the turned-in edges of each patch over the raw edges of its neighbouring ones, and keeping the corners as sharp as possible.

When the entire surface of the wadding shape has been covered in this way, machine along all the tacked edges; then run lines of machine-stitching down and across the shape through the centres of the squares to give a quilted effect. Trim away all surplus material from the edges of the shape and take a ½-in. turning round the outside edge and along both fronts. Herringbone this turning on the wadding side and press lightly.

Cut the shape of the bedjacket again in lining material and tack this in place. Slip-stitch it round all the edges and, in order to prevent it dropping on the bias, run three or four lines of slip-stitching from the outer edge to the neck edge.

Bind the neck edge with a 2-in. wide strip of wadding and cover the binding with ribbon, leaving surplus ribbon at both ends to tie at the front of the neck.
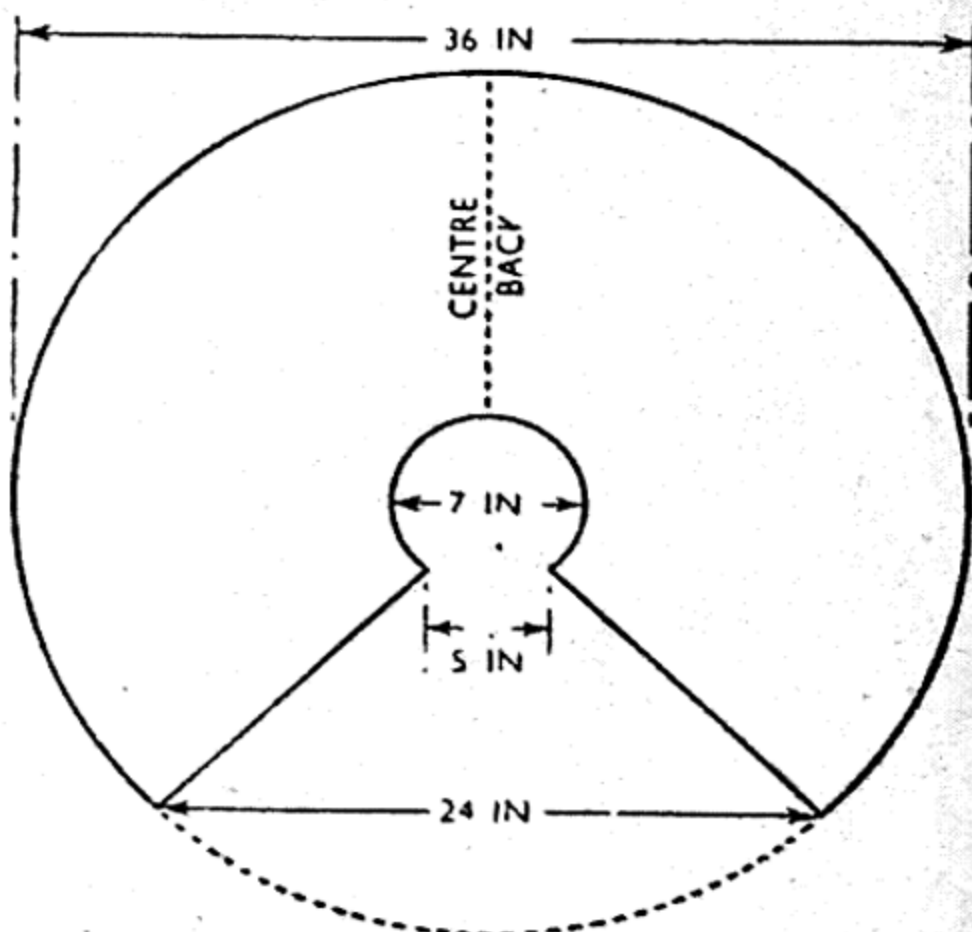
FOR BIG SISTER. *This dainty little padded patchwork bedjacket can be worn as a cape or given sleeves by stitching together three inches of the outer edges midway between the fronts and the shoulder line.*

FOR MOTHER AND DAUGHTER. *Simple to make* **from only two yards of** *material . . . these attractive . . . with their heart-shaped bodices and pockets. . . . . make charming and practical gifts.*

Aprons to Match

MADE FROM TWO YARDS OF MATERIAL

MATERIALS

2 yds. 36-in. wide checked gingham (navy and white).
8 yds. white ric-rac braid.
7 yds. red ric-rac braid.
4 small buttons.

MEASUREMENTS

To fit average size woman : child 7/8 years old.

Open the gingham out to its full width and follow the diagram to cut the pieces for both aprons thus :—

A. 24 ins. deep by 28 ins. wide. Skirt of woman's apron.

B. 2 strips each 24 ins. long by 4 ins. wide. Waistband of child's apron.

C. 16 ins. deep by 22 ins. wide. Skirt of child's apron.

D. 11 ins. by 11 ins. Bib of woman's apron.

E. 2 strips each 5 ins. wide by 32 ins. long. Waistband of woman's apron.

F. 8 ins. by 8 ins. Bib for child's apron.

G. 4 ins. by 4 ins. Pocket for child's apron.

H. 5 ins. by 5 ins. Pocket of woman's apron.

The remainder of the material is then cut into bias strips as shown in the diagram, three 2-in. wide strips for shoulder straps and frills on the child's apron, four 3-in. wide strips for same on woman's apron and three 1½-in. wide strips for frills on both pockets.

Both aprons are made up in exactly the same way. Turn in narrow hems down the sides of the skirts and deeper ones along the bottoms. Gather the top edges of the skirts with strong running threads, up to about 18 ins. in the
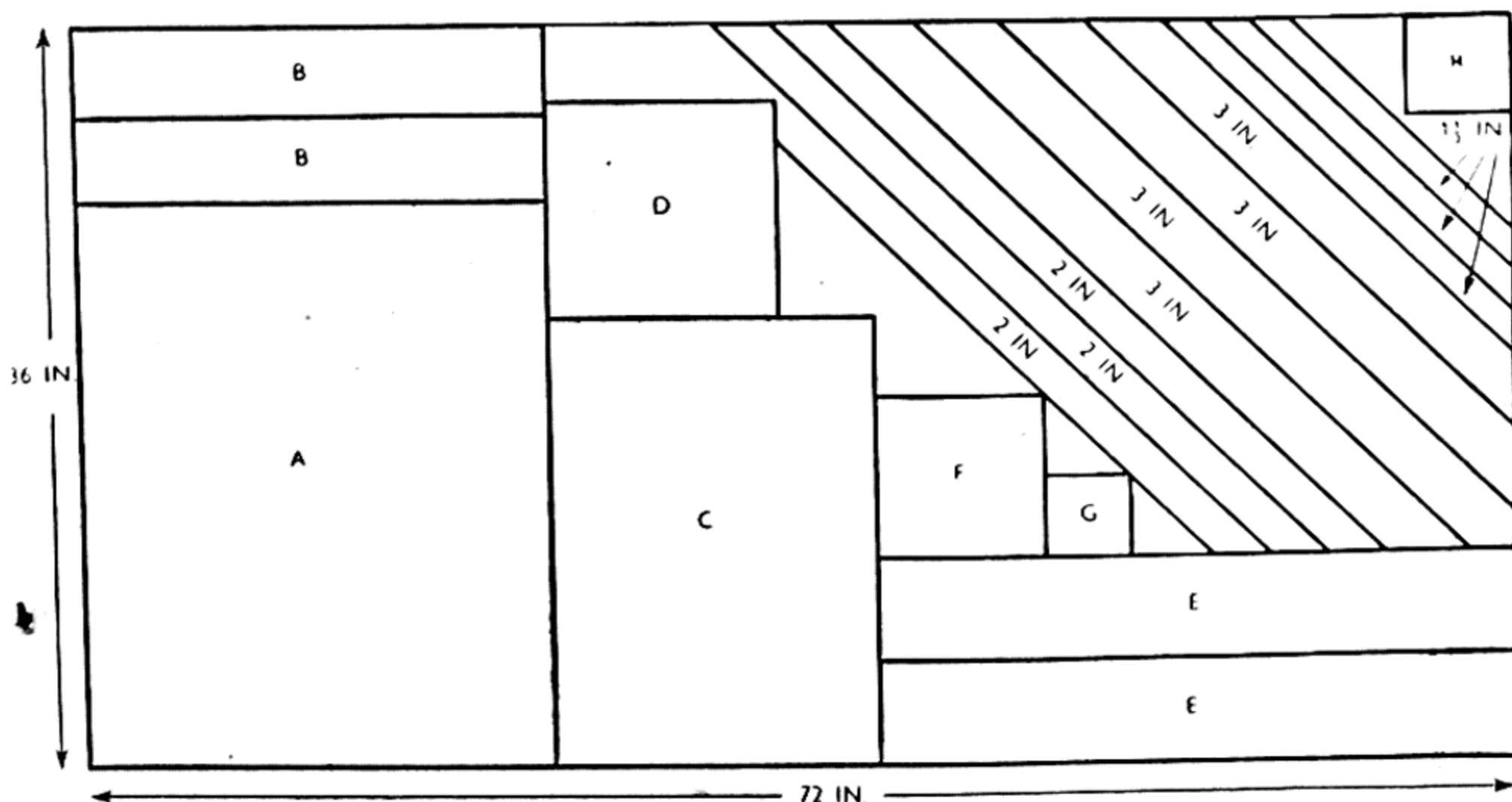
case of the woman's apron; 14 ins. for the child's. Join the waistband strips, fold them lengthways and stitch, leaving the necessary space open in the centre of each to take the skirt gathers. Set the skirts into these spaces and stitch. Cut the ends of the waistbands into points and stitch.

Take the two squares for the bibs (D and F) and cut these into heart-shapes (try first with a piece of paper to ensure getting good shapes), then turn the edges of these heart-shapes and tack.

Join bias strips of material together for the frilled edging of the bibs. For the woman's bib you will need about 2 yards of 3-in. width, and for the child's about 48 ins. of 2-in. width. Hem one edge of each strip and gather the other edge. Beginning at the lower point of the heart, tack the frills under the turned-in edge and then machine-stitch. Stitch the lower point of the heart-shapes over the centre of the waistbands. Make up the pockets (G and H) in the same way as the bibs, using the 1½-in. wide bias strips for the frills, and stitch in position.

Bias-cut strips make the shoulder straps, two 26-in. lengths of 3-in. width for the woman's apron, two 18-in. lengths of the 2-in. width for the child's. Hem both edges of each strap, stitch one end under the top curve of the bib each side, hem the other end in a point and make a buttonhole 1 in. from end.

Cross the straps over and sew buttons on waistbands. Trim frills and skirts with rows of ric-rac braid in two colours.

Knitting Apron

FOR HOLDING WOOL AND NEEDLES

MATERIALS

¾ yd. of 36-in. wide material.
1⅜ yd. bias binding in two colours.

Fold the material in half, selvedge to selvedge, and cut off the piece for the apron, 22 ins. wide, following the diagram. mark points A 7 inches from the centre along the fold and points B 7 ins. from the fold along each side. Cut along line A to B, make seam and press. Finish opposite side the same way.
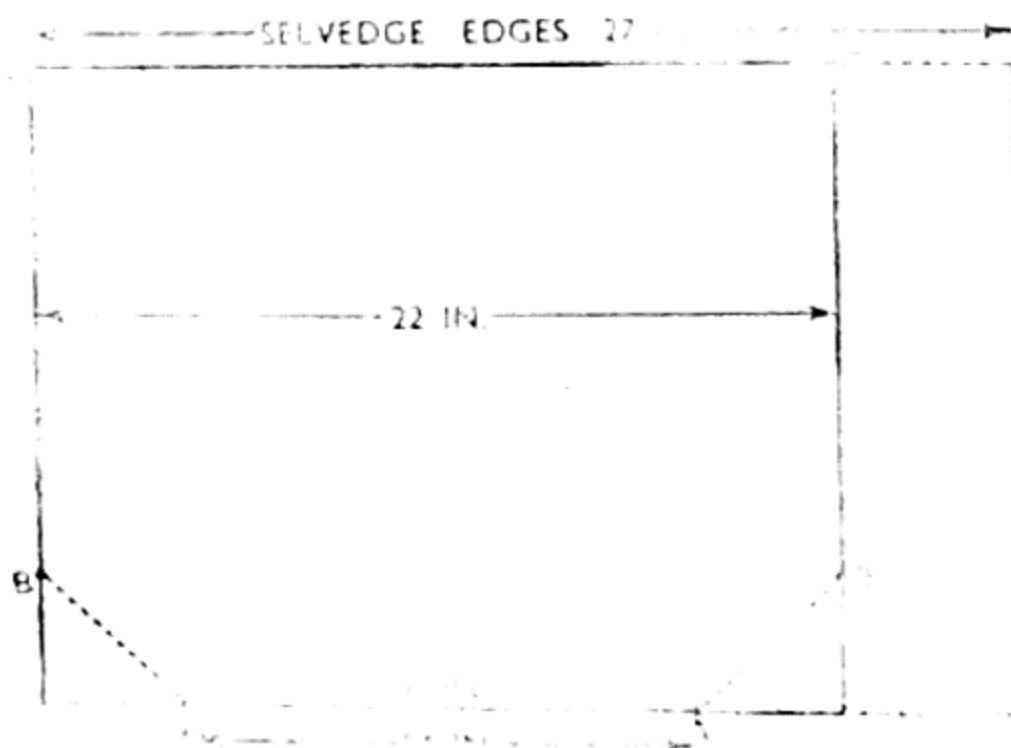
Commencing at the selvedge point C bind the straight edge down to point B and back to the selvedge point C in one continuous line. Add a second binding on the edge of the first. Complete the opposite side in the same way.

The remaining strip of material will be 5 ins. wide. Cut this in two, lengthways and join to make a strip 2½ ins. wide by 72 ins. long for the waistband. Fold this strip in half, right sides facing, machine along the edges, mitreing the ends, and leaving 12 ins. in the centre unstitched. Gather the two selvedge edges of the apron together and draw up with a running thread to about 12 ins. Set the apron into the centre of the waistband, stitch and press carefully.

SELVEDGE EDGES 27

22 IN.

FOR MOTHER. *A gaily patterned knitting bag cleverly disguised as an apron. The material is folded to form a large bag and the double thickness set into a waistband. Work is placed in pockets thus formed.*

Gilt-studded Handbag

IN DIAMOND-QUILTED SUEDE

MATERIALS

Medium-size suede skin.
½ yd. of silk for lining.
½ yd. of tailoring canvas or stiffened muslin.
Sheet of wadding.
1 doz. gilt studs.
8-in. or 9-in. zip fastener.

From the best portion of the suede skin cut an oblong 19 ins. long by 12 ins. wide, and put this on one side for the outer covering of the bag. From the remaining pieces of the suede cut two gussets each 9 ins. long by 3½ ins. wide and two handles each 11 ins. long by 3½ ins. wide.

Take the two gusset pieces and trim off the corners at one end of each, to give a curved shape. Cut these gusset shapes again in lining and tack suede and lining together, right sides outside. Along the straight top of each gusset turn in suede and lining together and slip-stitch neatly. Now cut a piece of canvas 18 ins. deep by 11 ins. wide for the foundation of the bag, also cut a piece of lining the same width but 19 ins. deep.

Stitch the long sides of the foundation canvas to the raw edges of the gussets with the suede inside and the lining outside. Turn in the long edges of the lining and hem down over these seams. Then turn the top edges of the lining over the top edges of the canvas and tack. Now turn the whole inside out and the foundation of the bag is complete.

The zip fastener is inserted next. Cut two strips of lining each 1¼ ins. wide and 11 ins. long. Turn in the edges and stitch one long side of each to the zip fastener and the other three sides of each to the lining of the bag so that the zip fastener is suspended between back and front of the bag.

The outer covering of the bag is the next step. For this cut a piece of canvas 18 ins. long by 11 ins. wide and a sheet of double wadding the same size. Tack the canvas, wadding and suede together so that half an inch of suede extends on each side, top and bottom. Turn over this extra ½ in. and stitch to the canvas.

Now quilt this outer cover in large diamonds, leaving 1 in. plain right across the centre, for the base of the bag. Where the lines of machine stitching cross put in a gilt stud.

When this covering is finished place it in position over the canvas foundation already made, pinning it from the inside. Now slip-stitch the edge of the suede gusset about ¼ in. inside the edge of the quilted outer cover.

Take the pieces of suede for the handles, cut one end of each to a point and cut the same shapes in the lining materials. Turn in the edges of the lining and suede, right sides outside, tack them together and machine them all round.

Insert these handles between the lining and the outer covering along the centre of the top of the bag and stitch firmly in place. Hem down the lining to the suede outer cover right along the top edge. Overlap the pointed ends of the handles (as shown in the illustration) and bind them round with a narrow strip of the suede to make a mock bow.

Grecian Nightdress

GRACEFUL AND LOVELY

MATERIALS

3 yds. 36-in. wide material.
Scraps of contrasting material for trimming.

MEASUREMENTS

To fit average size.

For the main part of the nightdress cut two pieces of 36-in. material each 1¼ yards long (or a few inches longer if the nightdress is for a tall person). Putting selvedge to selvedge, seam both sides of the nightdress. Mark the centre front and cut down about 3 ins. from the top edge A to B on Diagram. With a tacking thread mark the waistline across the front of the nightdress, about 8 ins. from the top edge C to D on Diagram. From points E and F,
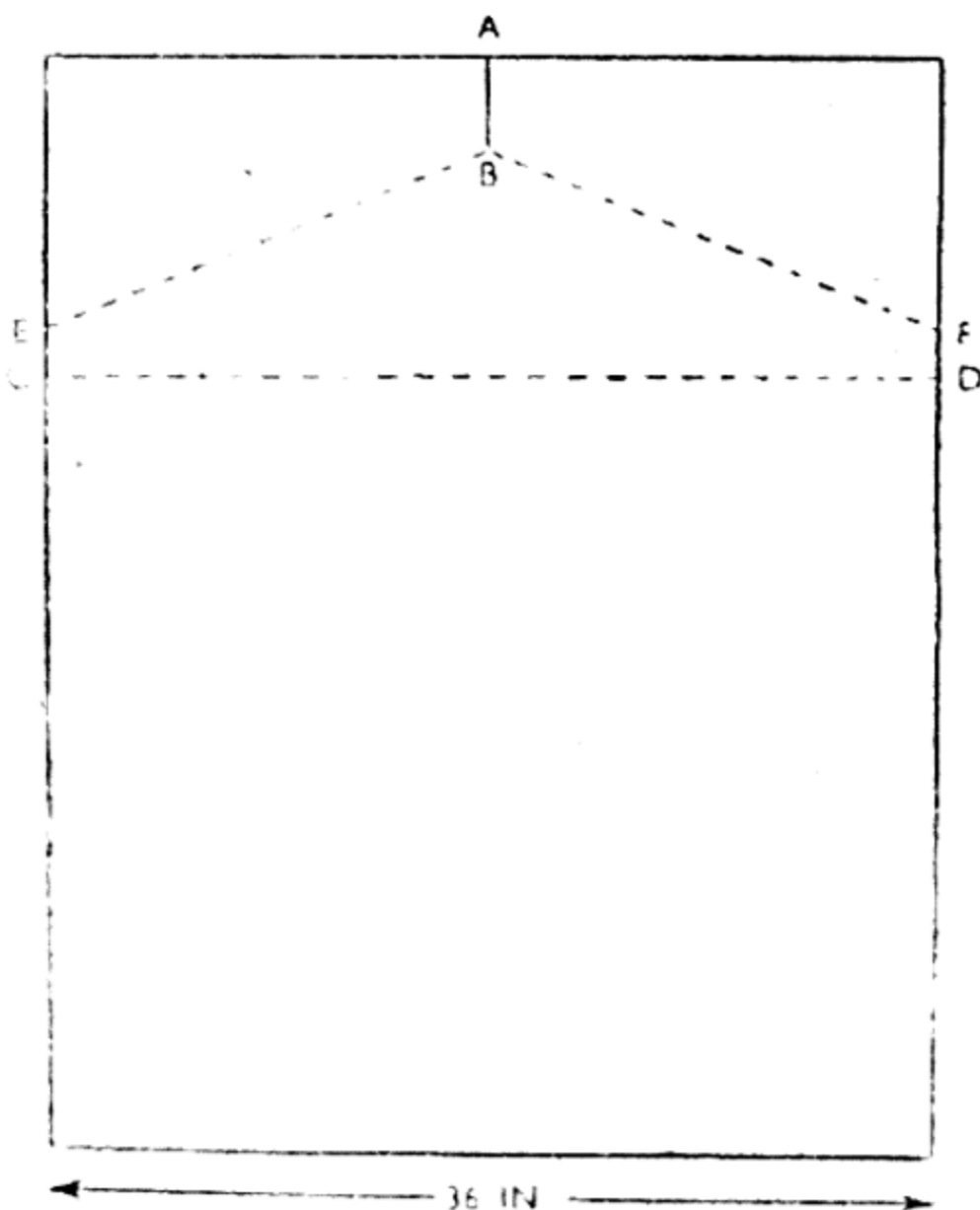
about 1½ ins. above the waistline, tack diagonally to B. Cover these tacking threads with casings made from ¾-in. wide strips of material, leaving openings at the centre front and side seams for the drawstrings to be inserted.

Fold a strip of contrasting material, about 1 in. wide, and 2½ yds. long. Frill this along both cut edges of the opening A to B and continue stitching it without gathering all round the top edge of the nightdress. Gather a casing strip at both edges, to fit the opening A to B, and sew over the raw edges of the frilled edging. Stitch a casing over the raw edge of the contrasting material right round the top of the nightdress without gathering, leaving openings at points A for a drawstring.

The drawstrings can be made of narrow rouleau or satin ribbon. Thread one through the top runner and draw up to the underarm measurement. Thread the others through the waist casing and across the bodice, draw up to fit the figure, stitch firmly at the side seams and tie in bows at the centre front.

To make the shoulder straps cut four narrow strips, about ¾ in. wide, the full width of the material (36 ins.). Stitch two strips together, turning in the edges, gather at both sides to about 18 ins. Sew to the top of the nightdress, taking care to avoid stitching through the casing.

For the sash cut two 2-in. wide strips, 36 ins. long: finish the edges with shell edging and sew in the side seams at the waistline. Finish the hem of the nightdress with shell edging to match the sash.

FOR HER TROUSSEAU. *This graceful nightdress would make a lovely gift for a bride-to-be. It is cut from two straight strips of material, and a perfect fit obtained by drawstring rouleaux at the top and the waist.*

Nightdress Case

IN FILMY NET

MATERIALS

1½ yds. of 54-in. wide net.
Small bunch of mixed flowers and leaves. ½ yd. of 36-in. silk for lining.

Cut two circles of net, each 18 ins. in diameter. Take one of these circles and in the centre of it outline with tacking stitches a small circle about 3 ins. in diameter. Mark a second circle an inch outside this small one, a third circle an inch beyond the second one and a fourth 1½ ins. beyond the third circle as shown in Diagram 1.

To make a petal cut a 5-in. square of net, fold it diagonally and fold the resulting triangle in half. Run a thread through the four thicknesses along the raw edges and draw up to about ¾ in. (Diagram 2). Trim the raw edges to a neat line and press the folded edges lightly with a warm iron.

Make seven petals in this size, arrange them evenly round the innermost circle of tacking and stitch firmly in place. Make ten more petals from 6-in. squares of net and sew round the second tacked circle. For the third ring of petals fourteen 7-in. squares will be needed and for the fourth, thirteen 8-in. squares, made up in the same way and stitched along the tacking threads.

Cut short the stems of the flowers and leaves and arrange them in a posy with the leaves outside, stitching them on to a 4-in. circle of double thickness net. Turn in the edges of this circle and stitch in the centre of the nightdress case, covering the raw edges of the innermost ring of petals.

Turn in the outside edge of the nightdress case and finish with a narrow frill cut from the remaining net. Now take the second large circle of net, turn in the edge and stitch to the underside of the petalled circle, leaving an opening of about 15 ins. Finish the underside of this opening with a frill to match the top.

Diagram 1
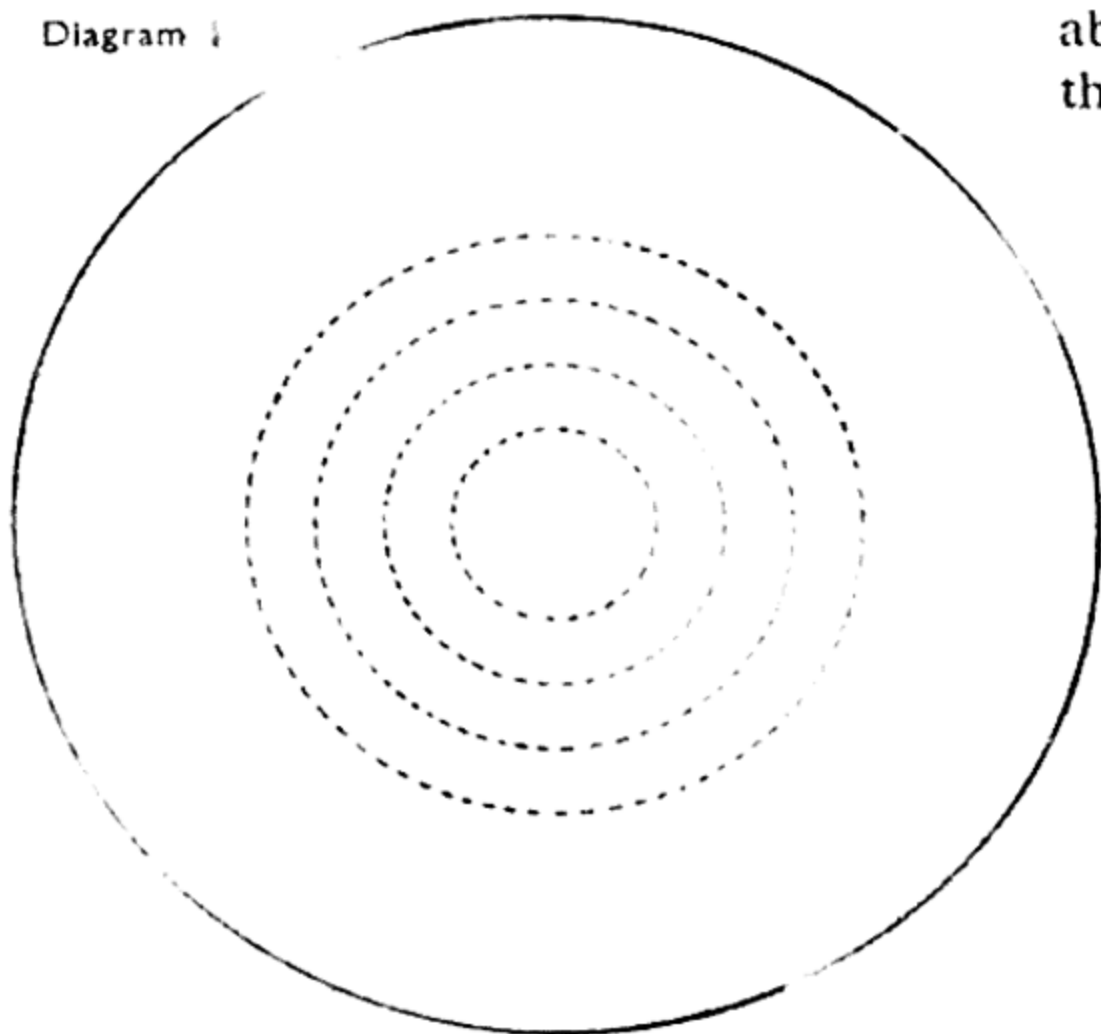
Diagram 2
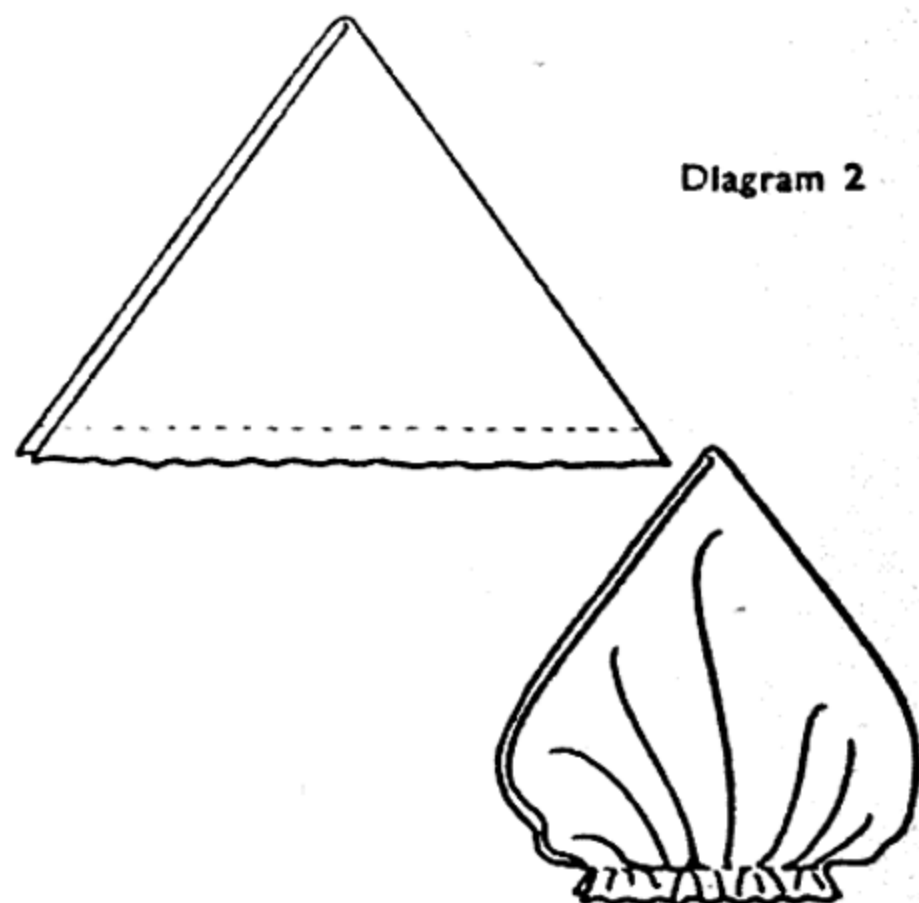
FOR THE 21-YEAR OLD. *Feminine yet practical is this dainty night-dress case made of pastel net with net flower petals arranged in graduated sizes on a background of net. A posy of flowers decorates the centre.*

If a lining is desired, cut two 18-in. wide circles from the lining silk. Join these together round the outside edges, with right sides facing, leaving an opening of 15 ins. Slip this lining inside the nightdress case, turn in the raw edges of the opening and slip-stitch them down on to the net.

Handkerchief Sachet.—A replica of the nightdress case, in miniature, makes a charming handkerchief sachet. Half the quantity of net (⅜ yard would be needed) and only one or two flowers and leaves. Follow the instructions for the nightdress case, but cut the two circles 9 ins. in diameter instead of 18 ins. Mark a centre circle 1½ ins. wide with tacking, and put in three more circles of tacking as for the nightdress case, with ½-in. space between each.

For the petals, cut seven 3½-in. squares, ten 4½-in. squares, fourteen 5-in. squares and thirteen 5½-in. squares. Make these petals up as described on the opposite page. Fill in the centre with one or two flowers and leaves, and finish the outer edge with a frill of net and add the second circle of net at the back leaving an opening of about 5 or 6 ins.

Footstool

WITH CROSS STITCH COVER

MATERIALS FOR COVER

Piece of tapestry canvas, size 20 ins. by 15 ins.
10 skeins embroidery wool, wine.
5 skeins embroidery wool, grey.
5 skeins embroidery wool, pale blue.
Few strands of black wool.
Crewel needle.

Mark the centre of the canvas and embroider a diamond shape, working 21 crosses across and 21 crosses down, in pale blue. Now following the keyed diagram on page 20 complete the design in blue, grey, wine and black wool. Work the background in wine, leaving small squares at the corners for mitreing.

The overall size of the embroidery is 13½ ins. by 9½ ins. The keyed diagram shows a quarter of the cover this size; work it four times to complete the cover.

How to work Cross Stitch.—There are two methods of working cross stitch. In the first method each cross is completed at once and the working must always be from right to left (Diagrams 1 and 2).

In the second method, one half of the cross is formed working from left to right of a row and the second half of the cross is formed working back from right to left (Diagrams 3 and 4).

Diagram 1
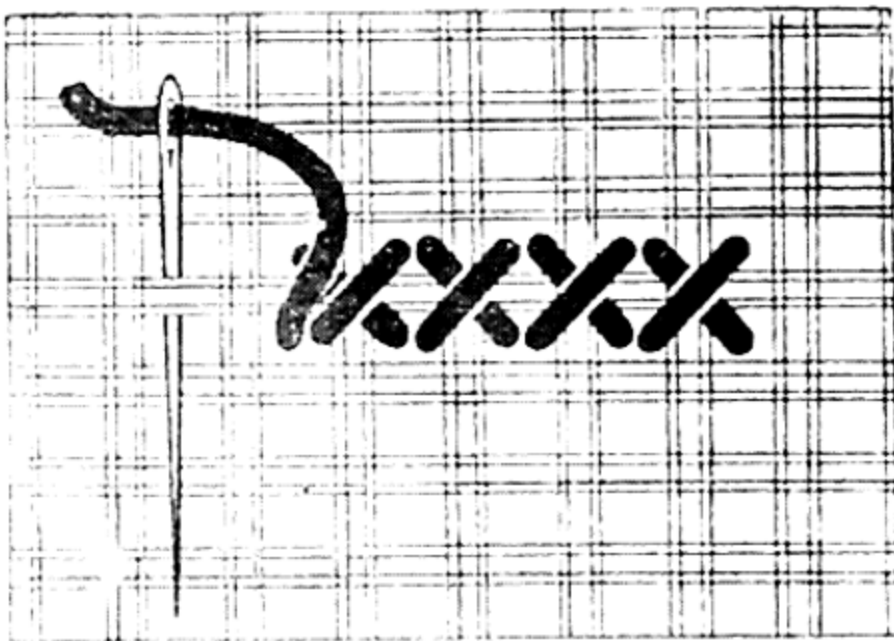
Diagram 3
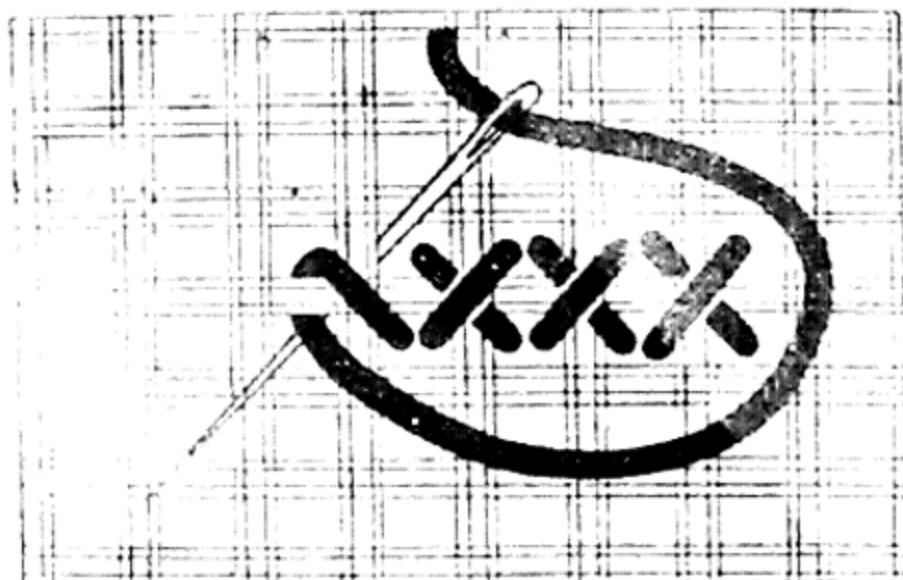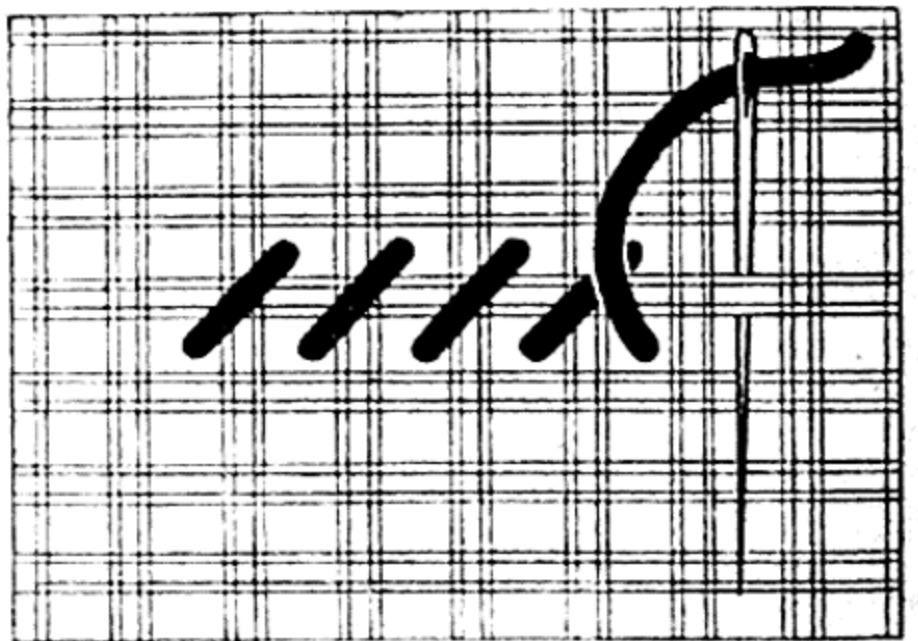
Diagram 2

Diagram 4
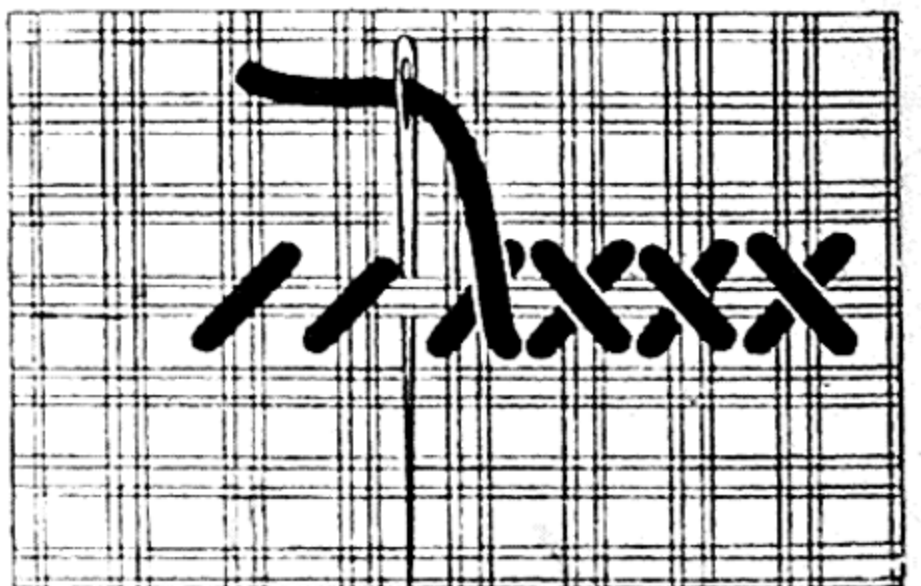
FOR THE TAPESTRY LOVER. *A neat, handy-size footstool for resting tired feet. The attractive cover design is worked in cross stitch, and instructions for making the cover and the stool are given on pages 18 to 21.*
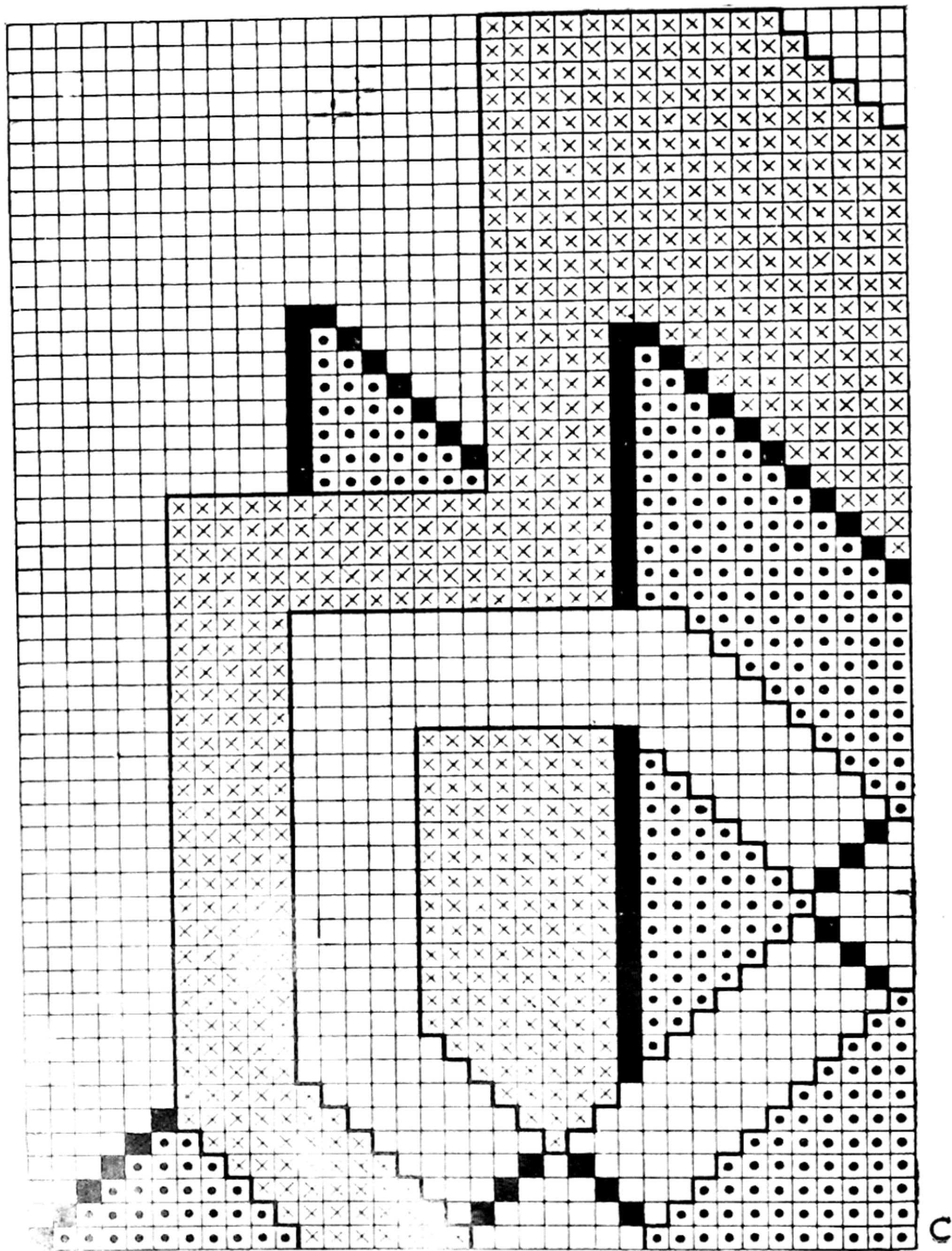
KEY :— WHITE ☐   GREY ☐   BLUE ☑   BLACK ■

This keyed diagram is a quarter-section of the cover design in cross stitch.
The vertical and horizontal lines marked C are the centre lines of the stool.
Work these once only. Mark these on your canvas before starting the work.

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MAHOGANY STOOL

MATERIALS

4 legs, 11 ins. by 1¼ ins. by 1¼ ins.
2 rails, 14 ins. by 2 ins. by ¾ in.
2 rails, 9½ ins. by 2 ins. by ¾ ins.
2 fillets, 12 ins. by ¾ in. by ½ in.
2 fillets, 7½ ins. by ¾ in. by ½ in.
1 seat, 12½ ins. by 8 ins. by ½ in.
1 embroidered cover and ½ yd. padding.
The rails and fillets cut from a piece
2 ft. by 6 ins. by ¾ in.

Method

The Joint.—Mark shape of end of rail on two surfaces of each leg (see shading in Diagram 1). Then mark a line down the centre of the shaded part to form the mortise and stop this ½ in. from top of leg. Chop out holes with a ⅜-in. chisel and mallet, starting in centre and working out towards edge. Use the chisel across grain only. Square lines round rails 1 in. from ends. At each end, gauge a line ⅜ in. from back of rail and saw off front part shown in the diagonal shaded part in Diagram 2. Measure down ½ in.

from the top of the rail and saw this off the tenon to make a shoulder, so that it will fit the mortise already made. Diagram 3. Fit and glue the two long rails into the legs first, then cut the tenons on the short rails to length and glue them.

The Seat.—Cut a ½-in. square out of each corner so that it fits loosely into the stool. Diagram 4. The fillets, on which the seat rests, are glued and screwed ½ in. from top of rail. Diagram 5.

The Covering.—Cut strips of padding 2 ins. wide, double and pad all the edges of the seat. Lay several thicknesses over the middle of the seat and cover with hessian. Well stretch this first cover and fasten with tin tacks. Finally, stretch over the cross stitch cover and tack down. Cover the underside of the seat with hessian, fold in edges, and tack down. Diagram 6.

Finish.—Fill in the grain, glasspaper well and stain. Then rub with linseed oil, and polish.

DIAGRAM 1

DIAGRAM 2
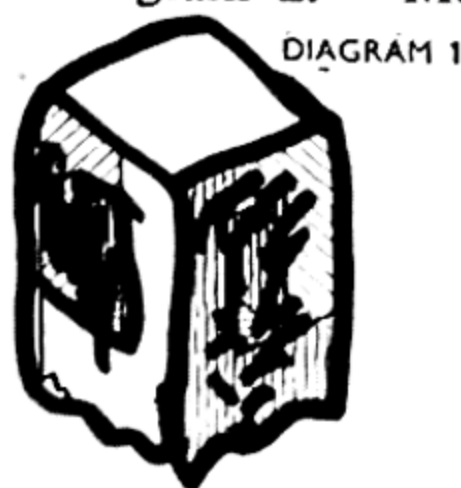
DIAGRAM 3
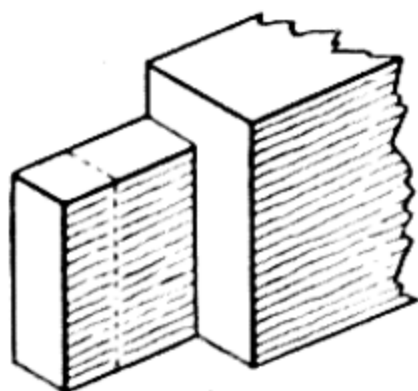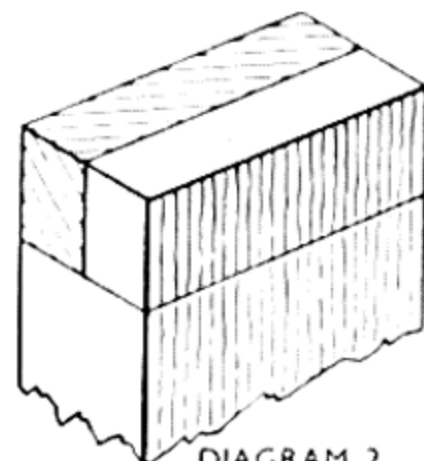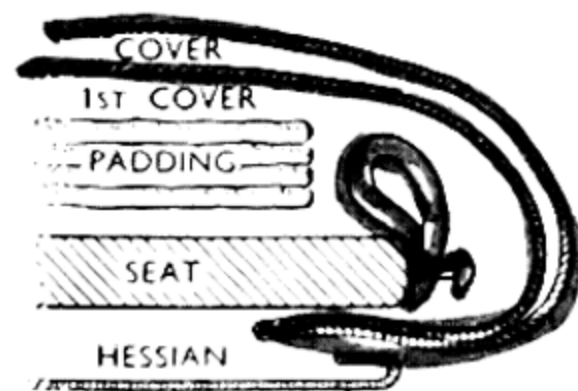
COVER
1ST COVER
PADDING
SEAT
HESSIAN
DIAGRAM 6
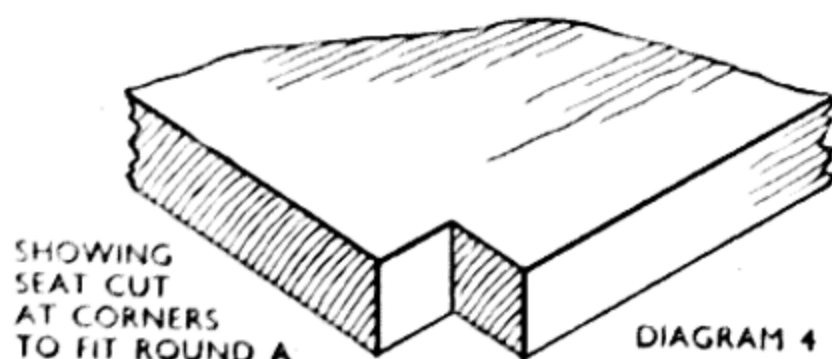
SHOWING
SEAT CUT
AT CORNERS
TO FIT ROUND A   DIAGRAM 4

DIAGRAM 5
SHOWING FILLETS
IN PLACE

THE NEEDLEWOMAN. A gay chintz sewing bag to delight the heart
of the needlewoman. The wide curved tops are canvas-lined and quilted.
The crescent-shaped gussets serve as pockets to hold inch-tape, scissors, and cottons.

Chintz Sewing Bag

THE NEEDLEWOMAN'S HOLD-ALL

MATERIALS

1 yd. of 36-in. wide chintz.
1 yd. 36-in. wide lining.
Piece of tailoring canvas 18 ins. by 7 ins.
Piece of wadding 18 ins. by 7 ins.
6 yds. furnishing braid or galloon.
½ yd. piping cord.

From the square of fabric cut a circle 30 ins. in diameter. From the shaped pieces left in the corners of the squares, cut four curved pieces each about 15 ins. wide and 3 ins. deep as in Diagram 1. Cut the large circle again in the lining and tack both circles together, right sides outside about 1 in. from the edge.

Fold this circle in half on the straight of the material. From the fold, measure 12½ ins. round the outer edge—A to B on Diagram 2. Turn in the edges of the lining and material and slip-stitch together for this distance, both sides of the fold, and similarly on the other side of the circle. Sew lining and fabric together from B to B on the top edge of the circle and draw up to about 15 ins.
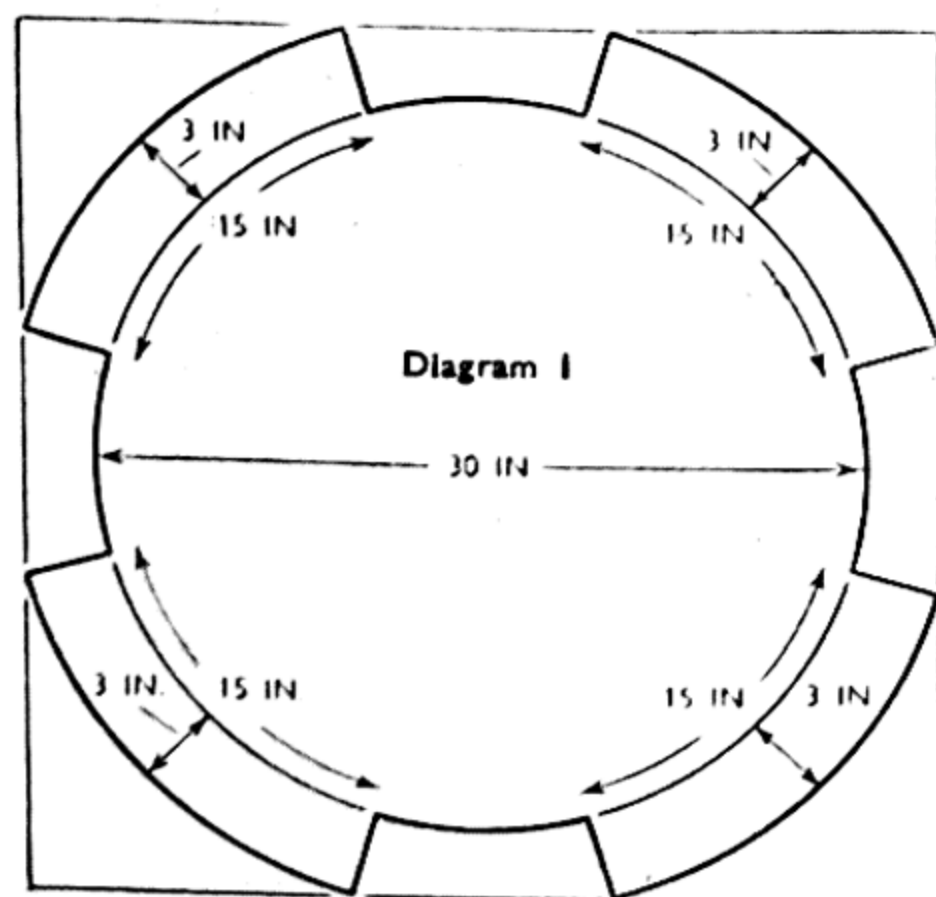
Using one of the curved pieces of material, cut the same shape in tailoring canvas and in wadding, keeping both about ½ in. smaller all round. Lay the wadding on the canvas and cover with the chintz, turning the edges of the chintz over the canvas and catch-stitching them down at the back. Now quilt this piece in small squares and make a second bag-top to match. Tack the inner curves of these bag-tops over the gathered edges of the circle and stitch firmly.

For the handle, cut the half-yard of piping cord into two and cover each piece with a bias-cut strip of chintz. Sew the ends of these handles to the canvas side of the bag-tops about 5 ins. apart, then face the insides of the bag-tops with the remaining curved shapes.

The gusset pockets : mark a point C, 9 ins. along the outer edge from A. Mark another point D, 7½ ins. from the centre of the bottom fold of the bag. Fold the portion of the circle between C and D into the inside of the bag and press well. Turn the bag inside out and run a line of machine stitching through this gusset from point D to about 3 ins. below C, to make a funnel-shaped pocket. Complete the gusset and pocket on the other side.

Sew braid all round the bag as a finish.

Diagram I

Diagram 2
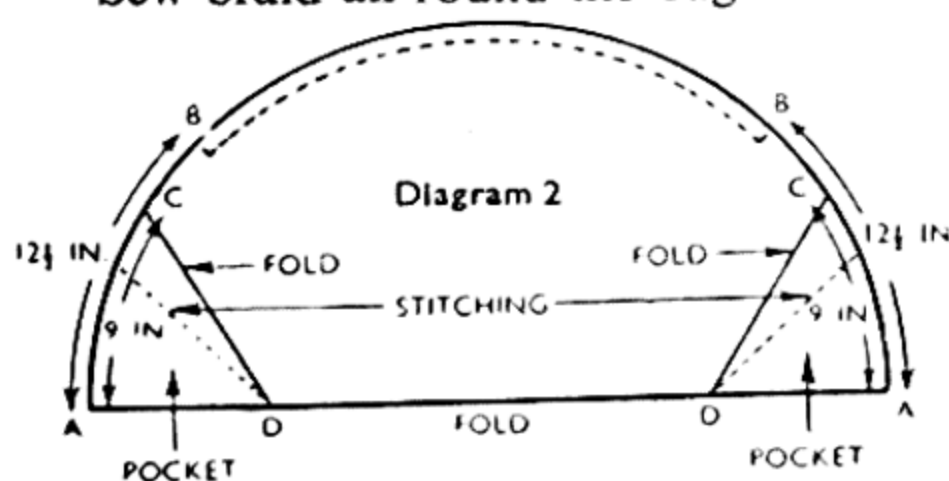
Gardening Apron

A PRACTICAL GIFT FOR FRIENDS WITH GREEN FINGERS

MATERIALS

1½ yds. of 36-in. wide hessian (green).
9 yds. 1-in. wide braid (yellow).
Scraps of coloured felt and a piece of brown or rust hessian about 7 ins. square for decoration.

For the skirt of the apron cut a piece of hessian the full width of the material and about 41 ins. deep. Bind the lower edge of this across the width of the material and fold back to a depth of 14 ins. About 4 ins. above the fold stitch a flat strip of braid, machining it along both edges. This double strip at the bottom edge of the apron will be strong enough for kneeling on. Divide the width of the skirt into three and run two rows of machine-stitching down from the bound edge to the flat strip of braid, to make three pockets in which tools, string, raffia and so on can be kept. Now bind with braid down both sides and along the fold edge of the skirt.

Gather or pleat the top of the skirt to about 20 ins. and set into the centre of a waistband of braid, 1¼ yd. long. To make the bib, cut a 10-in. square; bind with braid round three sides and set the lower edge into the top of the braid waistband. With another 1¼-yd. strip of braid, face the waistband. To the top corners of the bib sew an 18-in. length of braid to go round the back of the neck.

The appliqué decoration.—Cut a piece of the brown hessian into a flower-pot shape, 7 ins. deep by 7 ins. wide at the top and 4½ ins. wide at the bottom.

Turn the top in about 1 in., the sides about ½ in., and tack in position on the centre pocket, letting the lower edge meet the top of the braid. Sew round the sides and bottom of the flower-pot but leave the top open. This forms a small pocket into which packets of seeds can be put. For the flowers, cut three flower-petal shapes in yellow and purple felt and for the stems three strips about ¼ in. wide in light green felt. Appliqué these in position, as shown in the diagram, letting the stems run just below the top of the flower-pot pocket, so that the flowers appear to be growing out of the pot.
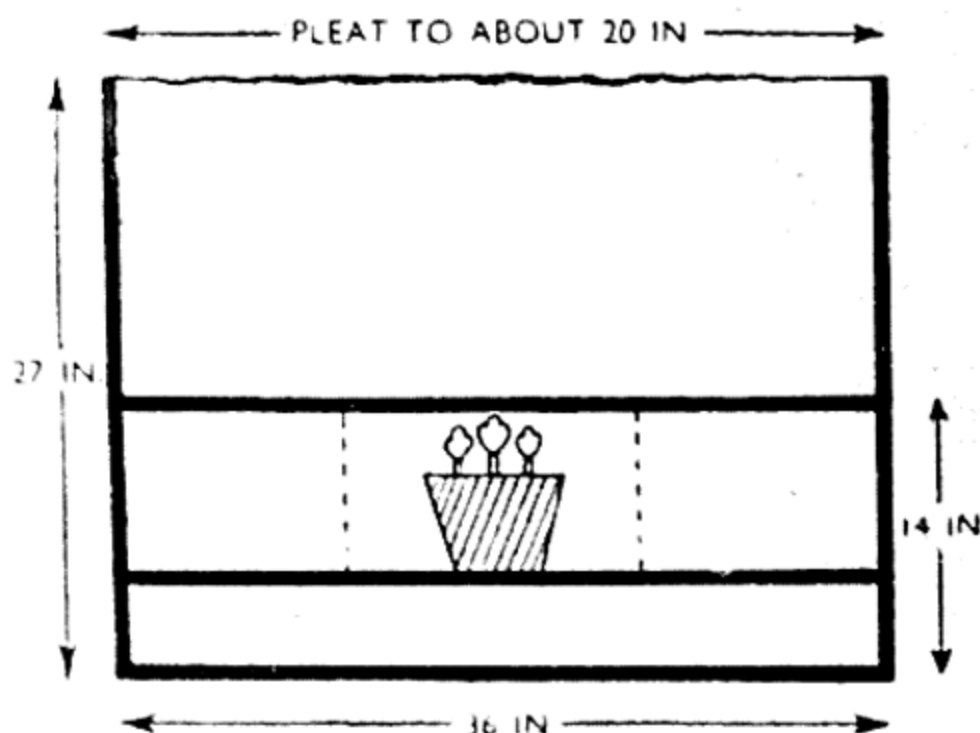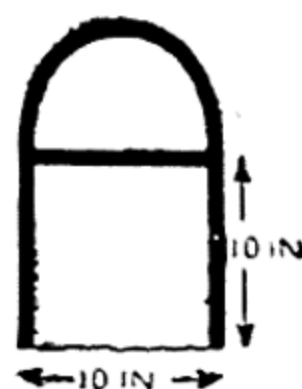
FOR THE GARDENER. *Unbeatable from the gardener's point of view is this practical yet decorative apron. Three large pockets are provided for carrying tools, and a hem of double material makes it strong enough for kneeling.*

Family Shopping Bag

SIMPLE TO MAKE IN BRAID

MATERIALS

9 yds. webbing braid 1½ ins. wide, in dark colour.

5¼ yds. webbing braid 1½ ins. wide, in light colour.

4 small brass curtain rings.

Using the darker braid, cut two strips each 14½ ins. long and nine strips each 10 ins. long. Place one of the longer strips horizontally on a table and arrange the short strips vertically along it, edge to edge, overlapping the short ones ½ in. over the long one and leaving ½ in. of the long strip free at each end. Tack the strips securely in place. Take the second long strip and tack it ½ in. under the lower edges of the short strips, again leaving ½ in. free at each end. The simple diagram at the foot of the next column shows how the work should look at this stage.

From the lighter braid cut six strips each 11½ ins. long. Tack these in a horizontal position ½ in. over the inside edge of the right-hand dark strip. Their edges must meet exactly so that they fit neatly into the space between the top and bottom bands of dark braid. Now weave these light strips in and out of the dark strips and tack them in place over the inside edge of the extreme left-hand dark strip.

Turn the work on to the right side and back-stitch along the tacking lines. This completes one side of the bag, and side is made in exactly the same way.

For the gusset, cut one strip of light and one of dark braid, each 39 ins. long

and stitch them together lengthways with their edges just overlapping. Stitch this gusset round three sides of the bag, turning in the ½-in. turnings left at the edges of the top and bottom bands and leaving ½ in. of gusset at the top of the bag on both sides. Cut four 2-in. strips of the lighter braid, thread each through a curtain ring and stitch both ends of each firmly to the top band of the bag, two on each side, in line with the third dark strip from the outside edges.

From the remaining dark braid cut a strip 33 ins. long and stitch this as a facing inside the top of the bag, turning in the raw edges of the top of the gussets and covering the raw edges of the ring holders.

For the handles, cut two strips each 14 ins. long, threading the ends through the curtain rings and hemming securely. You can, of course, cut these handles longer or shorter, if you wish, to suit your own particular purpose.
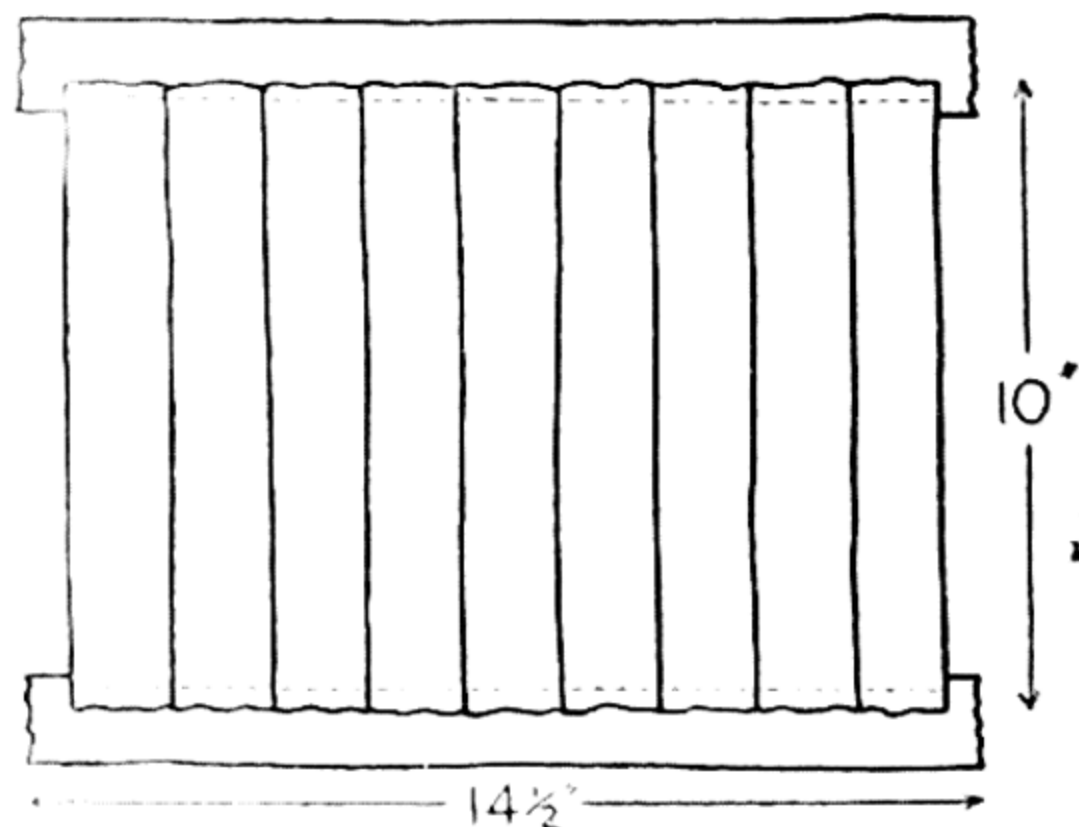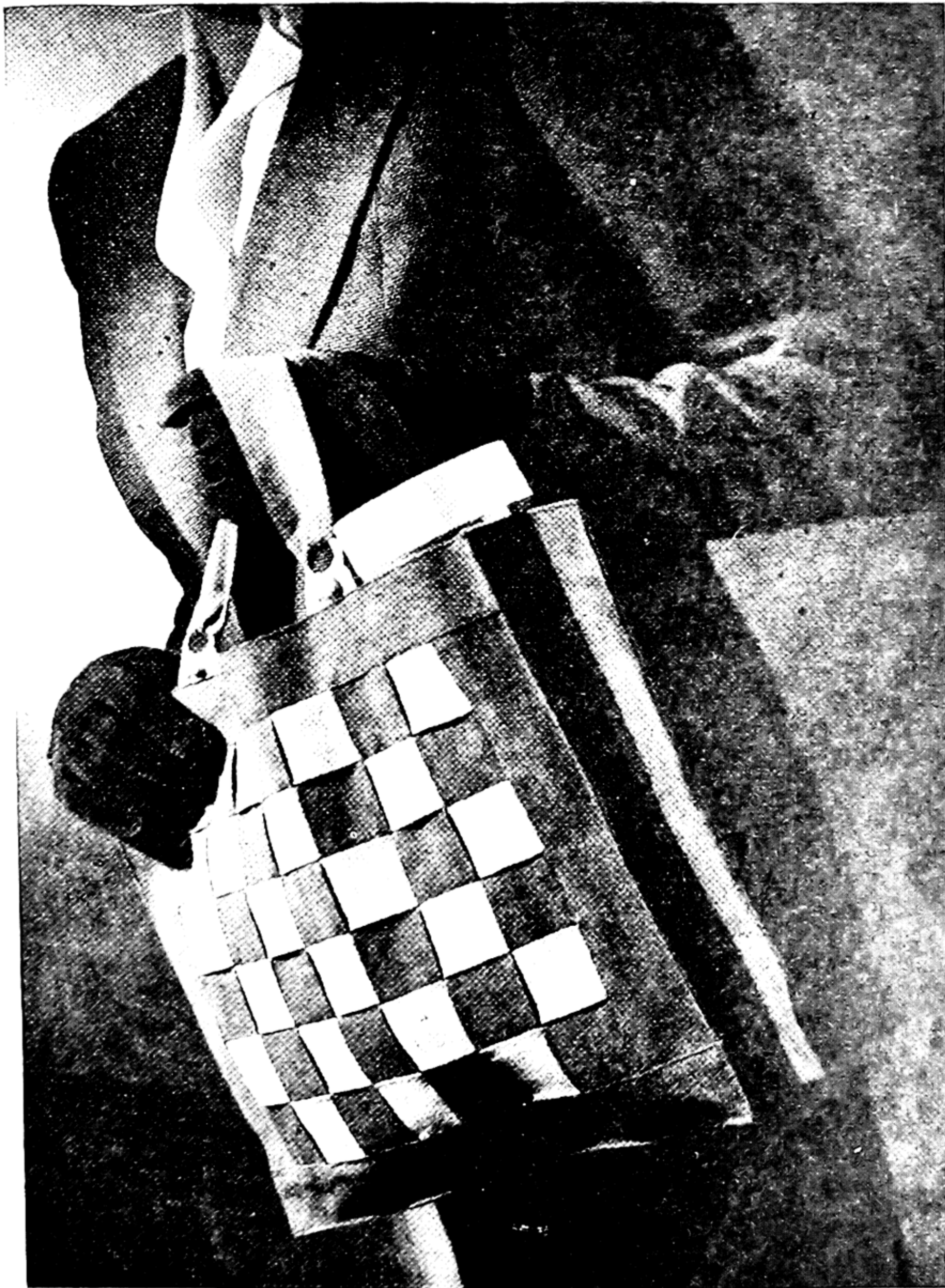
FOR THE HOUSEWIFE. *This handy-size braid shopping bag will make a smart and welcome gift. Interwoven strips of light and dark braid make up the front and back, and a wide gusset runs round the three sides.*

Head Cushion

FOR COMFORT AND EASE

MATERIALS

½ yd. 36-in. wide silk (or any suitable material).

3 yds. narrow furnishing braid to tone or contrast.

Approx. 1 lb. cushion filling (mill-puff or down).

2 pieces wadding each about 8 ins. square.

2 8-in. squares for lining quilting.

Cut the shape in newspaper first. Cut a circle, 18 ins. in diameter, fold it into four and cut out a quarter segment, A B C, as shown on Diagram 1. Mark a point D about 2 ins. directly above B and cut matching curved lines from D to A and from D to C. This will give you a crescent shape, with a 7-in. measurement at the deepest part, D to E. Pin an extra piece of paper under the edge at E, and on this draw three semi-circles, about 2 ins. across each, to give a decorative shape to the outer edge of the cushion.

Now cut the shape in double material, and in the centre of each piece, on the wrong side, tack a square of wadding and a square of any suitable lining material, sandwiching the wadding between the fabrics. Now run lines of quilting through the three thicknesses from the centres of the outer edge, fanwise to the centre of the inner edge, Diagram 2.

Trim away the unwanted pieces of wadding and lining fabric. Place the halves of the cushion together, right sides facing, and seam round the edges, leaving about 4 ins. unsewn in the centre of the inner curve. Turn on to the right side, fill with down or mill-puff, and sew up the opening neatly.

Cover the seam of the inner curve with braid, stitching it firmly on both sides. Continue to stitch the braid round the outer curve of the cushion but stitch it at one edge only, and keep it to one side of the seam. Stitch a second piece along the other side of the seam so that both pieces of braid stand upright right round the outer curve. Finally whip over the two outer edges of the braid, finishing the points neatly.

Diagram 1
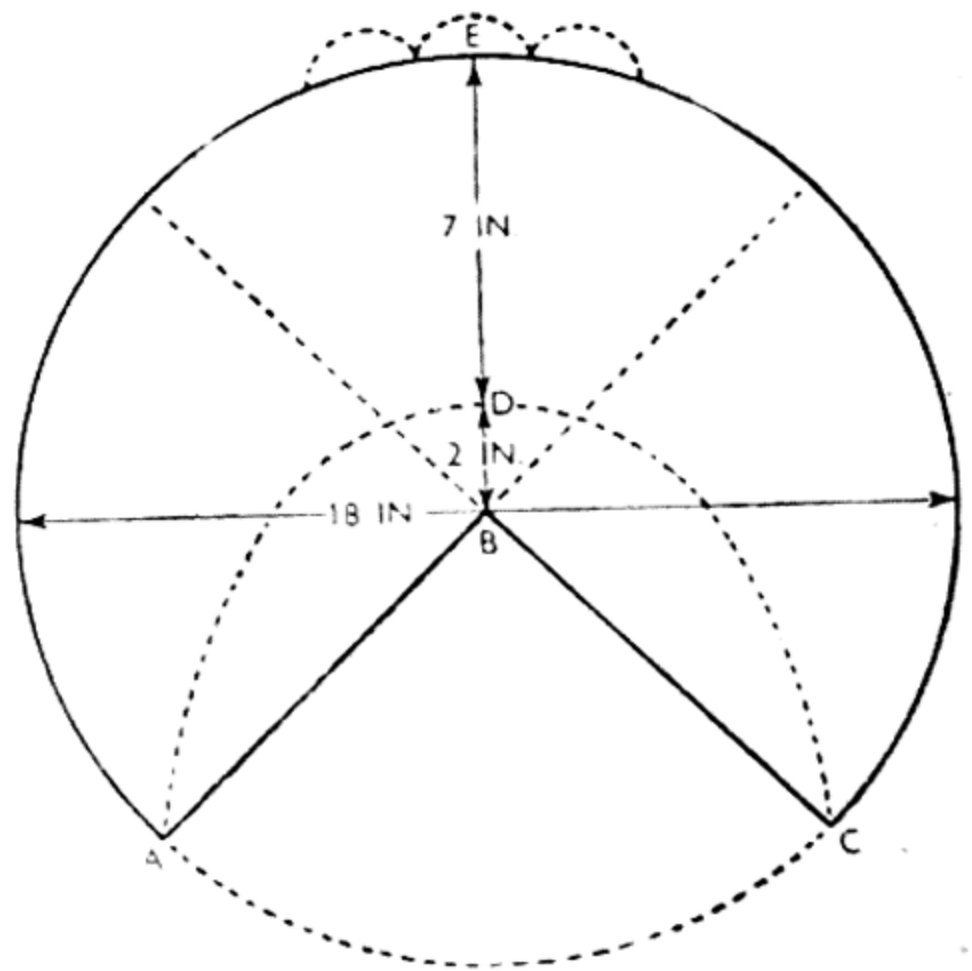
Diagram 2
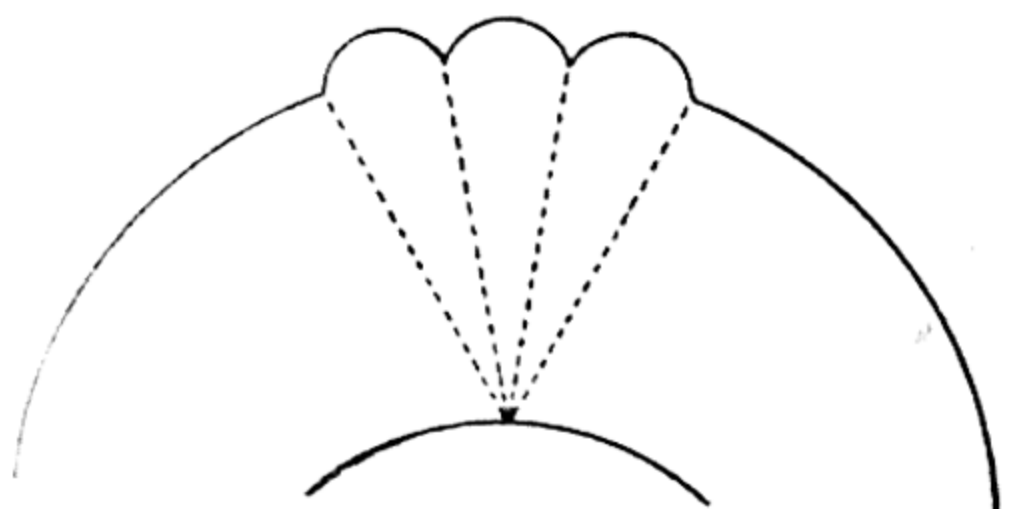
FOR GRANNY. *An ingenious idea for providing head comfort for an older person. This crescent-shaped cushion can be made from remnants of material, and gives support to the back of the neck and keeps out the draught.*

Hot-water Bottle Cover

TO FIT ANY TYPE OF BOTTLE

MATERIALS

¼ yd. 36-in. wide silk (or any suitable material).

½ yd. 36-in. wide material for lining.

2¼ yds. narrow furnishing braid to tone.

1 sheet wadding.

Cut a paper pattern as in Diagram 1, then using this paper pattern cut out the shape in the silk, the lining and the wadding. Sandwich the wadding between the lining and the silk and tack all three together, keeping the tacking stitches about an inch from the edges. Now trim away about ¼ in. of wadding all round the edge, between the two layers of material, fold the outer silk over the edge of the wadding and turn in the edge of the lining to meet it ; tack securely and slip-stitch all round.

The long points of the shape can be quilted for decoration if desired. To do this, cut a piece of tissue paper to the triangular shape of the points, draw a line through the centre of this and two more lines radiating out from the point, about 1¼ ins. apart at the top, each side of the centre line. Draw in curves to join the tops of these lines as shown in Diagram 2. Tack the tissue paper on the right side of the material, then tack along the pencil lines, afterwards tearing the tissue paper away. You now have the outline for quilting. Following the tacking threads carefully, take small running stitches right through the three layers. Complete the opposite point to match.

Stitch the furnishing braid all round the edge of the cover, on the right side, and add narrow ties of ribbon or rouleau at the corners of the straight sides and on the two points. The cover will fit securely over any average-size bottle.

Diagram 1

8¼ IN.   8¼ IN.

6 IN.   6 IN.

10 IN.

5 IN.

18 IN.

FOLD OF MATERIAL
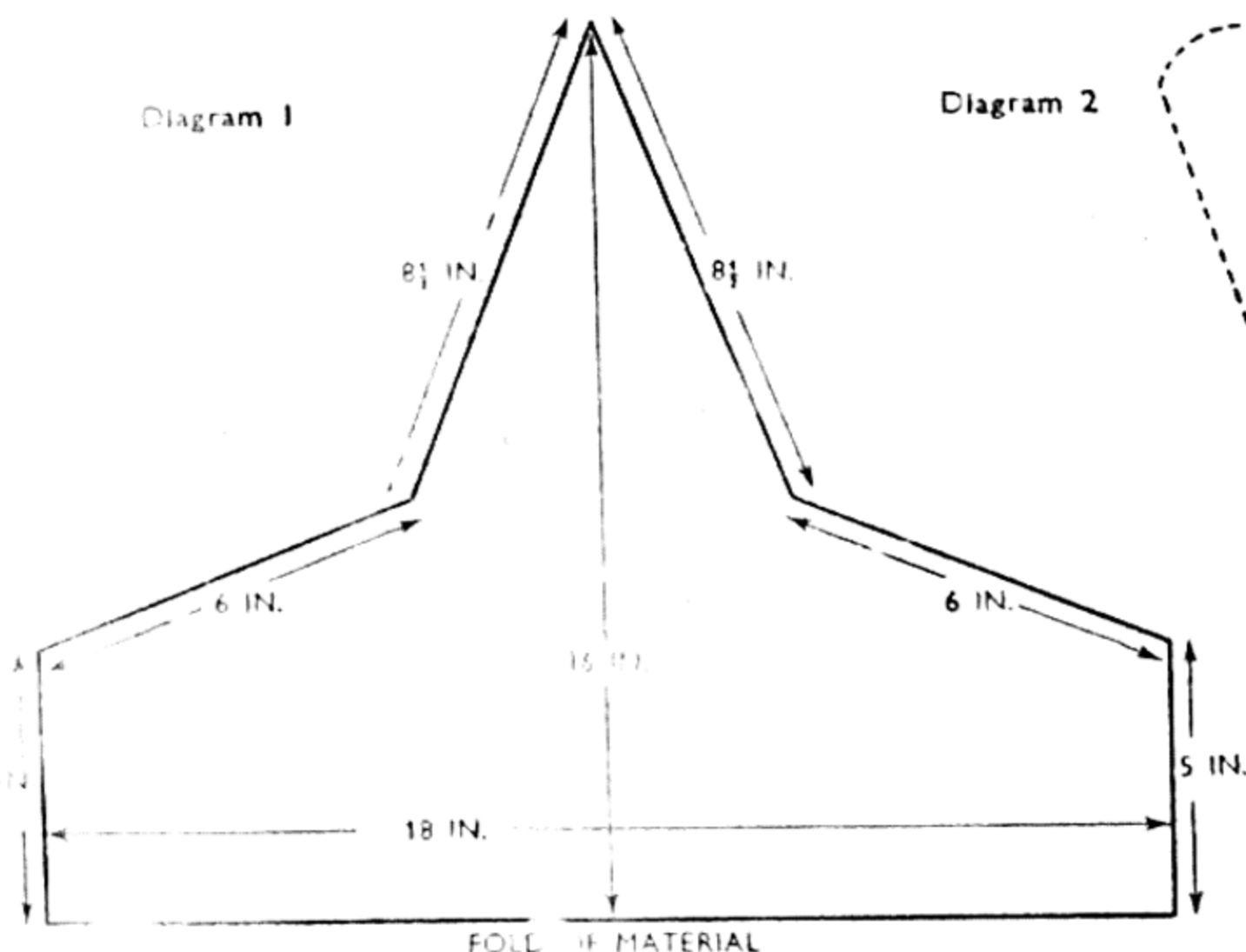
Diagram 2
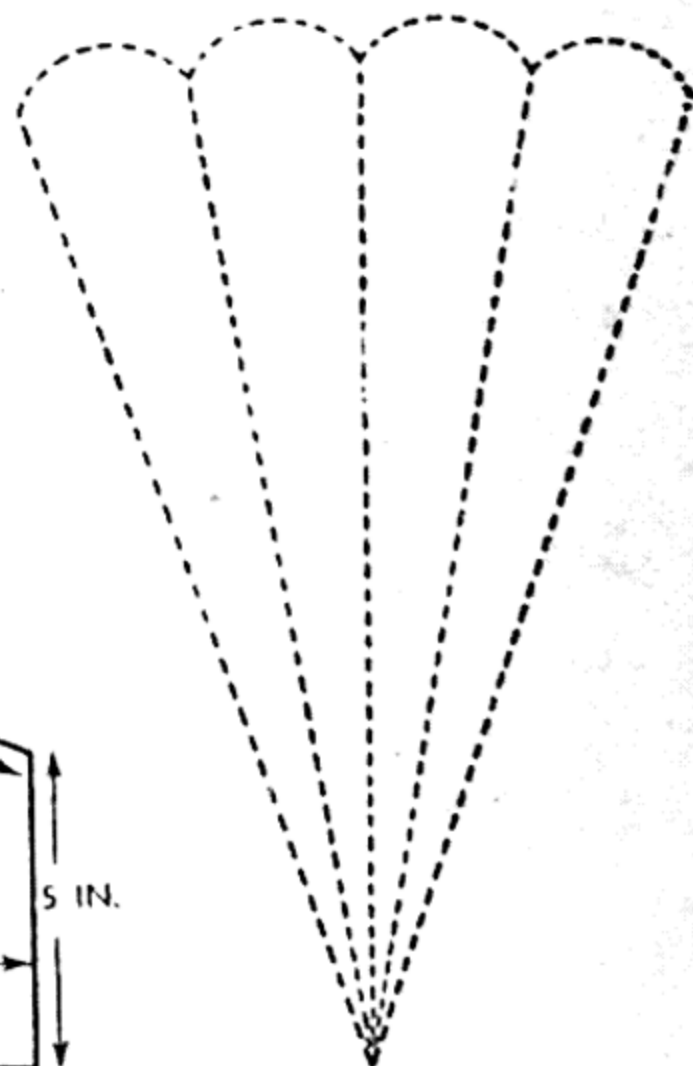
FOR GRANNY AGAIN. *This softly padded silk hot-water bottle cover will make a welcome gift. Narrow ties of ribbon at the corners of the straight sides and on the two points, allow it to fit securely over a rubber, stone or aluminium bottle.*
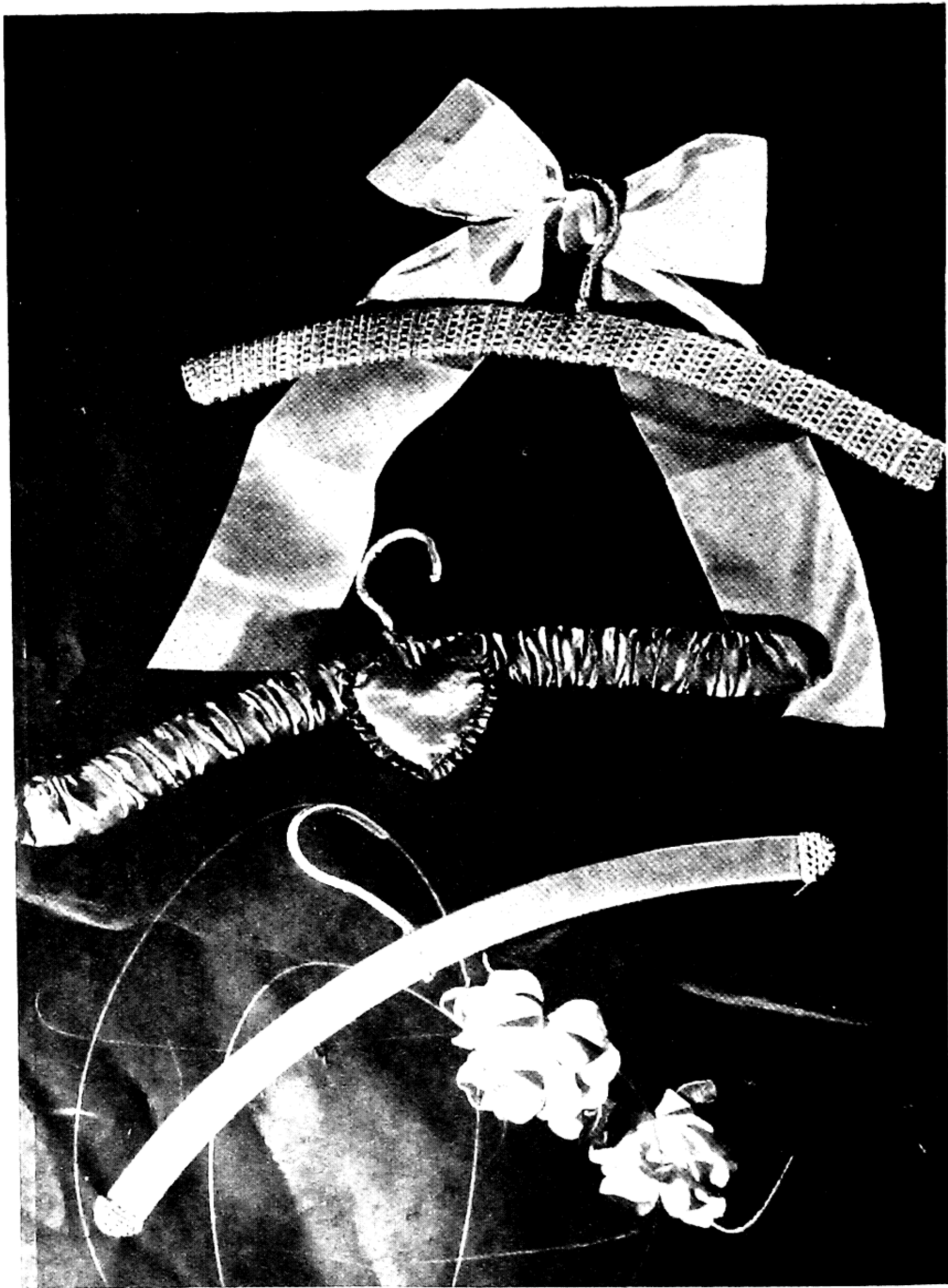
EVERYWOMAN'S GIFT. A set of cleverly camouflaged plain wooden coathangers. The top hanger is covered in braid, the centre one is satin covered with a lavender sachet to match, and the bottom hanger is tightly bound with silk crochet thread.

Three Coathangers

COVERED IN BRAID, SATIN AND SILK

MATERIALS

3 wooden coat-hangers.

Sheet of wadding.

For Braid-covered Hanger

3 yds. of narrow furnishing braid.

For Satin-covered Hanger

Strip of satin or taffeta, 36-ins. long by 4½ ins. wide.

Strip of contrasting silk or ribbon, 36-ins. long, ½ to 1 in. wide.

For Silk-thread covered Hanger

Spool of silk or rayon crochet yarn.

BRAID-COVERED HANGER

Pad the coat-hanger with wadding as for the satin hanger. Take one end of the furnishing braid, fold 1¼ ins. over on to the wrong side and whip over the two edges on one side to form a small pocket. Slip this over the end of the coat-hanger and stitch it firmly to the wadding. Now wrap the rest of the braid over and over the coat-hanger, so that it lies edge to edge all the way. Leave 1¼ ins. of braid at the other end and make a small pocket as at the beginning, but in this case sew it just over the last strand of braid. Fold a strip of braid round the metal hook and whip the edges together.

SATIN-COVERED HANGER

Cut a strip of wadding 2 ins. wide and bind the wooden coat-hanger, stitching the wadding securely at the ends. Fold the contrasting ribbon, or narrow piece of silk, in two lengthwise, and press. Turn in one edge of the wider piece of silk, slip the raw edges of the narrow fold under it and run a gathering thread through both. Turn in the other edge of the wider strip of silk and run a gathering thread along that also. Gather up both threads to the length of the hanger (approximately 18 ins.). Slip the padded coat-hanger inside this casing and sew the two edges together, leaving the contrasting fold to stand up in a " spine." Round off the ends of the strip of silk to the shape of the hanger, turn in the edges and stitch the ends of the contrasting " spine " between them. Bind the metal hook with material.

A heart-shaped lavender sachet 2¾ ins. wide by 2¾ ins. deep (see page 35) with a loop to attach it to the hook can be made to match the coat-hanger.

THREAD-COVERED HANGER

ABBREVIATIONS

Ch. chain, d.c. double crochet

For this the coat-hanger does not require padding. Use a crochet hook suitable for the thickness of the crochet silk you are using and make 4 ch. Work 2 d.c. into each ch., then 2 d.c. into each stitch of the previous row. Continue without increasing for three rounds.

Now slip out the crochet hook, fit the little crochet " cap," over the end of the coat-hanger and pull the last loop over the hanger also, without breaking off the silk. Bind the hanger from the " cap " to the centre with the silk, closing up the strands as you go along so that they lie smooth with no wood showing.

Work from the other end to the centre in the same way and tie the strands firmly in the centre. Bind the metal hook tightly, beginning near the hanger itself, working to within ⅛ in. of the end of the hook and then working back to the beginning. Tie the end of the silk to the beginning to prevent it unravelling.

Lavender and Garters

DAINTY GIFTS

LAVENDER SACHETS

MATERIALS

Scraps of silk, satin, net, lace edging, ribbon, and so on.
Dried lavender or lavender sprays.

THE FAN SACHET

Cut a triangle of net 8 ins. deep and 10 ins. wide at the base. Fold in two, seam the side and turn right side out. Into this triangular pocket put the sprays of lavender, arranging them so that the stems are together at the point and spread out fanwise towards the top. Turn in the raw edges of net at the top and stitch lace or net edging all round the triangle. Tie a small bow of satin ribbon round the stems about an inch from the point of the triangle.

THE BOW SACHET

Take a piece of ribbon 12-13 ins. long and tie it into a bow with the ends slightly longer than the loops. Stitch a frill of lace or net edging along both edges of each loop, then stitch the two bottom edges of each loop together to form bags. Fill with dried lavender and sew the top two edges together on each loop. Mitre the raw ends of the ribbon.

THE HEART-SHAPED SACHET

From scraps of satin or silk cut two small heart-shapes 3½ ins. across the top, and 3½ ins. from top to bottom. Take a narrow turning all round the edge of one of these and gather under it a frill of narrow lace or net edging. Turn in the edges of the second heart-shape and slip-stitch it to the first, leaving an inch at the top of the heart unsewn. Fill the sachet with lavender, then sew up neatly.

GARTERS

MATERIALS

Approximately ¾ yd. of elastic per pair

For Ribbon-covered.
1½ yds. of ribbon. 1½ yds. of bias binding. 3½ yds. of net edging.

For Net-covered
2 strips of net, each ¾ yd. long by 2½ ins. wide. 1½ yds. of bias binding. Flowers and ribbon for trimming.

For Georgette-covered
2 strips of georgette, each 1 yd. long by 2 ins. wide. 1 yd. narrow lace.

RIBBON-COVERED

Cut ribbon and binding into two, and machine the binding along the centre of the ribbon on the wrong side, to leave a casing for the elastic. Whip the net edging along the top and bottom edges of the ribbon. Insert the elastic through the casing, join both ends of the elastic and then make a neat join of the ends of the net, ribbon and binding. Make small bows from the remainder of the net and sew on to cover this join.

NET-COVERED

Fold over the edges of net to leave about ¼ in. either side of the casing and stitch the bias binding on the wrong side. Thread elastic through, join it, and casing. Cover the join with a tiny spray of flowers and finish with a ribbon bow.

GEORGETTE-COVERED

Fold each strip of georgette in two lengthways and machine. Turn on to the other side and press the seam. Insert the elastic and join the ends together, then join the ends of the georgette casing.

For the trimming cut 5 ins. of narrow lace and draw up so that it will go over the garter and meet on the wrong side. Stitch this circle of lace to the georgette casing and make two more to match.

Collar Accessories

IN RIBBON, NET AND LACE

RIBBON FRONT

MATERIALS

2 yds. of 1½-in. wide ribbon.
1 yd. ½-in. wide ribbon to match.
Few strands of embroidery thread.

Cut the wide ribbon into strips, two 18 ins. long and four 15 ins. long. Arrange these pieces of ribbon (as shown in the diagram) level at the bottom and with the four shorter ones in the centre.

Tack on to strips of paper about ⅛ in. apart and join with faggot stitch. The two outer seams run the full length of the ribbon strips, but the centre seam should be only 10 ins. long from the lower edge. When all the strips are joined, remove the paper and fold back the centre ribbons along the dotted lines A-C and B-C to form revers. Hem along the top edges.

Now take the narrow ribbon, divide it

NECKBAND
8 IN.
A   B
18 IN.
C
10 IN.
15 IN.

into two and press each piece into small pleats. Stitch this pleated ribbon along the top and side edges of the revers, joining it to the long outside strip at A and B and to the centre strips at C.

From the remaining piece of wide ribbon cut a strip sufficient to go round the back of the neck. Cut the ends diagonally as shown in the diagram and cut the ends of the long outside strips to match. Join this neckband to the outer strips. Turn in a narrow hem at the waist edge.

COLLAR AND CUFF SET

MATERIALS

6 yds. of bias binding.
Few strands of embroidery thread.

For the collar draw a semicircle 9 ins. across on a piece of substantial paper (a plate makes an excellent guide). Fold the binding in half, then tack it along the pencilled semicircle with the fold towards the inner curve, leaving a spare inch of binding at the beginning and end.

Tack a second row of binding outside the first ⅛ in. away but do not leave the spare inches. Continue tacking until there are four rows. Arrange the last row so that its double edge is outside. Now join the binding with faggot stitch.

Take out the tacking threads and remove the collar from the paper. Bind the raw edges of the last three rows of braid at the front of the collar and stitch the spare inch of braid over the end of this binding. Take the binding on for ½ in. from the last row, fold in a sharp
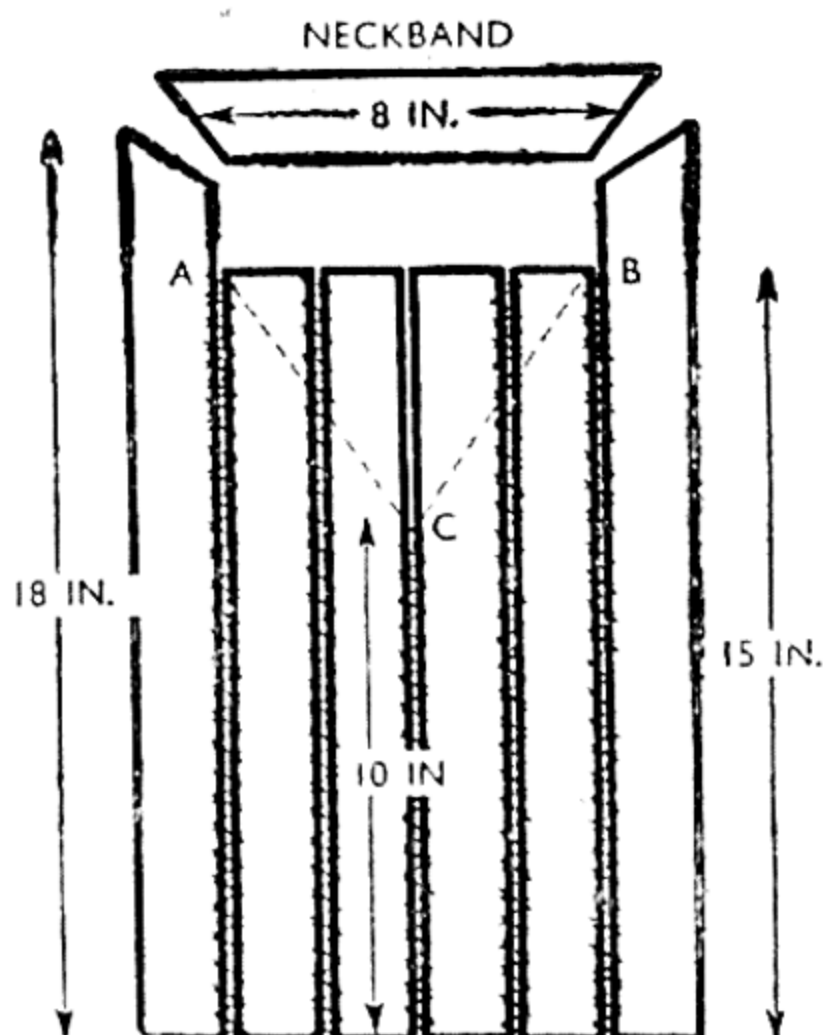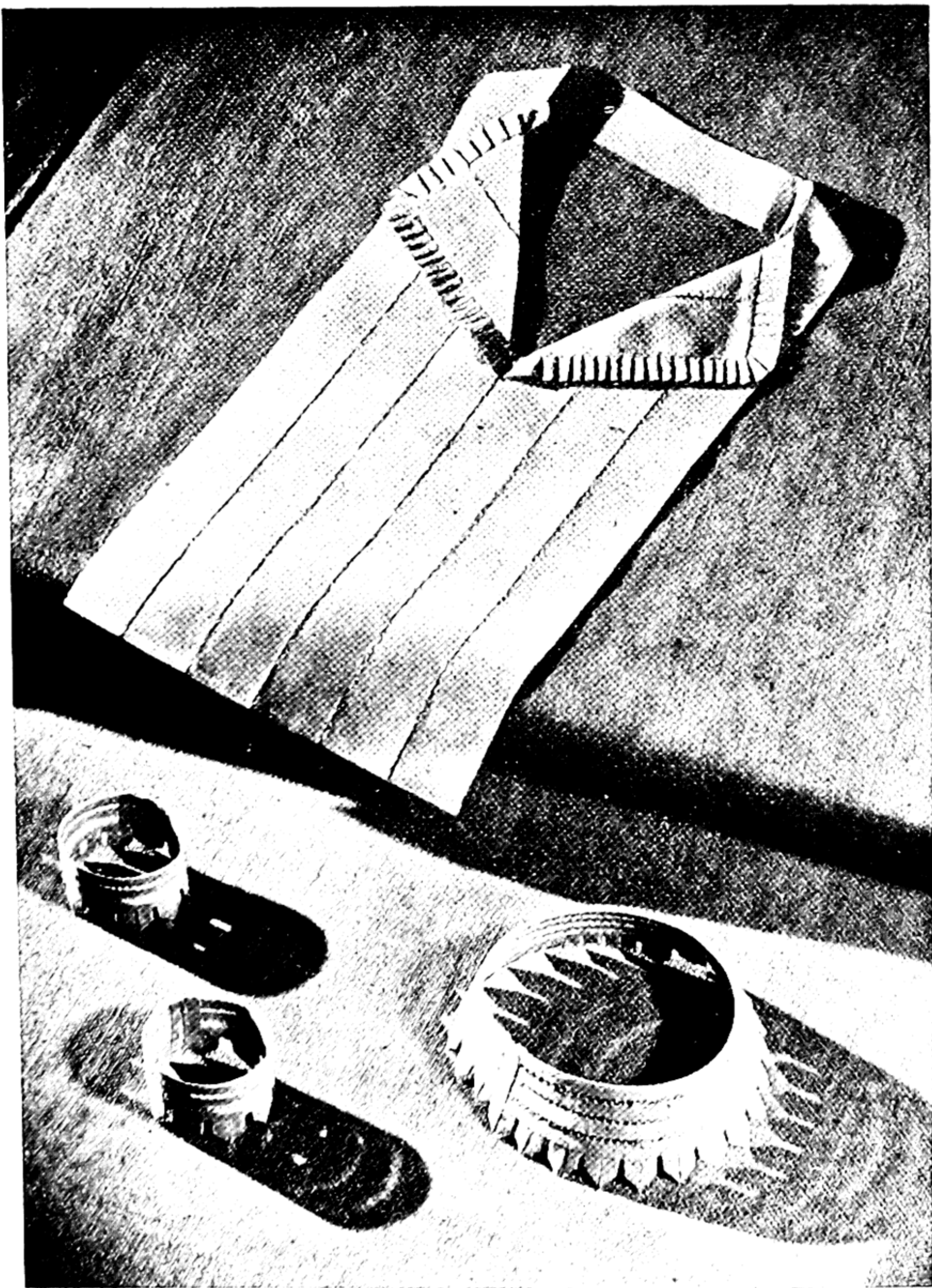
FOR THE BUSINESS GIRL. *Office trimness and feminine daintiness are here combined. Strips of wide ribbon faggot-stitched together make up the blouse-front. Faggot-stitched bias binding is the secret of the crisp collar and cuff set.*

point and bring it back towards the collar. Cut off the binding ⅛ in. from the point, insert the raw edges in the outer row of binding and sew firmly. Complete other end to match.

For the points that edge the collar, fold a length of binding and cut into 1½-in. strips. Fold each strip into a point, and arrange these strips round the outside of the collar at equal distances (about 23 will be required), and stitch into the open edges of the outer row of binding.

The cuffs are made in the same way, but only three rows of binding are used, each 7½ ins. long, tacked on to a straight strip of paper.

The ends of the cuffs are bound in the same way, but there is no need to leave the spare inch of binding.

NET JABOT

MATERIALS
Triangle of white net, 9 ins. wide at top and 15 ins. deep.
2½ yds. of white Soutache braid.

Fold the triangle of net in half length-ways and starting at the point, cut the edges in scallops taking the last scallop round the corner on to the straight top.

Take a ⅛-in. turning all round the edges, on the right side, and tack. To stitch on the Soutache braid, work from the wrong side. Hold the braid under the turned-in edge and stitch through the net, picking up a few threads of the braid. Begin at the centre of the top and work as far as the indent of the first scallop. Here leave a loop of 3 ins. of braid and continue sewing the braid round the edge of the next scallop. Continue in the same way right round the jabot leaving a 3-in. loop at each indent. When the outside edge is completed, cross each loop and stitch down in a pear-shape.

Press the jabot well on the wrong side,
run a gathering thread down the centre, and draw up to about 7½ ins. Stitch braid down the centre over gathers.

LACE COLLAR

MATERIALS
2½ to 3 yds. narrow white lace.
15 ins. bias binding.

The collar is composed of tiny circles of lace and each circle is made thus :—

Cut off about 4½ ins. of the lace and seam the two ends neatly. Pull out the drawing thread at the bottom edge of the lace at each side of the seam and draw up until the circle of lace will lie flat. Tie the two ends of the draw thread.

For an average size collar make 13 circles and sew them into a straight line. Sew binding along one side, pulling it into a curve.

Now make three more circles of lace; stitch one between the first two circles on the binding and one between the second and third circles. Stitch the third between these last two added circles. Complete other side to match.

NET REVERS

MATERIALS
Piece of white net—5½ ins. wide by 9 ins. deep.
2½ yds. white bias binding.
Few threads white embroidery silk.

Cut the strip of net in two diagonally. Leaving the bias binding folded as it is on the card, cut off ¾-in. lengths. Turn in ⅛ in. at each cut edge to make a square ½ in. each way. Tack these small squares on the net in rows and appliqué them with embroidery thread. Bind the short and the long side of each triangle of net to make matching revers. Finally bind the third side of each triangle, leaving about 8 ins. of binding between the two, to tack inside the coat collar.
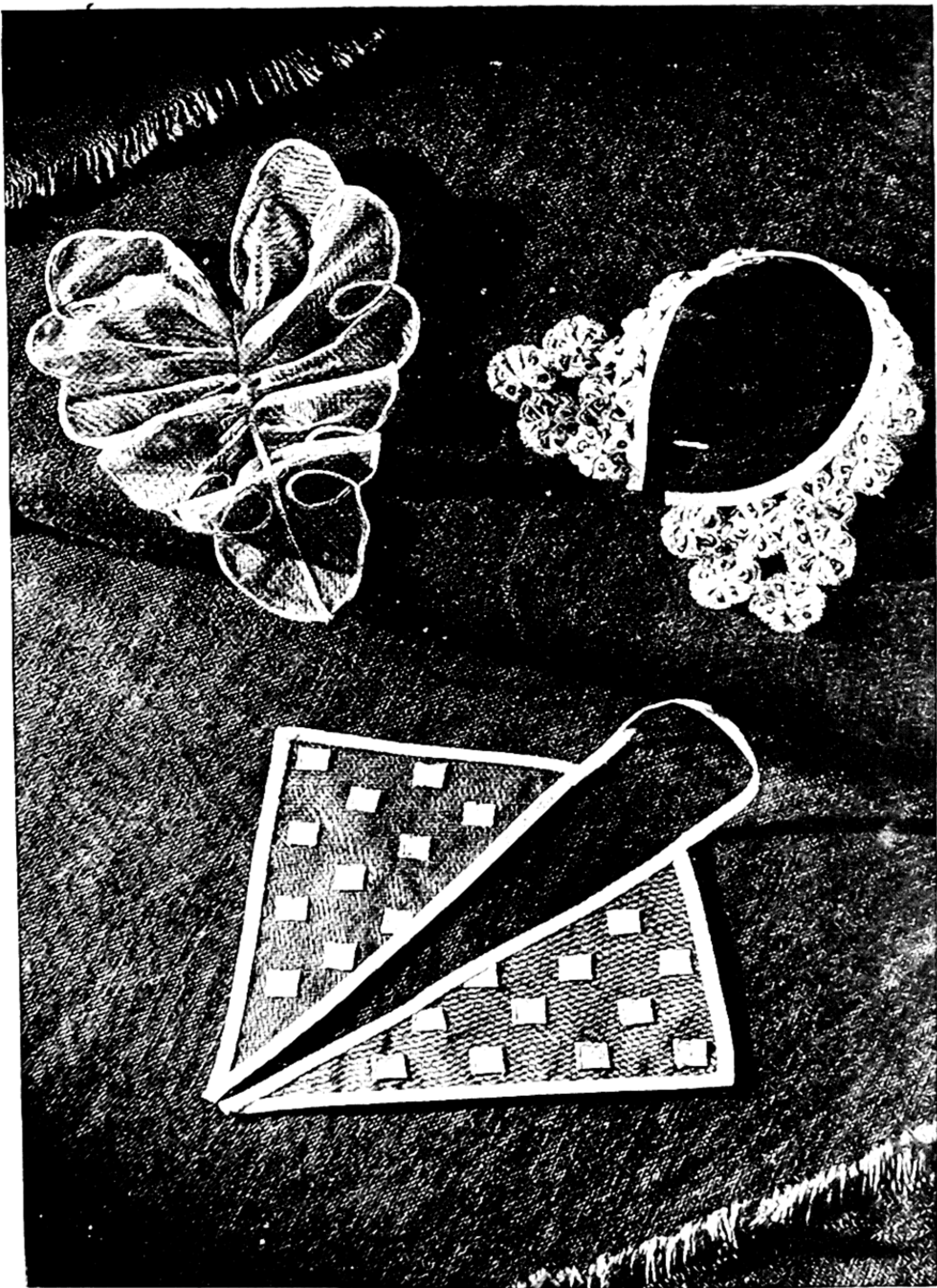
FOR THE SMART WOMAN. *No highly intricate detail work is needed to make these smart accessories. Jabot is in white net edged with braid; collar in dainty lace circles, and the net revers are trimmed with bias binding.*

Lacy Bed-shawl

KNITTED IN SECTIONS

MATERIALS

8 ozs. 3-ply wool.
2 No. 5 knitting needles.
Coarse crochet hook.

MEASUREMENTS

48 ins. diameter.

TENSION

5½ sts. to 1 in.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, p. purl, st. stitch, rep. repeat, m.1 make 1 (by putting wool forward), tog. together, sl. slip, p.s.s.o. pass slipped st. over.

Cast on 10 sts.

1st row.—K. 1 * m. 1, k. 1, rep. from * to end.

2nd and alternate rows, except 42nd row.—P. to end.

3rd row.—K. 1 * m. 1, k. 2, rep. from * to end.

5th row.—K. 1 * m. 1, k. 3, rep. from * to end.

7th row.—K. 1 * m. 1, k. 4, rep. from * to end.

9th row.—K. 1 * m. 1, k. 5, rep. from * to end.

11th row.—K. 1 * m. 1, k. 6, rep. from * to end.

13th row.—K. 1 * m. 1, k. 7, rep. from * to end.

15th row.—K. 1 * m. 1, k. 8, rep. from * to end.

17th row.—K. 1 * m. 1, k. 9, rep. from * to end.

19th row.—K. 1 * m. 1, k. 10, rep. from * to end.

21st row.—K. 1 * m. 1, k. 11, rep. from * to end.

23rd row.—K. 1 * m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, k. 9, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end.

25th row.—K. 1 * m. 1, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, k. 8, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end.

27th row.—K. 1 * (m. 1, k. 2 tog.) twice, m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, k. 7, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end.

29th row.—K. 1 * (m. 1, k. 2 tog.) 3 times, m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, k. 6, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end.

31st row.—K. 1 * (m. 1, k. 2 tog.) 4 times, m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, k. 5, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end.

33rd row.—K. 1 * (m. 1, k. 2 tog.) 5 times, m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, k. 4, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end.

35th row.—K. 1 * (m. 1, k. 2 tog.) 6 times, m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, k. 3, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end.

37th row.—K. 1 * (m. 1, k. 2 tog.) 7 times, m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, k. 2, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end.

39th row.—K. 1 * (m. 1, k. 2 tog.) 8 times, m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, k. 1, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end.

41st row.—K. 1 * (m. 1, k. 2 tog.) 9 times, m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end.

42nd row.—P. 22 * p. and k. in next st., p. 21, rep. from * to last st., p. 1.

43rd row.—K. 1 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 10 times, k. 2, turn. Work on these sts. only, the remaining sts. may be cast off with an odd piece of wool, or threaded on smooth string.

45th row.—K. 2 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 9 times, k. 3.

47th row.—K. 2, m. 1, k. 1 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 8 times, k. 2, m. 1, k. 2.

FOR THE OLDER WOMAN. *The interest of this enchanting featherweight bed-shawl is focused on the delicate lace design in the centre. Edged with crochet, it is knitted in nine triangular sections and then joined together.*

49th row.—K. 5 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 7 times, k. 6.

51st row.—K. 2, m. 1, k. 4 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 6 times, k. 5, m. 1, k. 2.

53rd row.—K. 8 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 5 times, k. 9.

55th row.—K. 2, m. 1, k. 7 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 4 times, k. 8, m. 1, k. 2.

57th row.—K. 11, (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 3 times, k. 12.

59th row.—K. 2, m. 1, k. 10 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) twice, k. 11, m. 1, k. 2.

61st row.—K. 14, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 15.

63rd row.—K. 2, m. 1, k. 27, m. 1, k. 2.

65th row.—K. 3, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 23, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 3.

67th row.—K. 3, m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 21, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, k. 3.

69th row.—K. 2 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 3 times, k. 19 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 3 times, k. 2.

71st row.—K. 4, m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) twice, k. 17 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) twice, k. 1, m. 1, k. 4.

73rd row.—K. 2, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 3 times, k. 15 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 3 times, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 2.

74th row.—K. 7, m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) twice, k. 13 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) twice, k. 1, m. 1, k. 7.

75th row.—K. 5, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 3 times, k. 11, (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 3 times, k. 1. m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 5.

77th row.—K. 10, m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) twice, k. 9 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) twice, k. 1, m. 1, k. 10.

79th row.—K. 8, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, s. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 3 times, k. 7 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 3 times, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 8.

81st row.—K. 13, m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) twice, k. 5 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) twice, k. 1, m. 1, k. 13.

83rd row.—K. 11, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 3 times, k. 3, (k. 2 tog. m. 1) 3 times, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 11.

85th row.—K. 16, m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) twice, k. 1 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) twice, k. 1, m. 1, k. 16.

87th row.—K. 14, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) twice, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., m. 1 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) twice, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 14.

89th row.—K. 19, m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 1, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, k. 19.

91st row.—K. 2, m. 1, k. 15, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 15, m. 1, k. 2.

93rd row.—K. 3, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 17, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 1, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 17, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 3.

95th row.—K. 3, m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 17, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 17, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, k. 3.

97th row.—K. 2 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 3 times, k. 14, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 3, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 14 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 3 times, k. 2.

99th row.—K. 2, m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 3 times, k. 12 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) twice, k. 1 (m. 1., sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) twice, k. 12 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 3 times, k. 1, m. 1, k. 2.

101st row.—K. 3 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 4 times, k. 10 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) twice, k. 3 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) twice, k. 10 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 4 times, k. 3.

103rd row.—K. 3, m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 4 times, k. 11, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 11 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 4 times, k. 1, m. 1, k. 3.

105th row.—K. 6 (m. 1. sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 4 times, k. 11, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 1, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 11 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 4 times, k. 6.

107th row.—K. 8, m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 3 times, k. 11, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 11 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 3 times, k. 1, m. 1, k. 8.

109th row.—K. 6, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 4 times. K. 23 (K. 2 tog., m. 1) 4 times, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 6.

111th row.—K. 11, m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 3 times, k. 21 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 3 times, k. 1, m. 1, k. 11.

113th row.—K. 9, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 4 times, k. 19, (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 4 times, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 9.

115th row.—K. 14, m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 3 times, k. 17 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 3 times, k. 1, m. 1, k. 14.

117th row.—K. 12, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 4 times, k. 15, (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 4 times, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 12.

119th row.—K. 17, m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 3 times, k. 13 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 3 times, k. 1, m. 1, k. 17.

121st row.—K. 15, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 4 times, k. 11, (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 4 times, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 15.

123rd row.—K. 20, m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 3 times, k. 9 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 3 times, k. 1, m. 1, k. 20.

125th row.—K. 18, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 4 times, k. 7, (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 4 times, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 18.

127th row.—K. 23, m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 3 times, k. 5 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 3 times, k. 1, m. 1, k. 23.

129th row.—K. 21, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 4 times, k. 3 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 4 times, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 21.

131st row.—K. 26, m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 3 times, k. 1 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 3 times, k. 1, m. 1, k. 26.

133rd row.—K. 24, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) 3 times, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., m. 1 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) 3 times, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 24.

135th row.—K. 29, m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) twice, k. 1 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) twice, k. 1, m. 1, k. 29.

137th row.—K. 27, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) twice, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., m. 1 (k. 2 tog., m. 1) twice, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 27.

139th row.—K. 33, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 1, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 33.

141st row.—K. 34, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 34.

143rd row.—K. 1 (m. 1, k. 2 tog.) 17 times, m. 1, k. 1, m. 1 (sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1) 17 times, k. 1.

145th row.—K. 1 (m. 1, k. 2 tog.) 17 times, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., m. 1 (sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1) 17 times, k. 1.

147th row.—K. 1 (m. 1, k. 2 tog.) 17 times, m. 1, k. 3, m. 1 (sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1) 17 times, k. 1.

149th row.—K. 1 (m. 1, k. 2 tog.) 18 times, m. 1, k. 1, m. 1 (sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1) 18 times, k. 1.

150th row.—P.

Cast off quite loosely.

This completes one section.

Slip the next 23 sts. on to a needle and work from 43rd row.

Proceed in exactly the same way with the remaining 7 sections (making 9 in all).

To Make-up.—Press work lightly and carefully on the wrong side with a hot iron and a damp cloth.

Join seams neatly, matching the pattern.

Work a crochet edging into last row of holes thus :—

1 double crochet into 1st hole, * 5 trebles worked loosely into next hole. 1 double crochet into next hole, rep. from * all round.

FOR THE YOUNG MATRON. This matching knitted handbag and glove set will make a smart gift for summer use. The bag is knitted in a knotted rib-stitch, and the same design is carried out along the back of the gloves.

Summer Gloves and Bag

SMART AND COOL

MATERIALS

6 ozs. of coarse rayon yarn.
2 No. 9 and 2 No. 12 knitting needles.
Canvas for lining the bag.
½ yd. of 1-in. braid for side gussets.
Two pieces of strong cardboard, 10 ins. by 8 ins. for bag.
1 button, for bag fastening.

MEASUREMENTS

Gloves : To fit an average hand.
Handbag : About 10 ins. by 8 ins.

TENSION

6½ sts. to 1 inch on No. 9 needles.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, p. purl, st. stitch, sts. stitches, rep. repeat, cont. continue, g.st. garter stitch, sl. slip, st.st. stocking stitch, patt. pattern, ins. inches, inc. increase, beg. beginning.

THE GLOVES

The Right Hand Glove.—With No. 9 needles cast on 42 sts. and work 4 rows in g.st. (every row k.)

Cont. in patt. and st.st. thus :—

1st row.—K. to end.

2nd row.—P. to end.

3rd row.—K. 7, p. 5 times into the next st., then sl. the first 4 made sts. over the last st., p. 6, p. 5 times into the next st., then sl. the first 4 made sts. over the last st., k. 27.

4th, 5th and 6th rows.—Work 3 rows in st.st. beg. and ending with a p. row.

Change to No. 12 needles and work 4 rows in st.st.

Change to No. 9 needles and rep. the 3rd and 4th rows once, then begin thumb gusset :—

Next row.—K. 23, k. twice into each of next 2 sts., k. 17.

Work 3 rows in st.st.

Next row.—K. 7, patt. 8 (as given in the 3rd row), k. 8, k. twice into next st., k. to last 18 sts., k. twice into next st., k. 17. Work 3 rows in st.st.

Next row.—K. 23, k. twice into next st., k. to last 18 sts., k. twice into next st., k. 17.

Next row.—P. to end.

Cont. in this way, keeping continuity of the 6 rows patt. for the back panel and inc. for the thumb gusset on the 3rd row and on every following 4th row until there are 54 sts. on needle, ending with 1 p. row worked after the last inc. row.

Next row.—Work across 37 sts., turn, cast on 1 st.

Next row.—P. 15, turn, cast on 1 st.

Cont. in st.st. on these 16 sts. for 2½ ins. or length required, end with p. row.

Shape top thus :—

Next row.—* k. 1, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to last st., k. 1

2nd row.—P.

3rd row.—* K. 2 tog., rep. from * to last st., k. 1.

Break off yarn, thread end through rem. sts., draw up and fasten off; sew down side of hand to wrist edge.

Return to main sts. and, with right side of work facing and using No. 9 needles, k. up 2 sts. at base of thumb, work to end.

Cont. in patt. and st.st. for 1½ ins. (42 sts.) ending p. row.

Work for Fingers thus :—

The First Finger.—K. 27, turn, cast on 1 st.

Next row.—P. 13, turn, cast on 1 st.

Work in st.st. for 2¾ ins. ending p. row, then shape the top thus :—

Next row.—K. 2 tog., * k. 1, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end.

Next row.—P.

Next row.—* K. 2 tog., rep. from * to last st., k. 1.

Break off yarn, thread end of yarn through remaining sts., and sew down side edges to base. Complete as for thumb.

The Second Finger.—Return to main sts. and, with the right side of work facing and using No. 9 needles k. up 2 sts. at base of first finger, k. next 5 sts., turn, cast on 1 st.

Next row.—P. 13, turn, cast on 1 st.

Cont. in st.st. on 14 sts. for 3 ins., ending p. row.

Shape top, complete as first finger.

The Third Finger.—Return to main sts. and, with right side of work facing and using No. 9 needles, k. up 2 sts. at base of second finger, k. next 5 sts., turn, cast on 1 st.

Next row.—P. 13, turn, cast on 1 st.

Cont. in st.st. on 14 sts. for 2¾ ins. ending p. row.

Shape top, complete as first finger.

The Fourth Finger.—Return to main sts. and, with right side of work facing and using No. 9 needles, k. up 4 sts. at base of third finger, k. 5.

Cont. in st.st. on 14 sts. for 2¼ ins. ending p. row, then shape top and complete as given for first finger, sewing down side of hand to wrist edge.

The Left Hand Glove.—With No. 9 needles cast on 42 sts. work 4 rows g.st.

Cont. in reversed patt. and st.st. panels thus :—

1st row.—K. to end.

2nd row.—P. to end.

3rd row.—K. 27, patt. 8, k. 7.

4th row.—P. to end.

5th row.—K. to end.

6th row.—P. to end.

Change to No. 12 needles and work 4 rows in st.st. Change to No. 9 needles and rep. the 3rd and 4th rows once, then begin thumb gusset :—

Next row.—K. 17, k. twice into each of next 2 sts., k. 23. Work 3 rows in st.st.

Next row.—K. 17, k. twice into next st., k. 2, k. twice into next st., k. 8, patt. 8, k. 7.

Cont. in this way, keeping continuity of the 6 row pattern for the back panel and continuing to inc. for the thumb gusset on the 3rd row and on every following 4th row until there are 54 sts. on needle, ending with a p. row worked after the last inc. row.

Next row.—Work across 31 sts., turn, cast on 1 st.

Next row.—P. 15, turn, cast on 1 st.

Cont. in st.st. on these 16 sts. for 2¼ ins. or length required ending with a p. row.

Shape top and complete exactly as given for right hand glove.

Detail showing the exact size of stitch used in the gloves and bag.
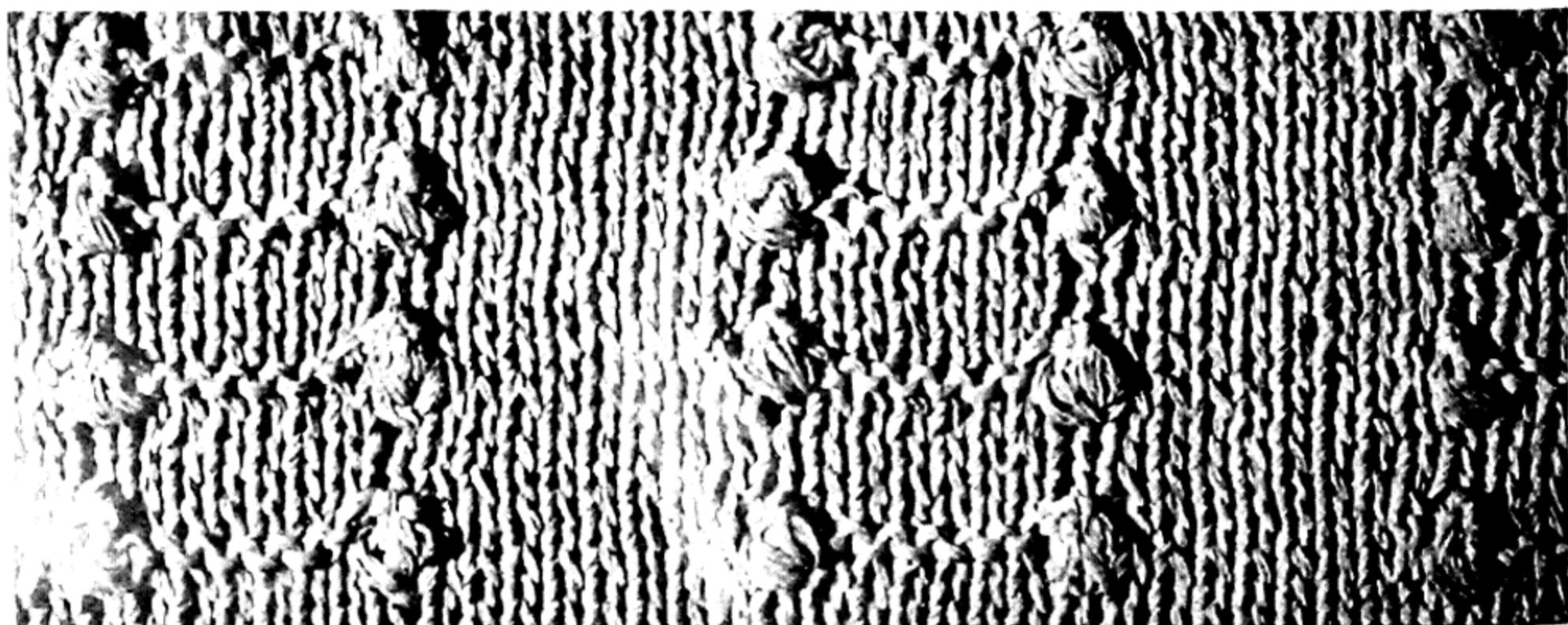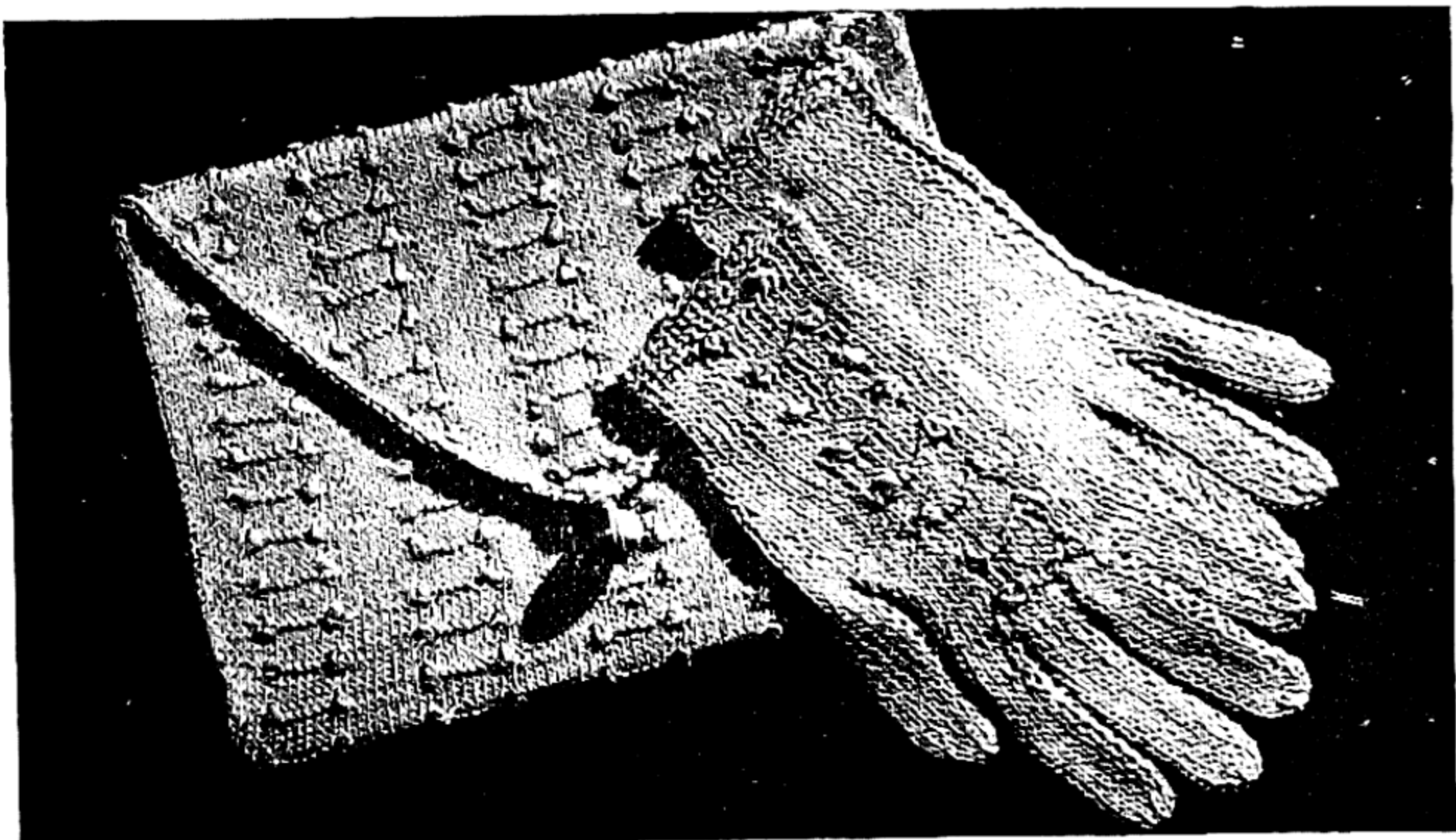
A close-up of the gloves and handbag. The bag is lined with canvas and cardboard; it has a pointed flap which fastens with a loop and button.

THE HANDBAG

Using No. 12 needles cast on 88 sts. Work 6 rows in st.st.

7th row.—K. 8, * p. 5 times into next st., then sl. the first 4 made sts. over the last st., p. 6, p. 5 times into next st., then sl. the first 4 made sts. over the last st., k. 8, rep. from * to end.

8th-12th rows.—Work 5 rows in st.st. beg. and ending with a p. row.

Rep. the last 6 rows, *i.e.*, rows 7 to 12 inclusive, until work measures 15 ins., ending with a p. row.

Shape for Flap thus :—

1st row.—K. 3, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., work in patt. to last 5 sts., k. 2 tog., k. 3.

2nd row.—K. 3, p. to last 3 sts., k. 3.

Keeping continuity of patt. and g.st. borders of 3 sts., rep. the last 2 rows until 28 sts. remain.

Next row.—As 1st row.

Next row.—K. 3, p. 2 tog., p. to last 5 sts., p. 2 tog., k. 3.

Rep. last 2 rows until 8 sts. remain.

Next row.—K. 2, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 2 tog., k. 2.

Next row.—K. to end.

Next row.—K. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 2 tog., k. 1.

Next row.—K. 4.

Next row.—K. 1, k. 2 tog., k. 1.

Next row.—K. 3.

K. 3 tog., and fasten off.

Make-up.—Pin out the knitted fabric, stretching slightly, and press on the wrong side under a damp cloth.

Before unpinning bag cut the lining to same shape allowing for narrow turnings.

Stitch round on wrong side leaving the short straight edge open.

Turn right side out and press.

Keeping the pointed flap and about ½ in. of the straight part free, slip in the two pieces of cardboard and fold over to form front and back of bag.

Neatly stitch the open end.

Sew in the gusset strips down the two sides, shaping off to a point at the bottom.

Make a loop at the point and sew on a button to match for fastening.

New Neckwear

KNITTED COLLAR, REVERS AND CROCHET FRONT

SQUARE COLLAR

MATERIALS

2 oz. ball boucle rayon or cotton yarn.
Pair No. 6 needles.
Crochet hook.
5 buttons.

MEASUREMENTS

Length from shoulder about 6½ ins.
Width across lower edge 12 ins. without crochet border.

TENSION

About 5 sts. to 1 inch.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, m.1. make 1, st. stitch, sl. slip, rep. repeat, d.c. double crochet, tr. treble, ch. chain, cont. continue, patt. pattern.

Cast on 61 sts. and k. 4 rows.
Change to patt.

1st row.—K. 4 * m. 1, k. 3, sl. 1st of these 3 sts. over other 2, rep. from * until 3 sts. remain, k. 3.

2nd row.—K. to end.

3rd row.—K. 3 * k. 3, sl. 1st of these 3 sts. over other 2, m. 1, rep. from * to last 4 sts., k. 4.

4th row.—K. to end.

Rep these 4 rows until work measures 4½ ins., ending with 1st or 3rd row.

Next row.—K. 17, cast off 27 for neck, k. to end.

Cont. in patt. on last 17 sts. for shoulder, but working k. 2 instead of k. 4 and k. 1 instead of k. 3 at neck edge, as there is no garter-st. border here.

When work measures 6½ ins. cast on 15 sts. at neck edge for right back.

Cont. in patt., with garter-st. border at outer edge only for a further 6 ins.

K. 4 rows.
Cast off.

Return to other 17 sts. and work to match right shoulder and back.

Work a row of d.c. all round collar, i.e., back openings, neck and outer edge, turning corners with 1 d.c., 1 ch., 1 d.c.

2nd row.—Round outer edge only, * 1 d.c. into 1st d.c., miss 2nd d.c., 5 tr. into 3rd d.c., miss 4th d.c., rep. from * all round, but working 7 tr. instead of 5 tr. at each of the 4 corners.

Sew buttons at regular intervals to left back opening.

Make loops on right side to correspond.

Press with hot iron and damp cloth.

REVER COLLAR

MATERIALS

A 2-oz. ball of linen thread.
2 No. 14 knitting needles.
A crochet hook.

TENSION

8 sts. to 1 in.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, p. purl, sl. slip, rep. repeat, m. 1 make 1, st. stitch, p.s.s.o. pass slip stitch over.

Cast on 4 sts.

1st row.—Sl. 1, m. 1, k. 3.

2nd row.—Sl. 1, k. 3, pick up st. lying between, knit it, k. 1.

3rd row.—Sl. 2, k. 1, pass 2nd sl. st. over, m. 1, k. 3.

4th row.—Sl. 1, k. 2, k. and p. in m. st., k. 2.

5th row.—Sl. 1, k. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 3.

6th row.—Sl. 1, k. 2, k. and p. in m. st., k. to end.

7th Row.—Sl. 1, k. to last 5 sts., sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 3.

FOR THE WOMAN WHO WEARS BLACK. *A charming accessory for a dark dress is this attractive square collar knitted in an openwork stitch. It fastens at the back with buttons and loops, and is finished with a border of crochet.*

Rep. last 2 rows 12 times more, then 6th row again. (21 sts.)

Begin lace thus :

1st row.—Sl. 1, k. 7, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o. m. 1, sl. 2, k. 1, pass 1st sl. st. over, then the 2nd, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 1, sl. 1, k 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 3.

2nd row.—Sl. 1, k. 2, k. and p. in m. st., k. 3, k. and p. in m. st., k. 1, k. and p. in m. st., k. 9.

3rd row.—Sl. 1, k. 6, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 3.

4th row.—Sl. 1, k. 2 (k. and p. in m. st., k. 3), 3 times, k. 5.

5th row.—Sl. 1, k. 7, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1, sl. 2, k. 1, pass 1st sl. st. over, then 2nd, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1, sl. 2, k. 1, pass 1st sl. st. over, then 2nd, k. 2.

6th row.—Sl. 1, k. 2, k. and p. in m. st., k. 3, k. and p. in m. st., k. 1, k. and p. in m. st., k. 9.

7th row.—Sl. 1, k. 14, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1, sl. 2, k. 1, pass 1st sl. st. over, then 2nd, k. 2.

8th row.—Sl. 1, k. 2, k. and p. in m. st., k. to end.

9th row.—Sl. 1, k. 13, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1, sl. 2, k. 1, pass 1st sl. st. over, then 2nd, k. 2.

10th row.—As 8th row.

11th row.—Sl. 1, k. 12, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1, sl. 2, k. 1, pass 1st sl. st. over, then 2nd, k. 2.

12th row.—As 8th row.

13th row.—Sl. 1, k. 13, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 3.

14th row.—As 8th row.

15th row.—Sl. 1, k. 14, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 3.

16th row.—As 8th row.

Rep. last 16 rows twice more, then work to end of 12th row.

Shape end thus :—

1st row.—Sl. 1, k. to last 7 sts. (sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) twice, m. 1, k. 3.

2nd row.—Sl. 1, k. to end.

Rep. last 2 rows 10 times (9 sts.).

23rd row.—Sl. 1 (sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) twice, m. 1, k. 3.

24th row.—As 2nd row.

25th row.—(Sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) twice, m. 1, k. 3.

26th row.—As 2nd row.

27th row.—(Sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) twice, k. 2. Cast off.

Make a second lapel exactly the same.

Back.—Cast on 15 sts.

1st row.—Sl. 1, k. to last 5 sts., sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 3.

2nd row.—Sl. 1, k. 2, k. and p. in m. st., k. to end.

Rep. last 2 rows 5 times more (21 sts.)

Now work the 16 rows of lace pattern 11 times, then work to end of 12th row.

Shape end thus :—

1st row.—Sl. 1, k. to last 7 sts. (sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o.) twice, m. 1, k. 3.

2nd row.—Sl. 1, k. to end.

Rep. last 2 rows until 16 sts. remain, then rep. 1st row once more.

Cast off remaining 15 sts.

Make-up.—Press work with hot iron and damp cloth. Sew the cast on and cast off edges of back to beginning of slope of lapel.

Work a row of trebles fairly tightly into straight edge to make a firm foundation for sewing to dress.

CROCHET BLOUSE FRONT

MATERIALS

2-oz. fine crochet rayon yarn.
No. 3 steel crochet hook.
2 buttons.

MEASUREMENTS

Length 18 ins.
Width 12 ins.

ABBREVIATIONS

Ch. chain, tr. treble, dc. double crochet, rep. repeat, ins. inches, patt. pattern, cont. continued.
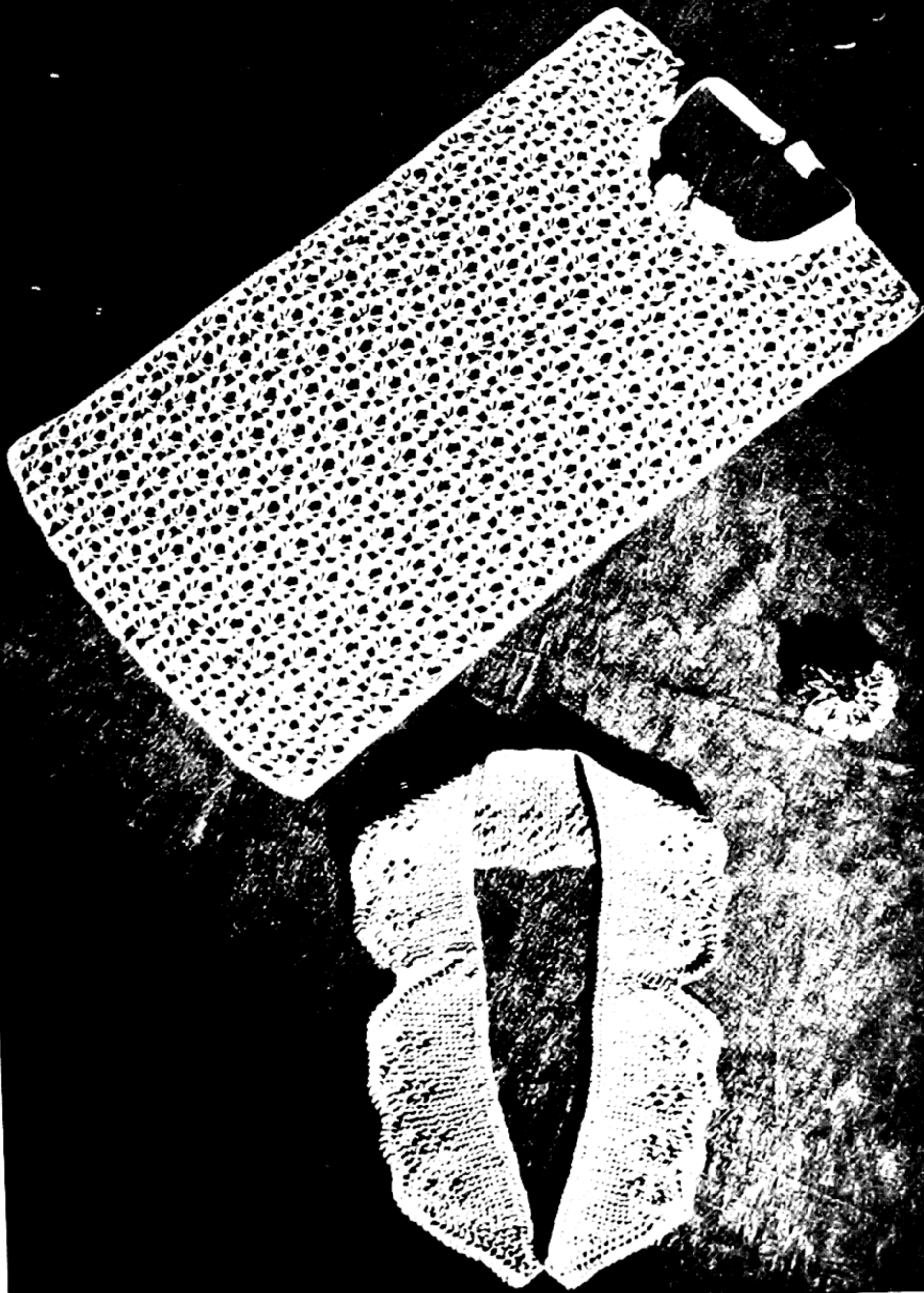
FOR THE OLDER FRIEND. *Two charming gifts that will brighten a dark suit or dress. A crisp white blouse front in crochet with a neat high-neckline that fastens at the back, and a smart little knitted rever collar in linen thread.*

TENSION

1 pattern should measure about 1¼ ins. in width.

Make 126 ch.

1st row.—2 tr. into 4th ch. * miss 4 ch., 3 tr. into next ch., 5 ch. miss 3 ch., 1 dc. into next ch., 5 ch. miss 3 ch. 3 tr. into next ch., rep. from * 8 times, miss 4 ch. 3 tr. into next ch., 3 ch. turn.

2nd row.—2 tr. into 1st tr. * miss 4 tr., 3 tr. into next tr., 3 ch., 1 dc. into 4th of 5 ch., 1 dc. into 2nd of next 5 ch., 3 ch. 3 tr. into next tr., rep. from * ending with 3 tr. into turning ch., 3 ch. turn.

3rd row.—2 tr. into 1st tr. * miss 4 tr. 3 tr. into next tr., 3 ch. 1 dc. between the 2 dcs. of last row, 3 ch. 1 dc. into same place, 3 ch. 3 tr. into next tr., rep. from * ending with 3 tr. into turning ch., 8 ch. turn.

4th row.—* 1 dc. between groups of trs., 5 ch. miss 2 tr. 3 tr. into next tr., 3 tr. into 1st tr. of next group, 5 ch., rep. from * ending with 1 dc. between groups of trs., 5 ch., 1 tr. into turning ch., 6 ch. turn.

5th row.—* 1 dc. into 4th of 5 ch., 1 dc. into 2nd of next 5 ch., 3 ch. 3 tr. into next tr., miss 4 tr., 3 tr. into next tr. 3 ch., rep. from * ending 1 dc. into 4th ch., 1 dc. into 2nd ch. 3 ch., 1 tr. into 3rd of 6 turning ch., 6 ch. turn.

6th row.—* 1 dc. between 2 dc., 3 ch. 1 dc. into same place, 3 ch. 3 tr. into next tr., miss 4 tr., 3 tr. into next tr. 3 ch., rep. from * ending 1 dc. between dcs. 3 ch., 1 dc. into same place, 3 ch., 1 tr. into 3rd of 6 turning ch., 3 ch. turn.

7th row.—2 tr. into 1st tr. * 3 tr. into 1st tr. of next group, 5 ch., 1 dc. between groups of trs., 5 ch., miss 2 tr., 3 tr. into next tr., rep. from * ending with 3 tr. into 3rd of 6 ch., 3 ch., turn.

The last 6 rows form the patt., rep. from 2nd row until work measures 15 ins., ending with a 3rd row.

Shape neck thus :—

Next row.—* 1 dc. between groups of trs., 5 ch., miss 2 tr., 3 tr. into next tr., 3 tr. into 1st tr. of next group, 5 ch., rep. from * twice, ending with 3 ch. instead of 5 ch., turn.

Next row.—Work to end.

Next row.—Work in pattern, ending with 1 tr. instead of 3 tr., 3 ch. turn.

Next row.—3 tr. into 4th tr., pattern to end.

Cont. in patt. without further shaping until work measures 18 ins.

Break off.

Rejoin to 19th treble from side edge.

Next row.—3 ch., 2 tr. into same tr. 3 tr. into 1st tr. of next group, patt. to end.

Next row.—Patt. to end.

Next row.—4 ch. 3 tr. into 6th tr., patt. to end.

Next row.—Work in patt., ending with 1 tr. into the 4 ch. 3 ch. turn.

Con. in patt. without further shaping until work measures 18 ins. Break off.

The Neckband.—Make a length of ch. sufficient to reach from shoulder to centre back of neck—about 3 ins.

Work a row of double crochet round neck edge, then make same length of chain.

Turn and work 1 dc. into each ch. and each dc. of last row.

Next row.—Work 1 dc. into each dc. Rep. last row for 1 in.

Break off.

The Bow.—Make 7 ch.

1st row.—Work 1 dc. into each ch.

2nd row.—1 dc. into each dc.

Rep. last row until work measures 2½ ins.

Now work a picot edging all round this rectangle thus :—

* 3 ch. 1 dc. into 1st of these 3 ch., miss 1 st. 1 dc. into edge. Rep. from *.

Gather centre and sew to front of neck-band.

Work 2 rows of dc. round sides and lower edge to give a firm edge. Press work with hot iron and damp cloth.

Charming Bedjacket

PRACTICAL AND LOVELY

MATERIALS

2 ozs. 2-ply wool in white.
2 ozs. 2-ply wool in blue.
3 ozs. 2-ply wool in pink.
2 No. 0 needles.
2 No. 12 needles.
Crochet hook.
2 buttons.
Ribbon for waist.

MEASUREMENTS

Length 19 ins.
Sleeve 8 ins.
To fit 34-38 in. bust.

TENSION

3 patterns equal 4 ins.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, p. purl, st. stitch, ins. inches, sl. slip, m. make, rep. repeat, p.s.s.o. pass slipped stitch over, patt. pattern, d.c. double crochet, ch. chain, tr. treble, tog. together.

With No. 12 needles and using the white wool double thickness, cast on 100 sts. Work 1½ ins. in k. 1, p. 1 rib.

Next row.—K. 3 times into next 13 sts., k. twice into next 73 sts., k. 3 times into next 14 sts. (227 sts.)

Using 3 strands of white wool work in patt. thus :—Change to big needles.

Next row.—K. 2, * p. 3, k. 1, rep. from * to last st., k. 1 (wrong side).

1st row.—P. 2. * sl. 1, k. 2, p.s.s.o, p. 1, rep. from * to last st., p. 1.

2nd row.—K. 2, * p. 1, m. 1, p. 1, k. 1, rep. from * to last st., k. 1.
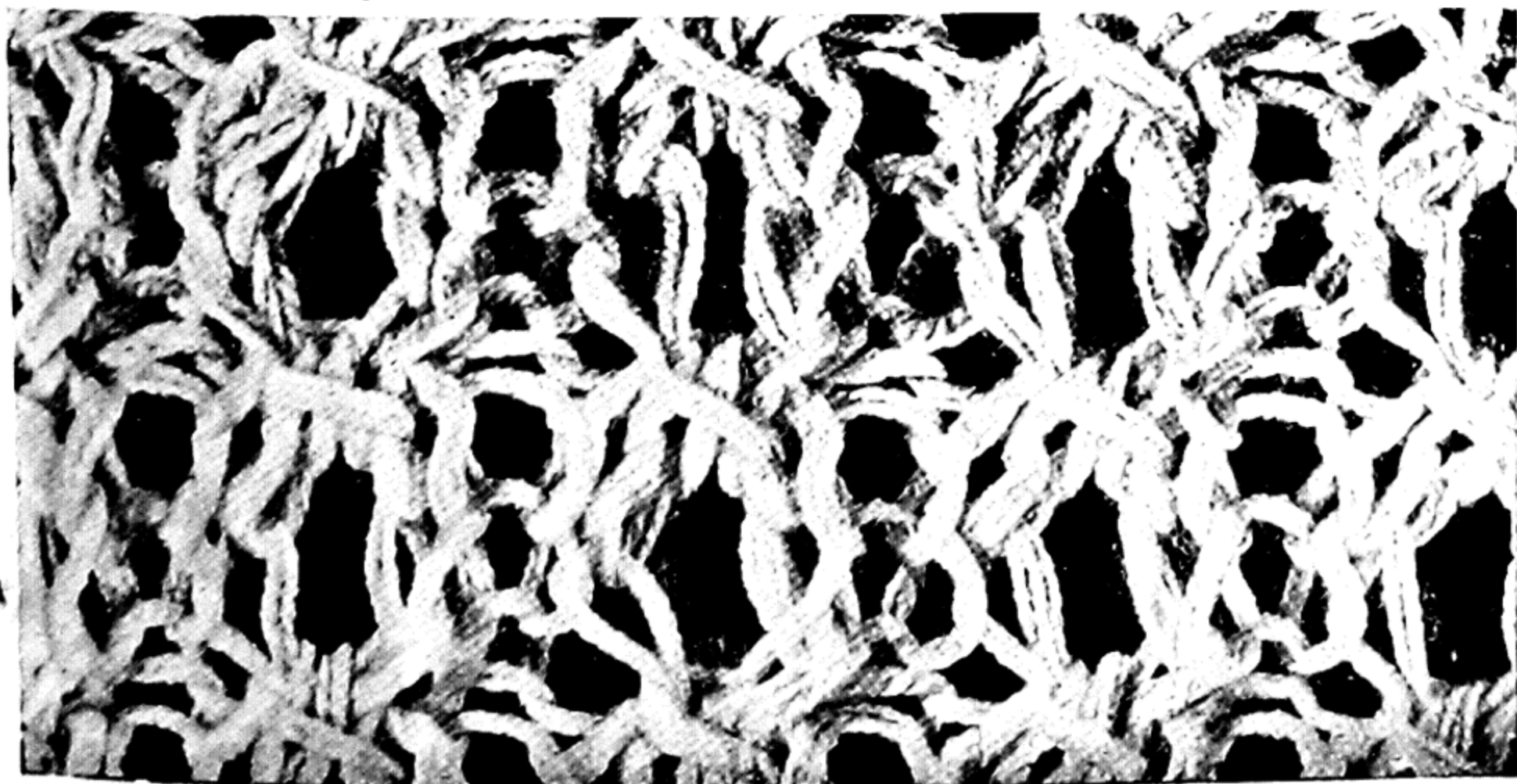
3rd row.—P. 2, * k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, purlwise, k. 1, p. 1, rep. from * to last st., p. 1.

4th row.—K. 2, * p. 1, p. the 2 made sts. of previous rows tog. P. 1, k. 1, rep. from * to last st., k. 1.

These 4 rows form the patt.

Work 1 more patt. using 3 strands of white as before.

Detail of the bedjacket stitch which is worked in double thickness wool.

Work 2 more patterns using 2 strands white and 1 strand pink.

Work 2 more patterns using 2 strands pink and 1 strand white.

Work 2 more patterns using 3 strands pink.

Now work for Fronts, Back and Sleeves thus :—

Using 2 strands pink and 1 blue, patt. 34 (as 1st patt. row) turn, cast on 1st.

Cont in patt. until 2 patterns have been worked, then work 2 more patterns using 2 strands blue and 1 pink, then work 7 more rows using 3 strands of blue.

Do not cast off.

Next row.—Using crochet hook and 2 strands of blue wool work thus :—

* 1 d.c. into first st., 4 ch. (1 d.c. into next st., 4 ch.) twice, 2 d.c. into the made sts. of previous row, 4 ch., rep. from * to last 3 sts., 1 d.c. into next st. (4 ch., 1 d.c. into next st.) twice.

Fasten off wool.

Instructions for making long sleeves with a ribbed cuff are given at the end of this page.

For the three-quarter length sleeves shown in the photograph work on the next 52 sts. for the sleeve thus :—Using 2 strands pink and 1 blue.

Cast on 2, patt. 5.

Cast on 1 (55 sts.).

Work to match front.

Work on next 56 sts. for back thus :— Using 2 strands pink and 1 blue.

Cast on 2 sts. patt. 58, cast on 1 st. (59 sts.).

Work to match front.

Work on next 52 sts. as given for other sleeve.

Work on remaining sts. for last front thus :—

Using 2 strands pink and 1 blue, cast on 2 sts.

Work as given for right front.

Make-up.—Press work carefully under a damp cloth with a hot iron.

Join side and sleeve seams.

The Collar.—Join single white wool at neck, 2 ch. * miss 1 st. of cast-on, 5 tr. with 2 ch., between each into next st., miss next st., 1 d.c. into next st., rep. from * all round neck. Break white wool.

Join single pink wool, 2 ch., * 5 tr. with 2 ch. between into 3rd of 5 tr. group, rep. from * ending 2 ch., 1 d.c. into last d.c. Break wool.

Join single blue wool and work as last row.

Sew buttons at top and bottom of ribbing at left side of neck and make two loops on right front to correspond.

Thread ribbon through the pattern holes at waistline.

ALTERNATIVE INSTRUCTIONS FOR BEDJACKET WITH LONG SLEEVES AND RIBBED CUFFS

To make this attractive bed-jacket with long sleeves, allow an extra 2 ozs. of blue wool.

The instructions given below are for long sleeves with a ribbed cuff.

Work as given for short sleeve using 2 strands of pink and 1 blue for two patterns, and 2 strands blue and 1 pink for the next two patterns, then change to 3 strands of blue and instead of working only 7 rows continue in pattern until sleeve measures 16 ins. (or length required to cuff).

End with a 4th row of pattern and inc. 1 st. at end of this row (56 sts.). Break off one strand of wool.

Change to No. 12 needles and using double wool work 2 ins. in k.1., p.1 rib.

Cast off loosely in rib.

If a loose long sleeve is preferred continue in pattern as above until work measures 18 ins. without changing needles, ending with a 3rd row of pattern.

Do not cast off but work same crochet border as given for front.

FOR THE GIRL WHO LIKES TO READ IN BED. This lovely bed-jacket in delicate shades of white, misty blue and blossom pink, will make an enchanting gift. It has a high ruffled neckline and fastens at the waist with ribbon.

FOR THE CONVALESCENT. *A present that will be greatly appreciated is this practical and easily handled bed tray. The tray is glass-covered, and it is supported each side by legs which fold under the tray when it is not in use.*

Bedtray

WITH GLASS TOP

MATERIALS

2 sides, 24 ins. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
2 ends, 12 ins. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
4 legs, 10 ins. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
4 rails, 14 ins. by 1 in. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in.
3 laths, 3 ft. 6 ins. by 1 in. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in.
1 glass, 21 ins. by 12 ins.
$1\frac{1}{2}$-in. panel pins.
The sides, ends and legs are cut from a board 3 ft. long, 6 ins. wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.

Method.—Prepare and make the frame for the tray, then fix laths on to the bottom. Make four legs and screw into position, then fix the rails in place. Decorate the glass and when dry keep in place with a bead all round inside the tray.

The Tray.—Prepare the wood to the sizes given and then round all top edges. Shape the ends of the sides to a semi-circle. Glue and pin together with $1\frac{1}{2}$-in. panel pins, so that the inside measurement of the tray is 21 ins. by 12 ins. (Diagram 1).

The Base.—Cut the three laths into 13-in. lengths and clean the surfaces. Round off the ends of each lath on one side, and then glue and nail with $\frac{3}{4}$-in. nails so that the first and last laths cover the ends of the tray, and there is $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. space between each (Diagram 2).

The Legs are rounded on the top by sawing, rasping and glasspapering. Bore a 3/16th-in. hole 1 in. from the top and screw to the tray with a $1\frac{1}{4}$-in. round head screw. The legs should be level with the sides, and the screw should pass into the end of the tray (Diagram 3). The rails should fit into the space between the laths when closed (Diagram 3) and

act as a stop when opened as Diagram 4.

The Glass.—Stipple by dabbing all over with a light-coloured paint and then by dabbing the spaces with a darker tone. Leave to dry and then cover the base of the tray with two thicknesses of brown paper, then put in the glass painted surface down. Fix in place with beading.

Finishing.—Stain with walnut crystals dissolved in hot water, then apply one coat of glue size and, when thoroughly dry, varnish.

Diagram 1

Diagram 2

$1\frac{1}{4}$ IN.

Diagram 3

Diagram 4
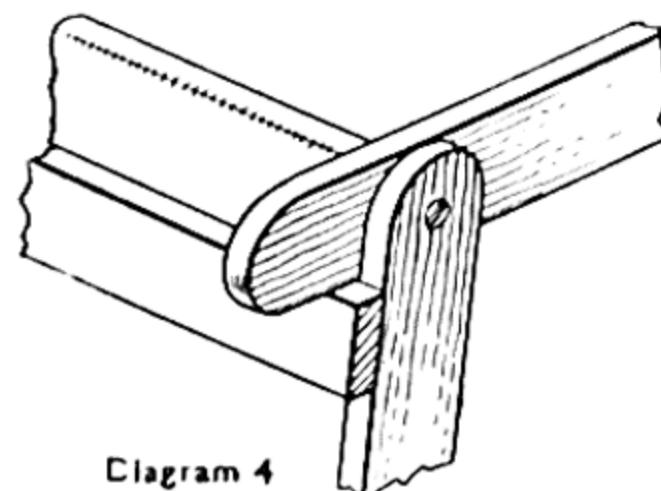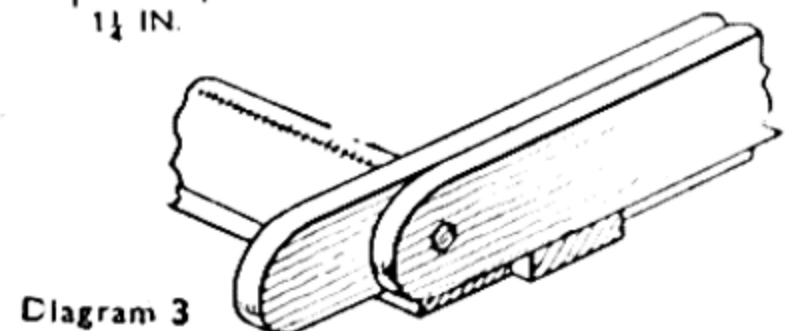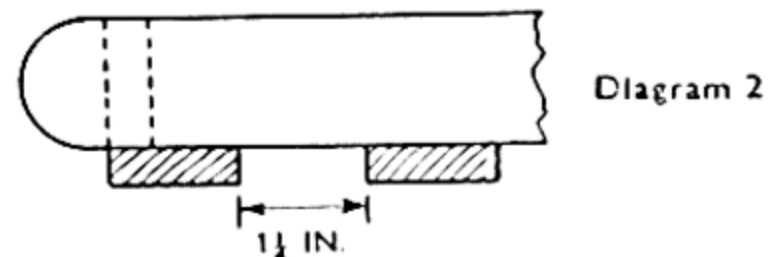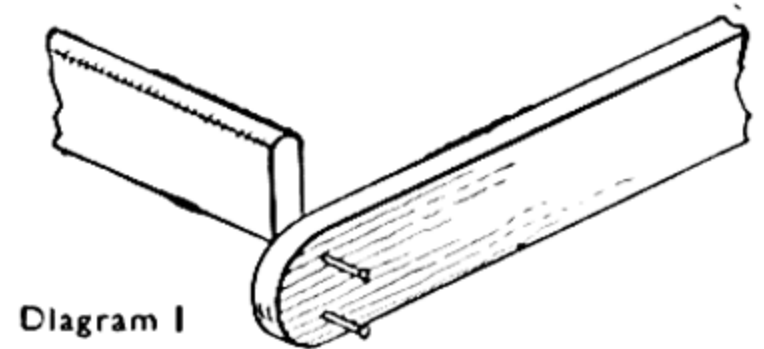
FOR THE HOUSEWIFE. *Two good-looking and practical gifts. A neatly designed hors-d'oeuvre tray in light wood and a dark-stained oak bowl attractively carved round the outside edge and centre, which can be used for fruit.*

Gifts in Wood

BOWL, HORS D'ŒUVRES TRAY, ASH TRAY

WOODEN BOWL

MATERIAL

Oak, 10 ins. square and 1⅛ ins. thick.

Plane the top and bottom of the surface of the oak. Draw the lines from corner to corner in order to find the centre; then, with scribing compasses, set out three circles as shown in the diagram. The first circle should be as large as can be drawn on the square; the second circle should be ⅛ in. smaller in radius, and the inmost circle ⅛ in. smaller in radius than the second.

With a carver's gouge and mallet, take out the hollow by starting the cut on the inside circle and always working towards the centre. As the work proceeds, test the depth of the hollow from time to time so that the sinking is even all over the base of the bowl. This can best be done by making a simple gauge: knock a fine nail through the centre of a strip of wood about 18 ins. long so that the nail projects a distance which is equal to the required depth of hollow. By resting this strip on the surface of the wood it can easily be seen whether the depth is correct or not. About ¼ in. of thickness should be left at the bottom of the bowl.

When the depth is correct, even off the inside surface as much as possible by taking off any high ridges with fine shavings of the gouge, always working along a radius of the circle. Do not attempt to get a smooth surface, but leave the tool marks to show, as they look quite attractive on the finished article if they are not too obtrusive.

Never touch the inside with glasspaper, as this ruins the very fine edges of the gouge cuts and makes the surface take on a soapy appearance when finished.

When the hollowing is completed, cut the bowl to shape with a bow-saw, sawing just outside the outer circle, and finish off the shaping with a spokeshave. Follow the way of the grain and reverse the tool when the grain calls for it.

The edge of the bowl must now be rounded off with the spokeshave, working to the middle circle on the top, and taking off rather more than an inch on the under side. The diagram gives an idea of the shape to be aimed at. Finish off the shaping with the spokeshave set very finely, and again leave the marks of the tool to show; do not touch it with glasspaper. Simple carving on the edge improves the appearance of the bowl.
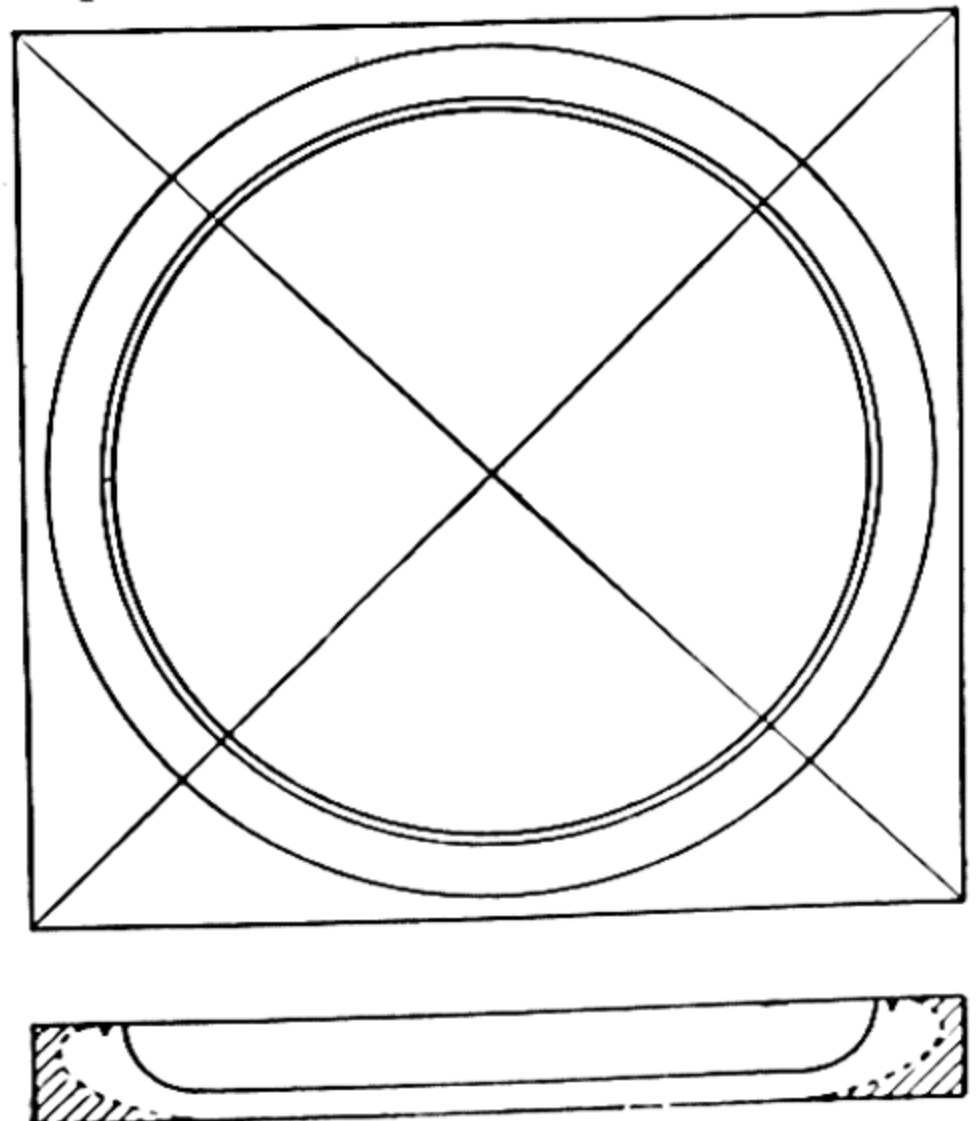
Place the bowl in a closed (air-tight) box with a saucer of *strong* ammonia and leave for 24 hours. This fumes the oak to a dark brown shade, and does not raise the grain.

Rub over with a linseed oil rag, and allow the oil to dry in. Polishing with wax polish will then produce a nice finish.

HORS D'OEUVRE TRAY

MATERIALS

$\frac{1}{2}$-in. wood for sides and ends.
$\frac{3}{8}$-in. wood for handles.
Plywood for base.
Screws.
3 dishes.

Decide, first of all, on the arrangement of the dishes on the tray. Then measure the length and breadth of the combination, and cut two sides and two ends to these dimensions. Shape them as shown in the diagram, and take a $\frac{1}{8}$-in. chamfer off all the outside edges.

If the sides of the dishes are sloped, they can be made to fit snugly into the tray by planing off the inside of the tray sides to match the slope of the dishes.

Screw the sides to a base of plywood with three screws from underneath, so that the dishes stand firmly on the tray without any play between them. Cut two handles to match the sides, and screw with two screws from the inside of the ends. Plane off the excess plywood from the base until flush with sides.

Glasspaper the whole thoroughly, and finish with a good wax polish. The dimensions shown in the diagram are those used on the tray in the photograph.

ASH TRAY

MATERIAL

A piece of oak $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. square and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick.

To set out the octagon, draw the diagonals of the square and, with a compass point on one corner and with half the diagonal as radius, describe an arc to cut the sides of the square. Do this on all four corners and complete the octagon by joining up the points where the arcs cut the sides.

In the centre of the square draw a circle of $1\frac{3}{4}$-in. radius and scoop out the bowl with a carver's gouge, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, working down evenly all round until the depth is $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

Do not attempt to get the bottom of the bowl smooth but leave the tool marks

FRONT VIEW

SECTION OF HANDLE
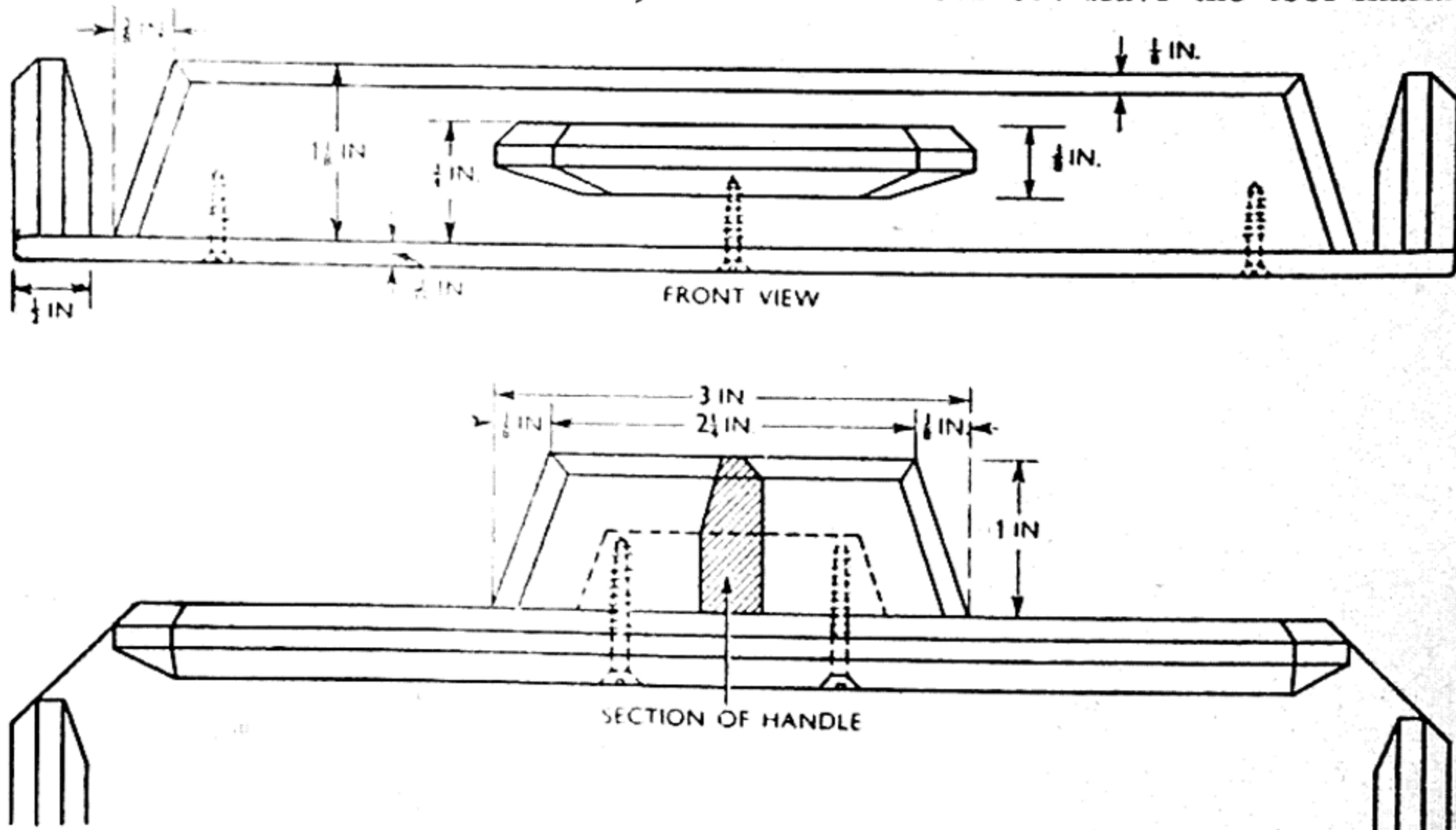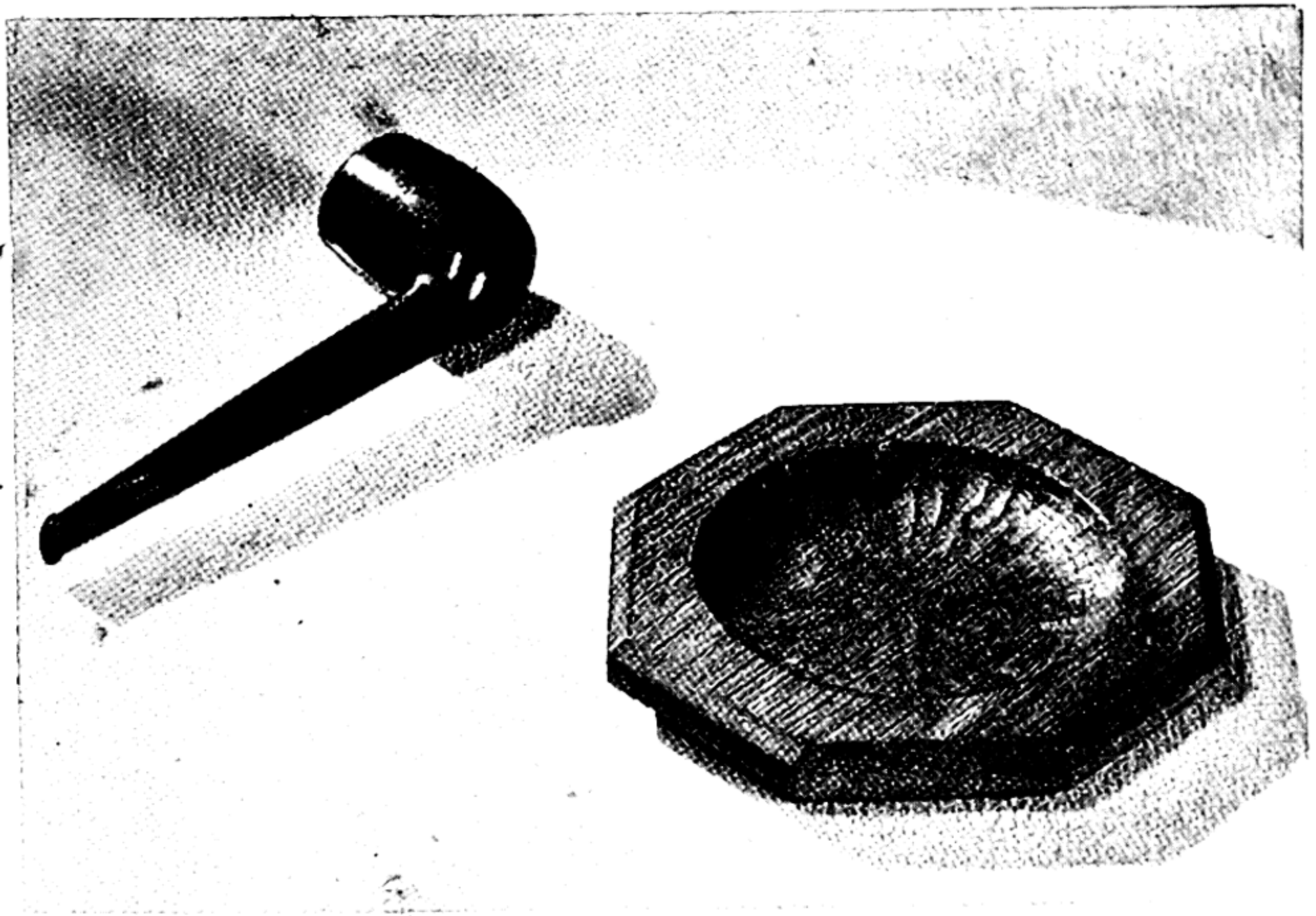
Neat and compact, this attractive-looking ash tray will make a practical little gift. The ash tray is stained to the shade of "fumed" oak.

showing and all radiating from the centre. Keep the gouge sharp by frequent honing with an oilstone slip, and no undue force will be needed in cutting. Saw the corners off the square just outside the lines, and plane carefully down to the mark. Set out a 3/16-in. chamfer all round the top edge of the octagon and a ¼-in. chamfer on the bottom edge, and plane to the marks.

Glasspaper up all the surfaces but *not* the inside of the bowl. Place the tray in an airtight box with a saucer of *strong* ammonia and leave for twenty-four hours to produce the brown shade of "fumed" oak. Rub over with a rag moistened with linseed oil and when dry polish with a good wax polish.

HALF PLAN

SECTION ON CENTRE LINE

1¾ IN RADIUS

4¼ IN

4¼ IN
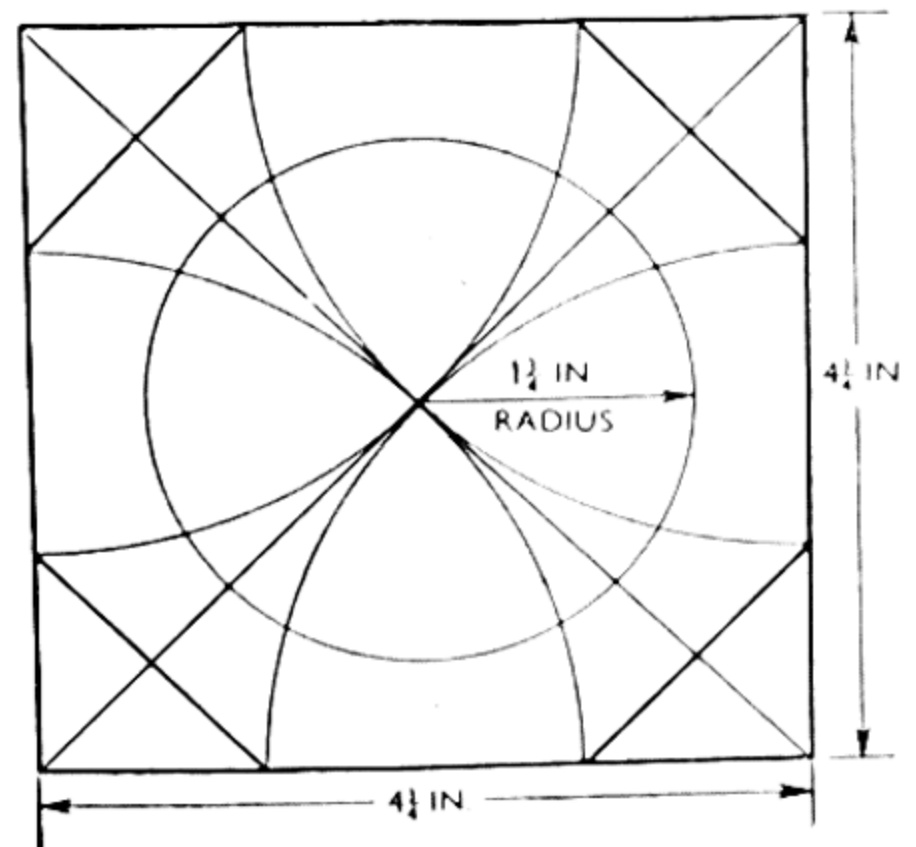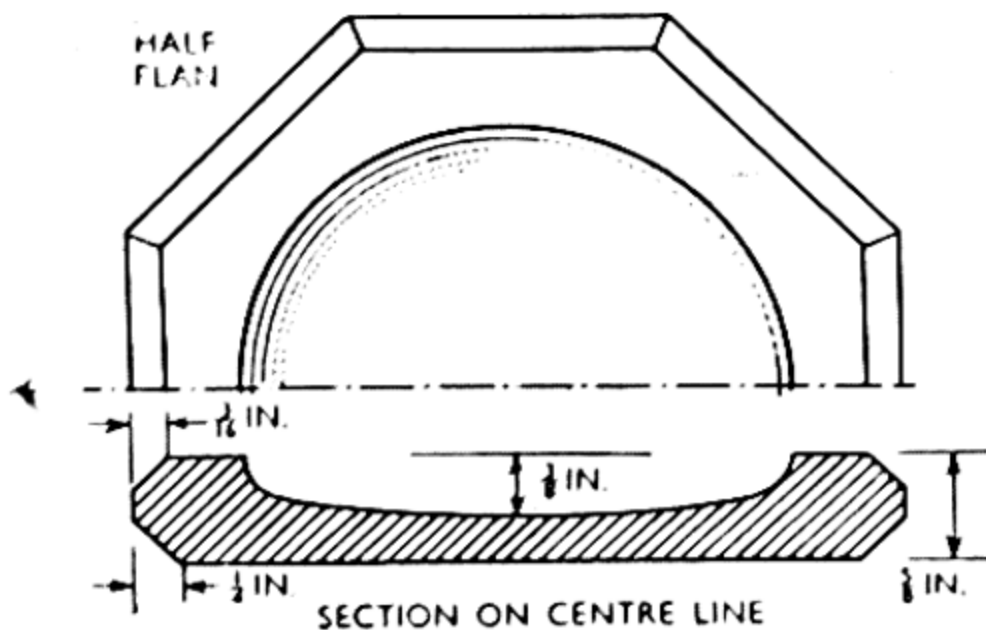
FOR THE NEEDLEWOMAN. *This neat and roomy-looking needlework box, standing on four long legs is light and easy to carry from room to room. It is fitted with deep compartments and a tray for cottons and scissors.*

Needlework Box

A PRACTICAL GIFT

MATERIALS

2 sides, 12 ins. by 5 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
2 ends, 7$\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 5 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1 base, 11$\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by 7$\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $\frac{3}{16}$ in. plywood
1 lid, 11$\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by 7$\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
4 legs, 16 ins. by 1$\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $\frac{5}{8}$ in.
4 blocks, 1$\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by 1$\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $\frac{5}{8}$ in.
1 handle, 3 ins. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Finished sizes given above
The sides, ends and lid can be cut from a board 4 ft. 6 ins. by 8 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
The legs and blocks can be cut from a batten 6 ft. by 2 ins. by $\frac{5}{8}$ in.
The tray can be made from a piece, 2 ft. by 3 ins. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

THE TRAY

2 sides, 7 ins. by 1$\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
2 ends, 6 ins. by 1$\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
1 base, 7 ins. by 6$\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{3}{16}$ in. plywood
1 partition, 6$\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 1$\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

2 partitions, 4 ins. by 1$\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
2 bearers, 11 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Method.—Join the sides and ends using the open housed joint. Make the base, round the edges and fix with glue and panel pins. Make the four legs and fasten into position. Make and fit the lid and then make the tray.

The Box.—The open housed joint is shown in Diagram 1. The rebates are $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep. Glue the end pieces, and then the rebates, and fasten with two $\frac{3}{4}$-in. panel pins. Use similar nails to secure the base after glueing. Note that the base is set back $\frac{1}{8}$ in. from the edge of the box. Round off all outside edges, rubbing with glasspaper, using medium first and then fine.

The Legs.—Are made by glueing a
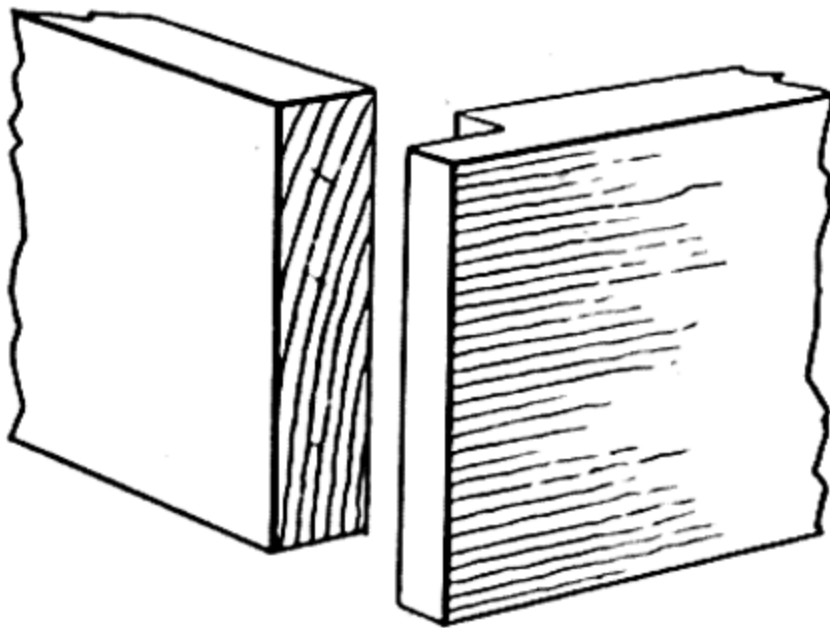
Diagram 1
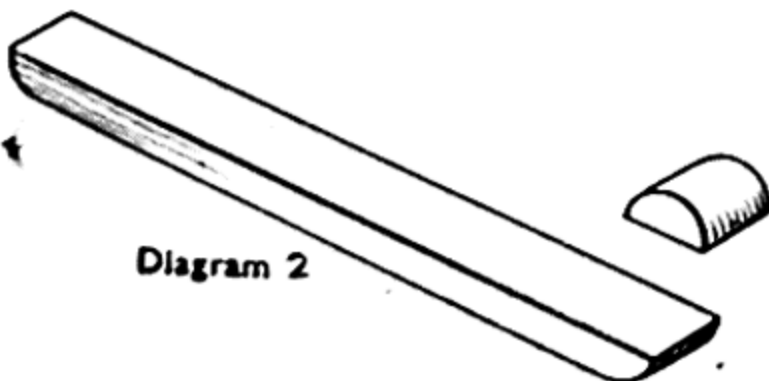
Diagram 2
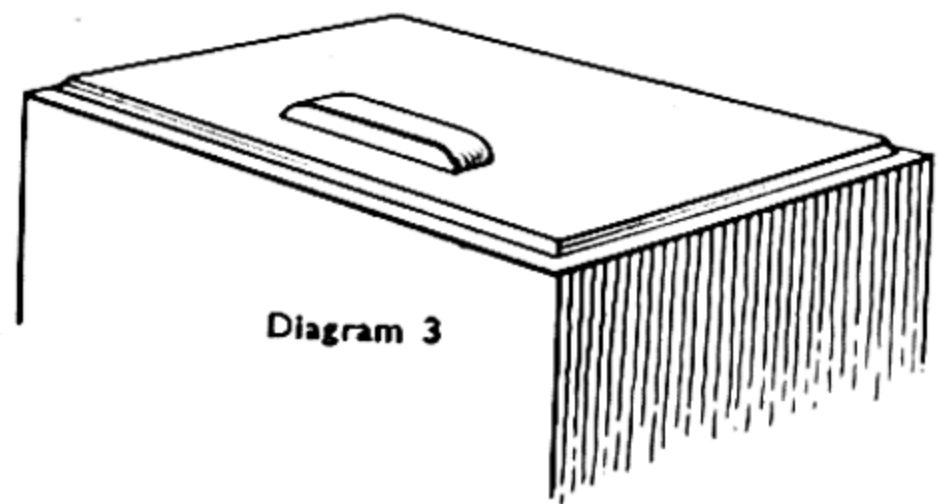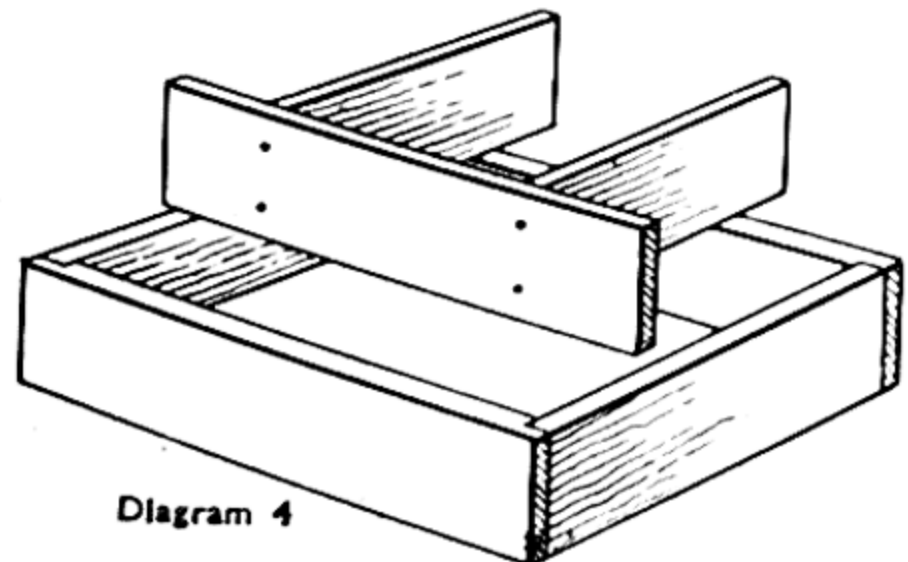
Diagram 3

Diagram 4

block, which has been rounded, to the leg which is also rounded on two corners (Diagram 2). Glue and screw the legs to the box so that they are 1½ ins. from the end and 1¼ ins. from the top of the box.

The Lid.—Is rounded and then hinged. It is set back ⅛ in. from the edges of the box. The handle is glued and pinned to the lid 1¼ ins. from front edge (Diagram 3).

The Tray.—Join the sides and ends together using the open housed joint as in the box. Nail and glue the partitions together and finally fit them into the box. Use ⅝-in. veneer pins when nailing (see Diagram 4).

Finish.—Fill screwholes, grain and other blemishes with plaster of paris, or one of the similar proprietary brands, then glasspaper the parts. Paint the box light green and the legs dark green, using a high gloss paint.

The tray can be varnished or given several coats of french polish. Paint the interior and add a stay to the lid. A light brass stay can be bought at the iron-mongers or at a radio shop.

Bedside Lamp

WITH GOLD BRAIDED SHADE

MATERIALS

¼ yd. of "splinter" net or stiffened window net.
Tissue paper for lining.
2 yds. gold braid.
Mounting paste.
Lampshade frame—top circle about 4 ins. in diameter, bottom circle about 10 ins. in diameter.

First cover the frame by binding it with tape.

Using the diagram as a guide, cut out a full-size pattern in thin cardboard. From this pattern cut out ten sections in the stiffened net. Cut ten more sections in tissue paper and stick one to the back of each net section, smoothing out with a cool iron when nearly dry. Leave the sections between paper with a weight on top until quite dry.

Now lay two sections with right sides together, and machine stitch along the straight edges using a long stitch. Over-sew firmly at top and bottom to strengthen. Repeat until all sections are joined, then turn the lampshade right side out.

Notch the inside seams about ¼ in. from top and ½ in. from bottom to hold the wire frame and stitch the frame in position at even distances, taking the stitches through the tape binding.

Stitch the braid all round top and bottom edges. Make 10 bows of braid and stitch five in alternate sections near the top, also five in the other five sections near the bottom.

3½ IN.

10½ IN.

6 IN.
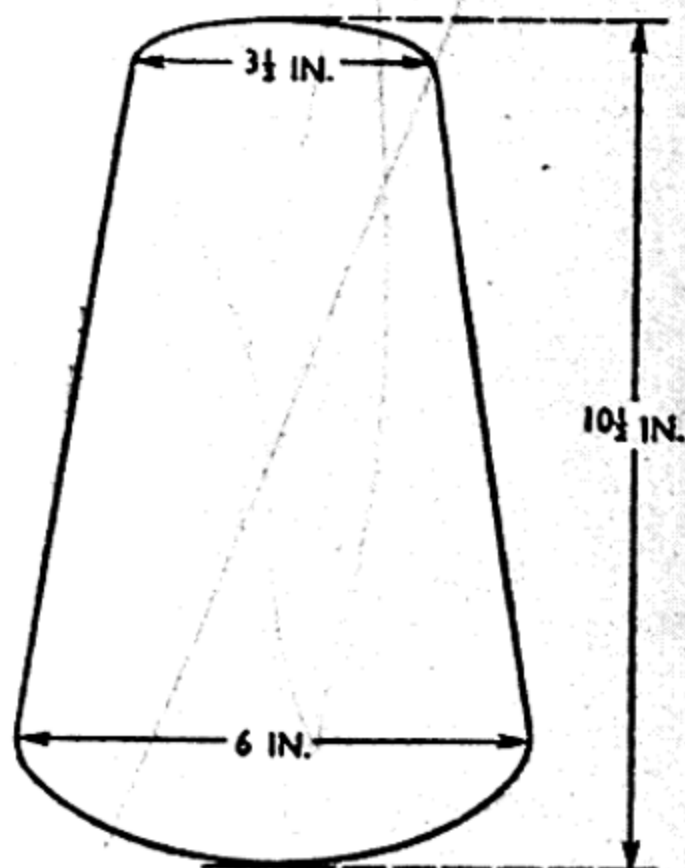
TO PLEASE ANY WOMAN. *A charming and useful gift is this attractive cream-and-gold bedside lamp. The shade is easily made with stiffened net and trimmed with gold braid. Full instructions for making the stand are given overleaf.*

GROOVE ⅛ IN. DEEP ⅛ IN. WIDE

Diagram 1

PLUG SCREW

UPRIGHT

Diagram 2

6¾ IN.

¼ IN.

¼ IN.

½ IN.

¾ IN.

A

1 IN.

STUB

¼ IN.

1¼ IN.

Diagram 3

CHANNEL FOR FLEX

¾ IN. SQ.

BASE

1 IN.

1 IN.

BEDSIDE LAMP STAND

MATERIALS

2 pieces of wood, 9½ ins. by 1½ ins. by ¾ in. (before planing).
1 piece of wood, 4¼ ins. by 4¼ ins. by ¾ in. (after planing).
1 pushbar switch.
Flex and plug.
Glue. Paint.

Method.—Each long piece of wood must have a groove cut down the middle (see Diagram 1) so that, when the pieces are glued together a long hole is formed for the flex.

Faces to be glued must be planed perfectly level. After planing, a pair of lines ⅛ in. apart must be gauged down the middle of the faces to be glued. The grooving can be simplified by gauging the side lines with a cutting gauge, taking the cuts to the full ⅛ in. depth. The wood between these lines is removed with an ⅛ in. chisel, used bevel downwards. Make groove ⅛ in. deep. Smooth with glasspaper. Glue the two faces with thin hot glue and leave in a cramp or under a heavy weight. When dry plane to 1¼ ins. square, and 9 ins. long.

The shaded portion must be cut from each face of the upright. The part below the line A must be dealt with first, the wood being removed with saw and chisel.

Note stub to be let into base.

Next plane off wood shaded above line A. The upright may be left finished at this stage if desired, or the edges may be chamfered as in the photograph, using a plane for the part above A and a chisel for the part below.

Fit in the pushbar switch.

Cut off corners of base carefully as shown in Diagram 3. These corners will be needed to decorate the base as in the photograph.

The Base.—Chamfer the top edges of the base, taking off ¼ in. of wood· Then cut a groove ¼ in. deep, ¼ in. wide underneath the wood to allow room for flex.

Drill a ¾-in. hole in centre of base and then make the hole ¾ in. square by means of a small chisel. (Be careful to get this hole true.) The upright will fit into this.

Now glue the upright into the base, being careful to get it square, although this depends on how true the hole in the base has been cut. Then glue on the prepared corner pieces as shown in the photograph.

The upright is painted cream with gold on its chamfered edges. The base is green, with the glued-on corners cream. Finally glue a piece of baize underneath the base.

The whole may be polished if the lamp is not intended for the bedside.

The fitting to take the lamp holder consists of a double-ended threaded socket, either plain or with a circular plate riveted on (there are two or three screw-holes in the plate). The thread is a standard one for these fittings, to take a lamp-holder. The part to go into the wooden lamp standard has a coarser thread, and the square hole in the wood may need to be opened out a little to allow the socket to be screwed in.
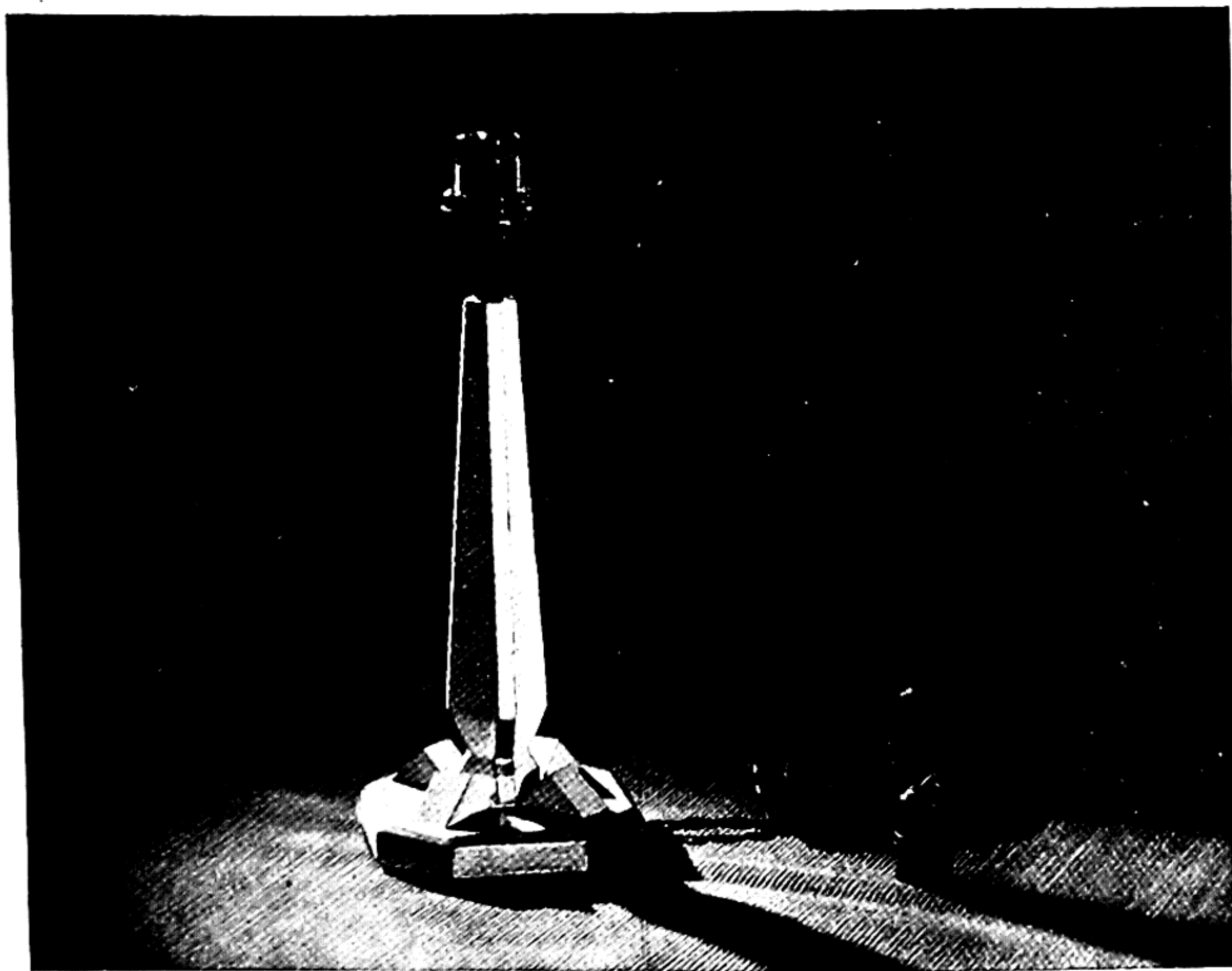
THE LAMP STANDARD *is made of wood and painted. The original stand was cream with the chamfered edges painted gold. The lamp shade was in cream buckram and trimmed with gold braid edging and tiny gold bows stitched to the flutes.*

Book-Case

WITH SLIDING DOOR

WOOD REQUIRED

2 sides, 1 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 9 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1 top, 1 ft. 6 ins. by 9 ins by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1 base, 1 ft. 6 ins. by 9 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1 back, 1 ft. $6\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by 12 ins. plywood
4 legs from 2 ins. by 1 in. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins.
Top rail, 1 ft. 6 ins. by 1 in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
2 stops from 1 in. by 1 in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
2 rails, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
2 ins. of $\frac{3}{8}$-in. dowel stick.

DOOR

2 pieces, 1 ft. $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $\frac{5}{8}$ in.
2 pieces, $10\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $\frac{5}{8}$ in.
2 handles, 3 ins. by $\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $\frac{5}{8}$ in.
Glass, $15\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $8\frac{1}{4}$ ins. (check first).
Quadrant beading : 4 pieces $15\frac{3}{8}$ ins.

by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; 4 pieces, $8\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Method.—From the two side pieces, cut out the pattern as in Diagram 1. Gouge the curves, and chisel the front, then prepare the top, base, and rail.

The Legs are four rests, one at each corner of the base (Diagram 2) and, when fixed takes the weight of the book-case. Cut as shown in Diagram 3. Pin and glue one on each corner of base (Diagram 2.)

The Door.—Grooves are cut down the sides of the door which slides on two pegs fixed to the top of the sides. It is

DIAGRAM 1

SIDE   BASE

REST IN POSITION

DIAGRAM 2

1 IN. HOLE RIGHT THROUGH

$1\frac{1}{4}$ IN.   2 IN.
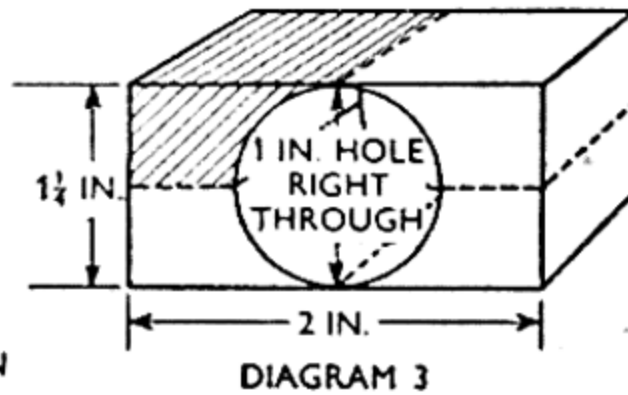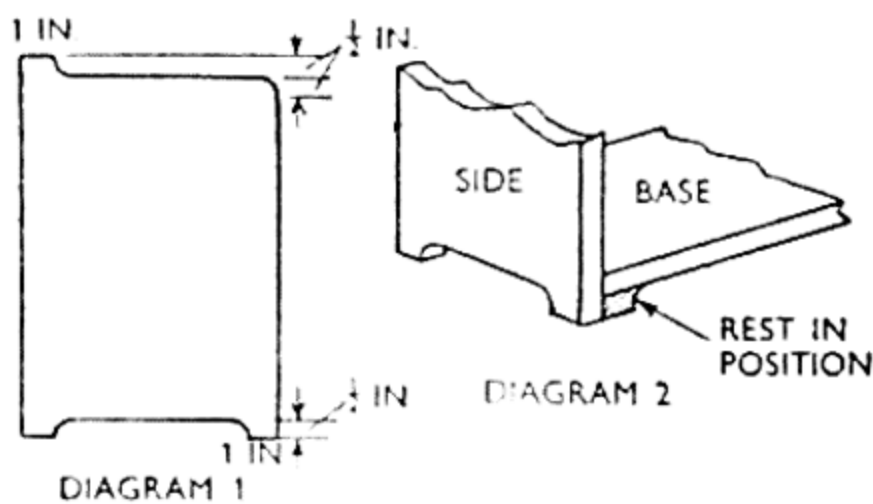
DIAGRAM 3

Bore 1-in. hole right through on the $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. face as shown Diagram 3, $\frac{1}{8}$-in. top and bottom space is left. After boring hole, cut along dotted lines, thus getting 4 rests. When rests are glued on, smooth out the curve with half-round file or a rasp.

PEG   RAIL

GROOVED END OF DOOR

DIAGRAM 4

SAW OUTSIDE LINE OF TENON

SAW INSIDE LINE OF SLOT

(i)   (ii)

DIAGRAM 5

GROOVE $\frac{1}{4}$ IN. DEEP $\frac{1}{4}$ IN. WIDE

$8\frac{1}{8}$ IN.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ IN.

DIAGRAM 6

$\frac{1}{4}$ IN.   LEFT SIDE

$\frac{7}{16}$ IN.

$\frac{1}{4}$ IN.   RIGHT SIDE $\frac{7}{16}$ IN.

DIAGRAM 7

3 IN.

THIS SIDE TO THE DOOR

$\frac{1}{4}$ IN. $\frac{1}{4}$ IN. $\frac{1}{4}$ IN.
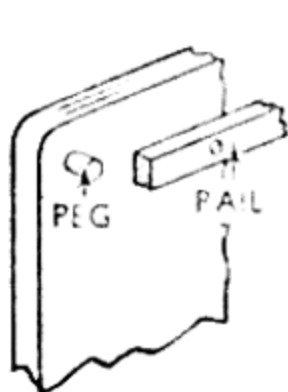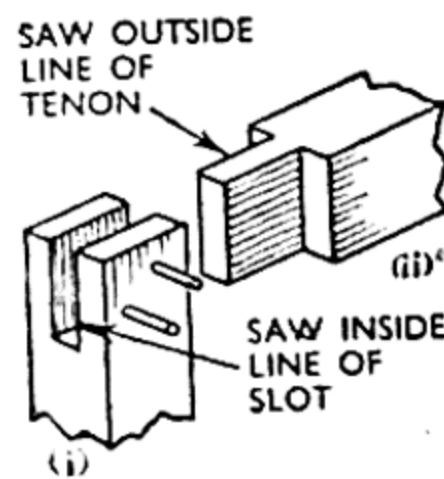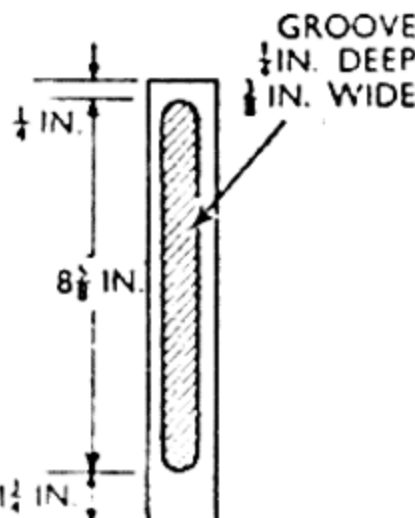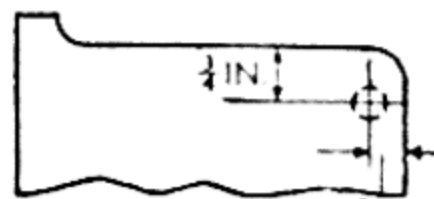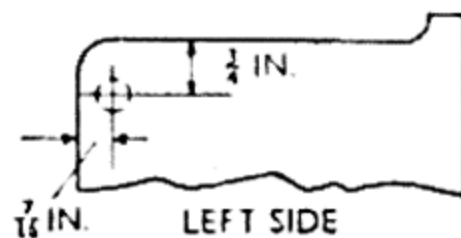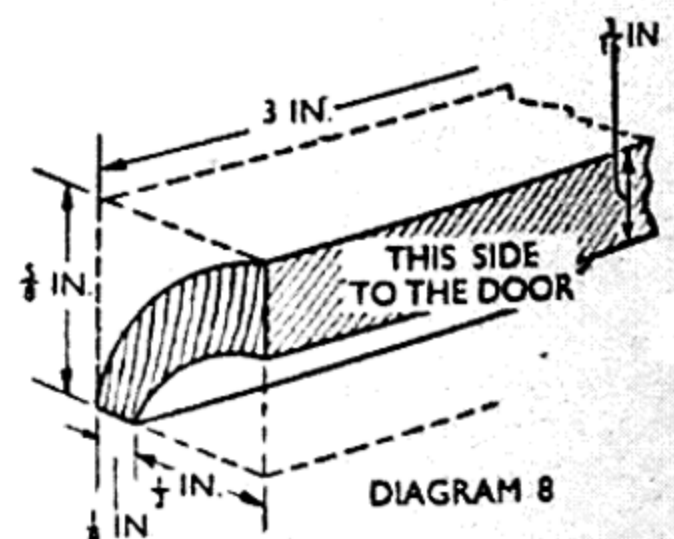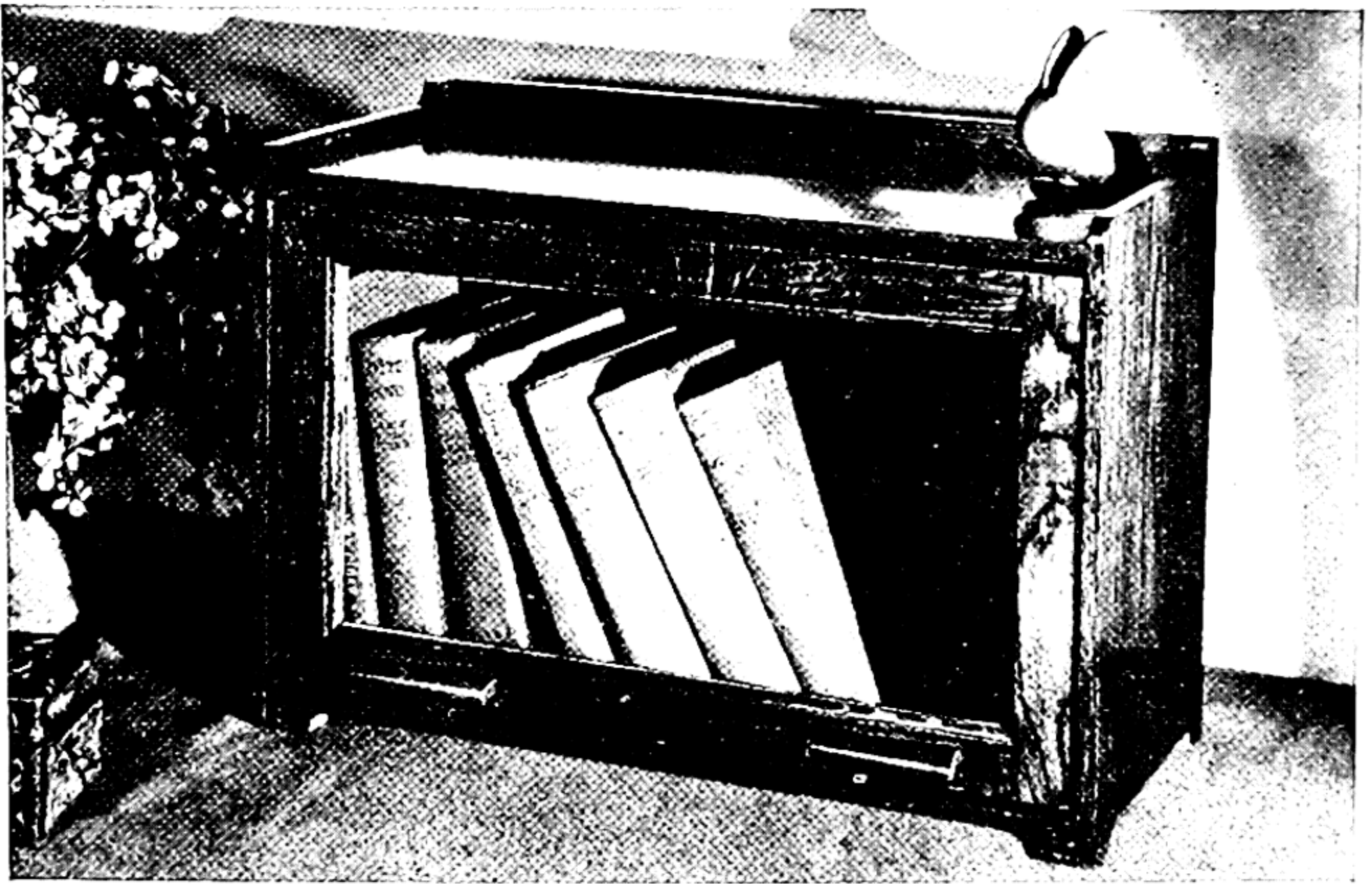
DIAGRAM 8

This book-case has a glass door which slides into a horizontal position at the top.

prevented from falling down by rails, see Diagram 4.

Cut one end of a 10⅝ ins. piece, as in Diagram 5 (i). Cut one end of a 1 ft. 5¾ ins. piece, as Diagram 5 (ii). Fit them together. Treat the other corners similarly, being careful to keep the frame square.

Glue and pin each corner (use two ½-in. pins) and leave under pressure. When dry, clean up corners.

The Grooves.—On each side mark out a groove, as in Diagram 6, ⅜ in. wide and ¼ in. deep. Bore out wood with ⅜-in. bit, finishing off with a chisel (used bevel face downwards). Round the ends.

The Beading.—The beading is now cut to hold in the glass. Mitre the corners, and tack in two long and two short pieces with thin ½-in. pins. Then put in the glass, finally securing by tacking in the other four pieces of beading.

The Pegs.—Bore ⅜-in. holes in positions shown in Diagram 7. Glue in the pieces of dowel stick so that ⅜ in. juts out.

Round off the edges of these pieces.

The Handles.—Cut as in Diagram 8. Plane off outside curve then gouge out inside curve. They are screwed from behind the door, 2¼ in. from the end.

Next, pin the whole of the bookcase together temporarily with 1-in. pins. Drive these pins in only part of their length, so that they can be withdrawn. See that the door works smoothly; rectify any faults before gluing up. Mark positions of the rails on which the door slides; the top rail (1 ft. 6 ins. long) is pinned at back edge of top, fixed between the two sides. Now dismantle, screw on the two rails, clean up with glasspaper and glue and pin the job together.

To prevent the door swinging inwards, glue two small stops inside the bookcase.

The Back should be ¼ in. set in all round.

The Finish.—Take off handles, smooth, stain and polish or wax as desired.

Finish handles and re-fix.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE. *Cushion cover in leaf and flower design: two handkerchiefs in the same pattern but in different colours, together with a patterned border tray cloth, will make delightful gifts for the home.*

Hand-Printed Gifts

SIMPLE TO MAKE WITH LINO
BLOCKS AND POTATO CUTS

TOOLS

Cutting knife.
2 V tools.
2 round-ended gouges.
Hammer.
Roller.
Tile.
Palette knife or old table knife.
2 or 3 tubes of fabric printing ink.
Pieces of plain linoleum.

The design is first drawn out on cartridge drawing paper; the parts which are to print are painted in with Indian ink to distinguish them from the white parts which represent the cut-out parts on the lino block.

The outline of the design is then traced on tracing paper and transferred, in reverse, to the lino block. This is quite easily done by placing a piece of carbon paper face down on the lino, pinning the tracing on it and marking over the outline with a pencil. As a safeguard, and to prevent cutting out a wrong part, it is advisable to paint the design on the block just as it was painted in the design. With the lino tools cut away the parts which are not to print.

When the design has been transferred to the piece of lino the block is ready for cutting, which means that the parts of the design which are not painted have to be cut away with the knife or the gouges. Consequently, when cut, the surfaces of these parts are lower than the other parts of the block and will not receive the printing ink when it is rolled over the face of the block. Some parts of a design are cut more easily with a knife, others with either the small or large V gouge and any larger spaces between these cuts removed with the round-ended gouges.

When cutting with a knife, the point is inserted into the lino and drawn along the edge of the inked part towards the worker and sloping away from the line. Turn the block round, insert the point of the knife in the lino and make a sloping cut towards the first cut so that a triangular piece of lino is removed, leaving a V shaped cut on one side of the black part of the design.

The same result is obtained in one operation with the V tools. In this case the tool is pushed away from the worker following the outline of the part to be removed. A few experiments with the tools and an odd piece of lino will demonstrate the process quite clearly.

The design for the tray cloth is essentially one to be cut with the knife, the narrow lines and the triangular pieces being easily removed by knife cuts. The handkerchief and scarf design are cut with the V tools, and all the tools come into play when cutting the various blocks for the cushion cover.

When everything is ready for printing spread several sheets of newspaper over the table and on these sheets place the tile, roller, printing ink and so on.

Squeeze some colour from the tube on to the tile and spread it over the surface with the palette knife. Next take the roller and roll it backwards and forwards several times over the colour thus charging the roller with ink.

The block is then placed face upwards on the newspaper and the inked roller rolled over the surface in several directions, so inking the block.

Pick the block up very carefully, by its edges if possible, and lay it face downwards on the fabric against the pencilled guide line. Press it down with the fingers and give it several sharp blows with the hammer keeping the head of the hammer as flat as possible on the back of the block. By this means the colour from the block is discharged on to the fabric and the first impression is made.

This operation is repeated and the block inked afresh every time it is printed until the work is completed.

The printed fabric should be put on one side to dry and later on pressed, by placing a damp cloth over the printed parts, and ironed with a warm iron.

CUSHION COVER

MATERIALS

A piece of fabric suitable for a cushion cover.
6 pieces of plain lino.
Fabric printing ink.

The example shown in the illustration was printed in autumn brown and orange on a piece of natural coloured crash.

Draw the design (shown on p. 73) on cartridge drawing paper, then make the lino blocks.

The lino-block tools shown below are, from left to right, roller, printing ink, palette knife, lino, 2 V tools, 2 round - ended gouges, and cutting knife. Tile in centre shows the lino-blocks.
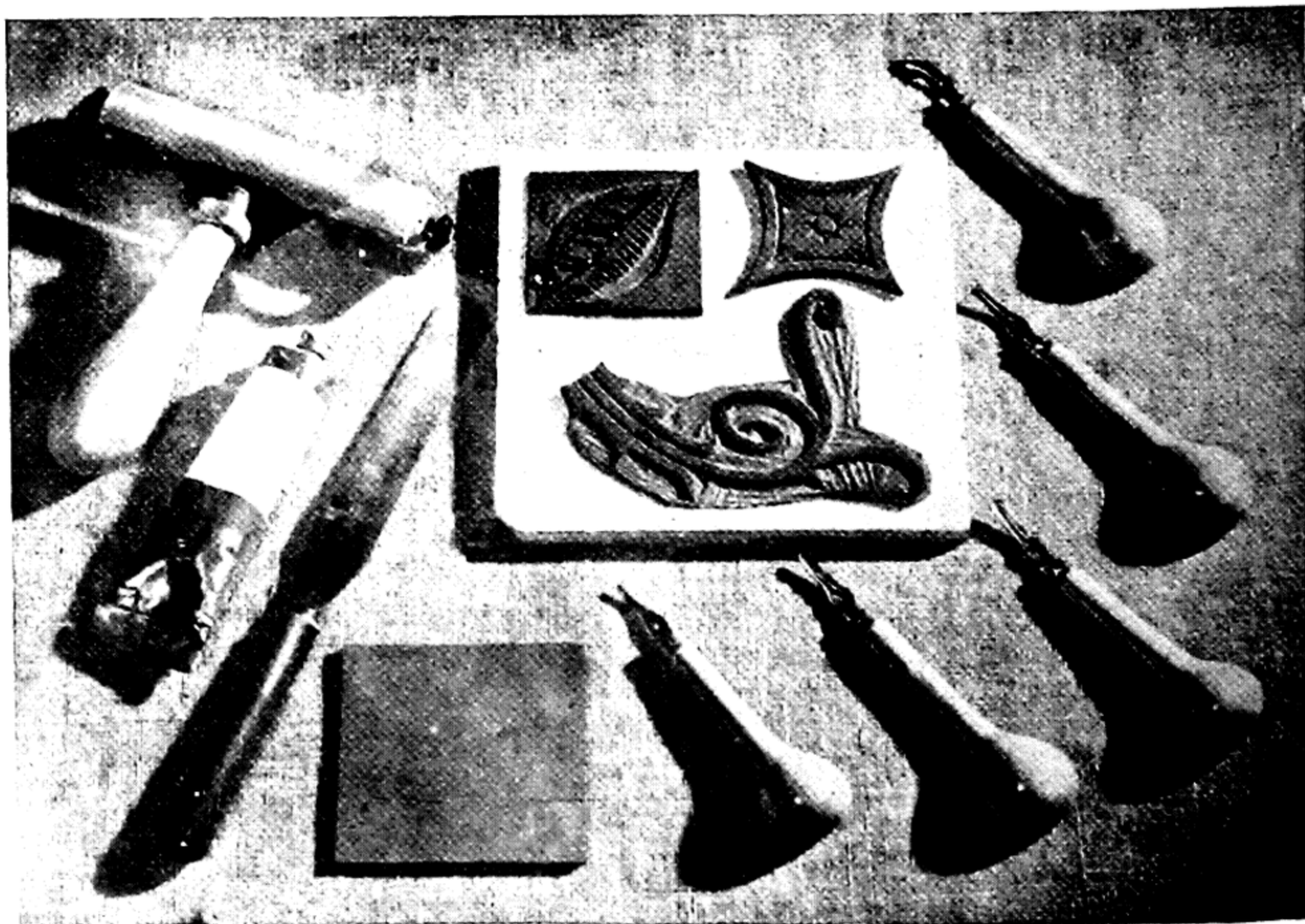
LINO CUT DESIGNS

TRAY CLOTH

← 2 IN. SQUARE →

← 2 IN. SQUARE →

HANDKERCHIEFS

← 2½ IN. SQUARE →

← 2½ IN. SQUARE →

SCARF

A

B

3 IN. SIDES

2½ IN.

TENDRIL
PRINTED
FOUR
TIMES
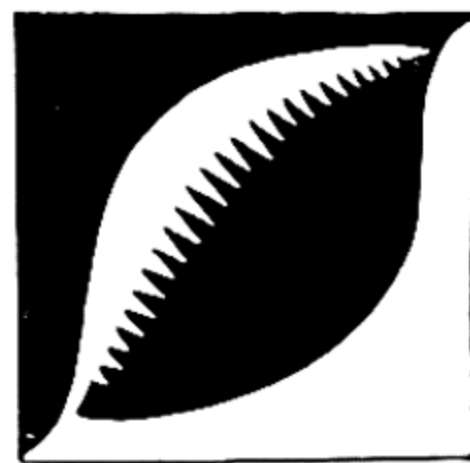
ALL THE DRAWINGS
ON THIS PAGE SHOULD
BE ENLARGED TO
TWICE THE SIZE

BORDER
PIECE PRINTED
EIGHT
TIMES

FLOWER

PRINTED FOUR
TIMES

6½ IN

LEAF
PRINTED
FOUR TIMES

CENTRE
PIECE

CORNER
PRINTED
FOUR TIMES

PRINTED
ONCE

CUSHION
COVER

2½ IN

FOR THE SMART WOMAN. *This attractive scarf patterned in squares will make a charming gift. The original was lino-printed in two shades of green on a square of natural tussore silk, and the border was left quite plain.*

Examine the blocks carefully to see that the parts of the design, where the blocks join, fit together properly.

Start with the corner block of the border, then the block forming the side is printed twice, then the corner again and so on until the square border is complete.

The next block is the small one in the centre. When this is printed it gives the position of the four large leaves which are printed pointing from the centre to the corners of the border. The leaves again give the position of the flowers, one part of which will be found to fit into the serrations of the leaf, and from the curved edges of the flower spring the tendrils.

HANDKERCHIEFS

MATERIALS

A square of silk, cambric, or other suitable material.
1 or 2 pieces of plain lino.
Fabric printing ink.

The original handkerchiefs shown in the illustration were printed in green and brown on cream Japshan material.

Draw the design (as shown on page 73) on cartridge drawing paper and make the block (as described on p. 71).

Pin the fabric on a drawing-board, or table, with a pad of several layers of newspaper underneath, lightly pencil guide lines on the fabric, ink the block by means of the roller and print the handkerchief.

In one handkerchief only one block was used but it was printed in two colours, and the position of the block, when printing, alternated to give variety of line.

In the other handkerchief two blocks were used, and this shows how under-printing can be done. The green being the lighter colour was printed first, and when dry, the brown was printed on top of it.

SCARF

MATERIALS

A piece of silk, tussore, artificial silk or other suitable material, 23 ins. square.
2 pieces of plain lino.
Fabric printing ink.

The example shown in the illustration was printed in medium and dark green on a square of natural tussore silk.

Draw the design (shown on p. 73) on cartridge drawing paper; then make the lino block (as described on page 71).

Start with the angle block of the border pattern and print this over the square. The result will be a lattice work of dark green but the bottom and right-hand part of the border are still required. This can be done by cutting the angle border across the line A.B. on diagram and using one of the pieces to complete the border pattern.

The other block can then be inked and printed in the open spaces formed by the lattice pattern.

TRAY CLOTH

MATERIALS

A piece of fabric suitable for a tray cloth.
2 pieces of plain lino.
Fabric printing ink.

The example shown in the illustration was printed in a sapphire blue on a piece of white embroidery flax.

Draw the design (shown on p. 73) on cartridge paper. Make lino blocks (as described on p. 71).

Examine the blocks carefully to see that the parts of the design, where the blocks join, fit together properly.

Print the border pattern first. Start with the corner block and continue with the other one the requisite number of times until the next corner is reached, when the corner block should again be used. The border is completed in this way. Fringe two sides of the cloth.

HEAD SCARF

MATERIALS

1 yd. 36-in. wide material
3 tubes oil paint.
3 medium-sized potatoes.

Press the square of material and run a tacking thread 6 ins. in from each side. This marks the border which is to be plain. The centre square, 24 ins. each way, is to be hand-printed with potato cuts of the designs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Cut each potato through the centre at the widest part (only five of these halves will be needed). Take one half and on the flat surface draw a design as Diagram 1 with an indelible pencil. Then with the point of a sharp pen-knife, cut away the rest of the surface of the potato to the depth of about ¼ in. so that the design stands out in relief. Using the same method, cut designs as shown in Diagrams 2, 3, 4 and 5 on each half.

For each of the three colours to be used a stamp pad will be needed ; these can be made by covering a wad of cotton wool with muslin and pinning it down on cardboard with drawing pins.

Lay the square of fabric on a flat surface with several thicknesses of newspaper under the part to be printed.

Spread a little of the light red paint on a stamp pad, press the potato design 1 on the paint until the surface is well-covered, then stamp the design on to the fabric, beginning in one corner, just inside the tacking thread. Press the potato on to the pad again and continue stamping the fabric, spacing the design evenly.

Stamp the rest of the designs in the same way using blue for Diagrams 2 and 4, brown for Diagram 3, and light red again for Diagram 5.

The oblong design, Diagram 4, is printed over design 1, and the diamond-shape design shown in Diagram 3 is used both vertically and horizontally. Follow Diagram 6 for arrangement of designs.

When the stamping is finished, leave the scarf in the open air for a few hours to allow the paint to dry, then, to make certain that no surplus paint can rub off, steam press the centre with a hot iron over a damp cloth. Finish the scarf with a narrow rolled hem and press well.
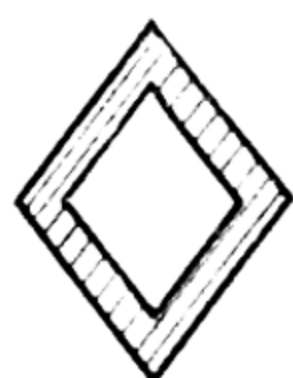
1 LIGHT RED

2 BLUE
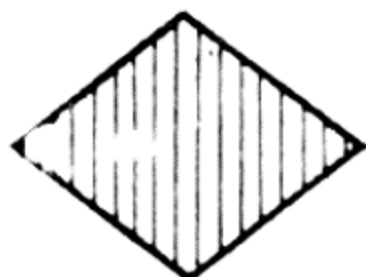
3 BROWN
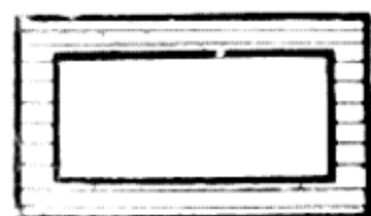
4 BLUE
(PRINT OVER 1)

5 LIGHT RED
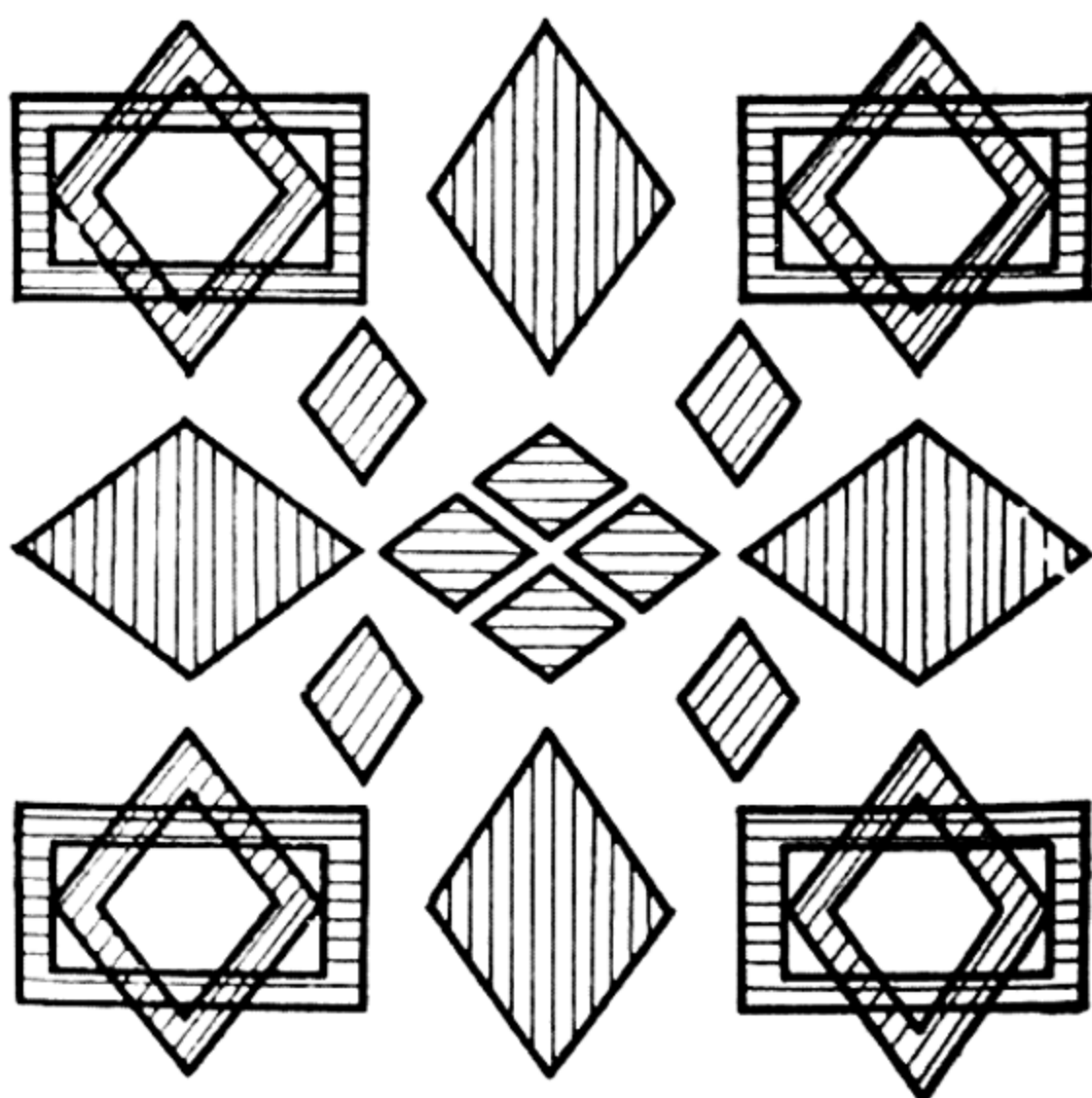
DIAGRAM 6

FOR THE GIRL WHO DOESN'T WEAR A HAT. *This head scarf can be made with smooth silk or fine woollen material. The original was in lemon, printed in ultramarine, light red and dark brown. It should be dry-cleaned, not washed.*
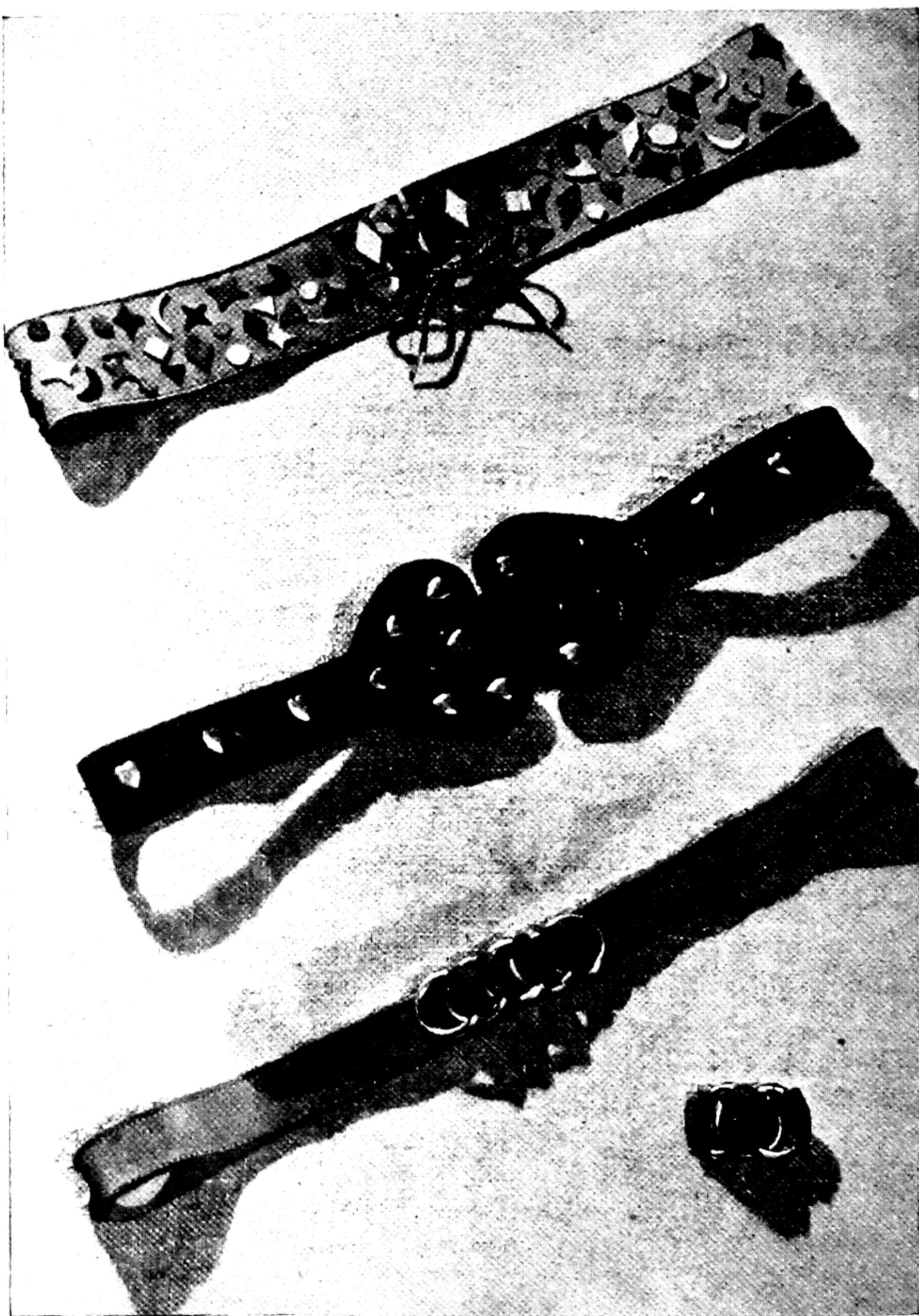
FOR THE GIRL WITH A PLAIN FROCK. *Three luxury gifts: a suede belt scattered with Harlequin shapes: a heart-shaped belt trimmed with gilt studs, and a narrow belt looped through gilt rings with brooch to match.*

Five Fancy Belts

AND GILT RING BROOCH

HEART-SHAPED BELT

MATERIALS

Black suede or felt sufficient to cut a strip 3 ins. wide and ¾ to 1 yard long (according to size of belt required) and 4 heart-shapes, each 3 ins. deep by 3½ ins. wide.
¾ to 1 yd. petersham webbing, 1 in. wide.
Small piece of canvas.
2 doz. heart-shaped gilt studs.
2 large hooks and eyes and 1 press fastener.
Glue.

Cut two matching heart-shapes in canvas, each 2½ ins. deep by 3 ins. wide. Using one of these as a guide, cut four shapes in the felt or suede, allowing ¼ in. extra all round.

Glue each canvas heart in the centre of one of the felt hearts, turn the edges of the felt over on to the canvas and catch-stitch in place. Now outline each of the heart-shapes with the gilt studs, pressing the prongs firmly through felt and canvas. Stitch the remaining felt shapes neatly to the back of the hearts to form a lining.

For the main part of the belt, glue the webbing along the centre of the strip of felt. Insert the gilt studs at regular intervals, starting about 4 ins. from one end of the belt and finishing about 2½ ins. from the other end. Turn the surplus felt over on to the back of the webbing, overlap the edges and catch-stitch securely. Oversew the felt at both open ends of the belt and arrange two hooks and eyes for fastening.

Now stitch the felt hearts to the two ends of the belt, arranging them so that the fastening comes under the centre of one heart (Diagram 1). Sew a press fastener where this heart overlaps the other end of the belt.

SUEDE AND GILT BROOCH

MATERIALS

3 1-in. gilt curtain rings.
Strip of suede 6 ins. long by 1 in. wide.
Small safety pin.

Arrange the curtain rings with one underneath and the other two overlapping it, one on each side. Working from right to left, thread the suede over the outside curve of the first ring, under the middle ring, over the other side of the first ring, over the third ring and under the second side of the middle ring and finally over the outside of the third ring. (Diagram 2).

Now draw the two ends of the suede together at the back so that the gilt rings are firmly held in place. Cut off any surplus suede and stitch the ends together.

Finish by sewing on a safety pin at the back for fastening.

DIAGRAM 1 SHOWING BACK VIEW OF FASTENING
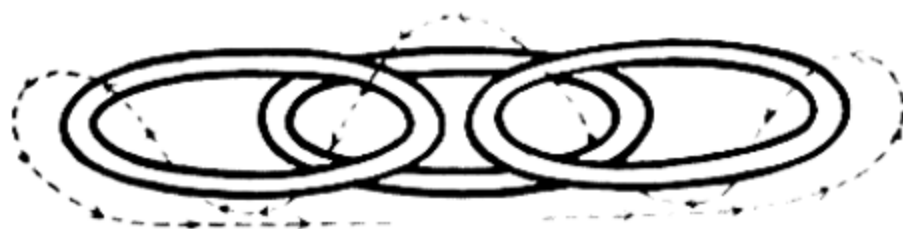
DIAGRAM 2. DOTTED LINES SHOW HOW THE SUEDE IS THREADED THROUGH THE RINGS

SUEDE BELT WITH GILT RINGS

MATERIALS

1 yd. of suede belting, 1 in. wide.
5, 1-in. gilt curtain rings.
2 large hooks and eyes.

If a strip of ordinary suede is used, machine along both edges of suede to prevent stretching.

Place the five curtain rings in a row, each one overlapping the previous one by about ¼ in. Starting at the right, thread the suede under the first ring, over the second and through the space where the second overlaps the first. Now bring the suede up and over the third ring and down through the space between the third and second. Again bring the suede up over the fourth ring and then down between the third and fourth. Finally bring the suede up and over the fifth ring and down between the fourth and fifth, as shown in Diagram 1 at the foot of this page. Instead of bringing the suede up again, take the end along the back and stitch firmly and neatly to the suede on the underside of the rings.

Measure the length of suede still required to make the belt the right size, allow about 1 in. extra for overlapping, and cut off any surplus.

Make a narrow hem at the cut end of the suede belt and pass this end over the fifth ring and under the fourth.

The belt is then finished with a hook-and-eye or a press stud fastening where the ends overlap on this underside.

DIAGRAM I
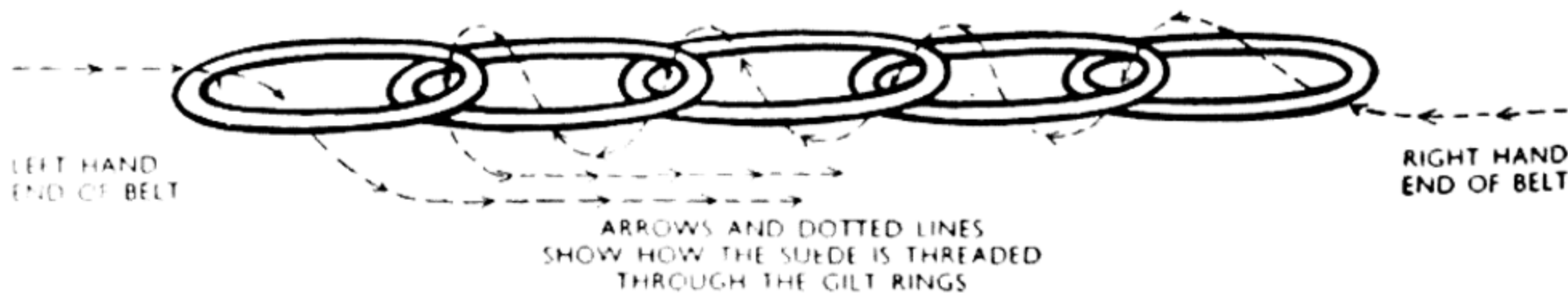
HARLEQUIN BELT

MATERIALS

Strip of suede or felt, 2 ins. wide and ¾ or 1 yd. long according to size required.
Scraps of coloured suede, kid or felt.
Lacing cord.
Glue.

Cut the strip of suede 1 in. longer than the waist size required, and machine along both edges to prevent stretching. Turn back ¼ in. at each end and glue on to the wrong side. Pierce three holes vertically about ¼ in. in from these folded edges and reinforce these holes on the right side with small circles of contrasting suede, also pierced in the centre, as shown in Diagram 2.

From scraps of coloured suede, kid or felt, cut circles, stars, diamonds, triangles, squares and crescent shapes, in varying sizes. Scatter these over the belt, and glue them in place, using a minimum of glue and pressing each one down firmly with a clean rag. When the glue is quite dry, lace the front opening with a contrasting cord through the pierced holes at the front, tying the two ends in a neat bow at the bottom, as shown in the diagram below.

DIAGRAM 2

ARROWS AND DOTTED LINES
SHOW HOW THE SUEDE IS THREADED
THROUGH THE GILT RINGS

LEFT HAND END OF BELT

RIGHT HAND END OF BELT
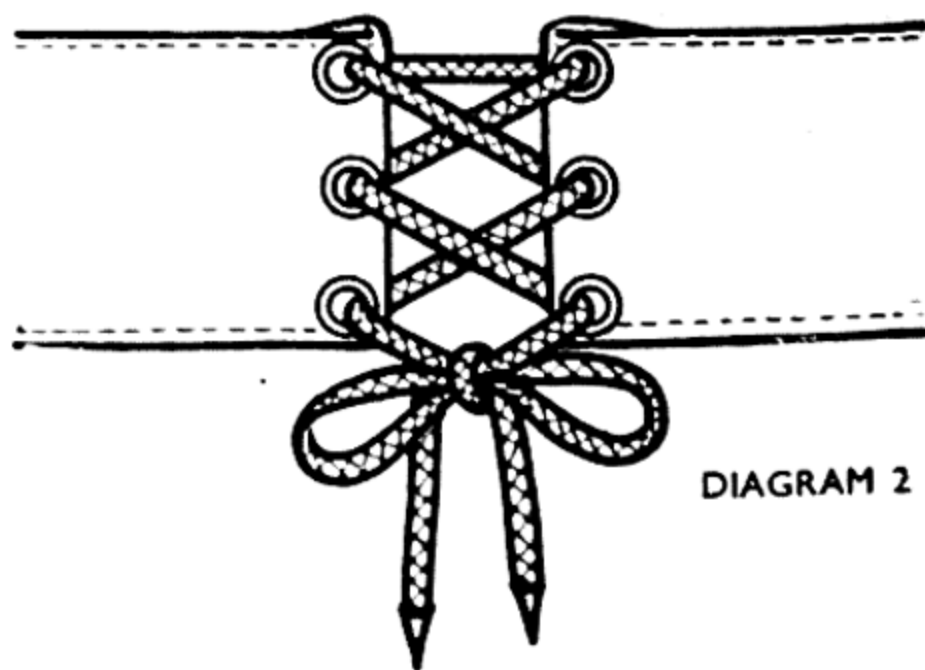
FOR THE 'TEENAGE GIRL. *Two attractive braid belts. The sturdy looking belt on the left is trimmed with brass studs and a woollen fringe. The gay little belt on the right is embroidered with braid and white cotton cord.*

FRINGED WEBBING BELT

MATERIALS

1 yd. of 1½ in. braid or webbing in each of three different colours.
A 1½-in. steel buckle. 17 brass studs.
Oddments of knitting wool or rug wool in three different colours.
8 ins. white or cream cotton cord.

Place the three lengths of braid in position with the edges overlapping slightly, machine-stitch near the edge.

Mitre one end and stitch a narrow hem on each side for about 5 ins. so that the end goes easily through the buckle.

Stitch the other end (which is left straight) in the same way for about 2 ins. and attach the buckle.

Close the buckle and make eyelet holes for the prongs. Repeat the eyelet holes ¾ in. along to allow for adjustment in size. Use a 2-ins. wide strip of cardboard to cut the wool for the fringe.

Using the knitting wool double or rug wool single, wind it round the cardboard strip and cut through one side so that all the wool is cut into 4-in. lengths.

With the wrong side of the belt towards you and starting 2½ ins. from the buckle, stab an eyelet hole through the webbing about ¼ in. from the edge and using a coarse crochet hook to pull the loop of the double wool through the hole. Pull the cut ends firmly through the loop to form a knot. Make the eyelet holes ¼ in. apart and use the three colours alternately. Continue the fringe right along the belt leaving 2¼ ins. free when the buckle is fastened. Press belt and trim fringe.

Arrange nine brass studs about 3 ins. apart round the bottom row of webbing, and eight studs about ½ in. above in alternate positions.

Make the cord into a loop to hold the point of the belt in position, putting it round the belt about 2 ins. from the buckle, and fastening the ends of the cord to the wrong side of the webbing.

EMBROIDERED BELT

MATERIALS

A length of 2-in. webbing to fit the waist, allowing for turnings.
The same length of ½-in. braid in a contrasting colour.
Scraps of coloured felt.
A few yard of wool in a bright contrasting colour.
About 1¾ yds. of white cotton cord.
1 flat corset hook and eye.

The original belt was made in red webbing with mustard yellow braid, royal blue feather-stitch embroidery and emerald green felt sewn with yellow wool.

Make narrow hems at the ends of the webbing. Pin the ½-in. braid lengthwise down the centre of the webbing, turning in the ends, and machine-stitch right along. Stitch the hook and eye in position, as main fastener, at the ends of the narrow braid.

Now embroider a zig-zag pattern in feather stitch, first marking off the belt at even distances. To give the braid the effect of being slotted through the zig-zags, first work the embroidery right across the braid and next time miss the braid by passing the embroidery needle underneath it. Do this alternately all along.

Cut circles of felt about ¼ in. in diameter and stitch one opposite each point formed by the embroidery, using a french knot in contrasting wool.

Take a piece of cord 8 ins. long and tuck the ends into the open hem, top and bottom. Stitch firmly. Sew down the centre of the cord for about 1 in. at the back so the two loops are left.

Now make two buttons of twisted cord, winding cotton firmly round the ends to make a stem for the button.

Fold the rest of the cord in half and lay the double cord down the centre of the braid, leaving the loop to form a third button-loop, slightly longer than the other two, and making the two raw ends into a third button. Stitch the cord neatly in place.

Chunky Jewellery

GLAMOUR GIFTS

CELLOPHANE SET

MATERIALS

Sheet of Cellophane paper.
50 to 60 beads.
1¼ yds. white Soutache braid or cord.
White silk for sewing.
Glue. Small fastener.

The set is composed mainly of Cellophane rolls which are made thus :—

Cut the Cellophane into squares, 6 ins. each way. Roll each piece tightly round a small knitting needle to within ⅛ in. of the end. Smear a very small amount of glue on the edge of the paper and press firmly on to the roll. Slip the roll off the knitting needle and cut into small tubes, each ¾-in. long.

For the necklace you will require 24 tubes and for the bracelet about 42.

The Necklace.—Cut a piece of braid or cord, 24 ins. long ; make a knot at each end to prevent it unravelling. Starting about 9 ins. from one end, sew a bead on one side of the braid, pass the needle through to the other side of the braid, and thread on a Cellophane roll.

Now thread a bead and another Cellophane roll. Pass the needle through from the underside of the braid to the top side of the braid, bringing it out about ⅛ in. from the first bead. Thread on another bead and take the needle through the braid again to the underside.

Continue in this way until the centre 6 ins. of the braid is filled in with beads along its top edge and Cellophane rolls and beads underneath. If the beads are graduated, divide them so that both top and lower rows are graduated, too.

The Bracelet.—Cut a piece of braid or cord, 15 ins. long, join the ends and fold in two. Starting about 1 in. from one
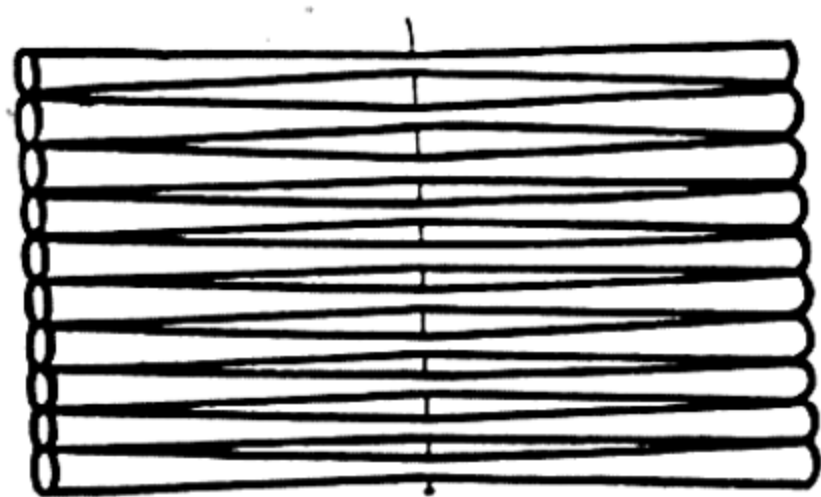

DIAGRAM 1. THE ROLLS THREADED TOGETHER
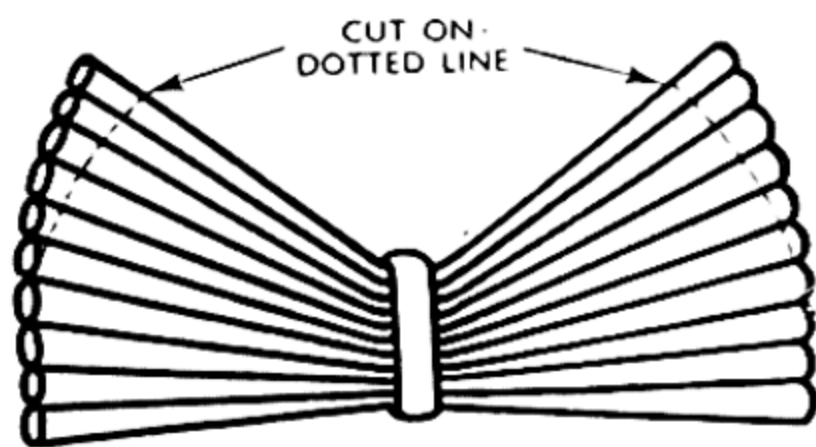
TWIN BROOCHES

CUT ON DOTTED LINE

DIAGRAM 2. PRESS THE ROLLS UP INTO A FAN-SHAPE AND CUT INTO A SEMICIRCLE

GOLD BOW BROOCH

DIAGRAM 3. FRONT VIEW

STITCH TOGETHER

DIAGRAM 4. BACK VIEW

end, sew Cellophane rolls between the two rows of braid, taking the needle and silk through each roll, through the braid, and back through the next roll. The rolls should lie side by side, just touching.

About 34 rolls will be needed for the average size bracelet, to fill the space between the two rows of cord, leaving 1 in. at the end, as at the beginning. Now take four more rolls and graduate the sizes by snipping a little off each so that they fit into the remaining cord edge at the beginning of the bracelet. Finish the other end to match and sew on a small spring and loop fastener.

Divide the remaining beads in two and sew them along the outer side of the braid on both edges of the bracelet, spacing them evenly and graduating them if the beads are not all of the same size.

TWIN BROOCHES

MATERIALS

Sheet of Cellophane paper.
⅛ yd. narrow velvet ribbon.
2 small safety pins. Glue.

The brooches are composed of rolls of Cellophane made in exactly the same way as those described on page 83, except that they are cut into 2½ in. lengths. The Cellophane should be in strips 5 ins. wide by 6 ins. deep before rolling on the knitting-pin to make two 2½ in. rolls.

For each brooch ten rolls are required. When these ten rolls are made, flatten them all in the centre, and thread them on to strong thread, on top of each other as shown in diagram 1 on page 83. Now bind them round tightly with the thread until the individual rolls cannot slip about.

To shape the brooch, press the rolls up towards each other so that each side is fan-shaped (Diagram 2), and cut into a semi-circular shape.

If the ends of each roll close up with cutting they can be opened out by inserting the end of the knitting-pin.

Bind the centre of the brooch with the narrow velvet ribbon, stitch firmly at the back and sew on a small gilt safety pin. Make a second brooch to match. These matching brooches can be worn like clips on the neckline of a frock, or on revers or on pockets of a suit.

GOLD BOW BROOCH

MATERIALS

Strip of gold kid 1¾ ins. by 9 ins.
¼ yd. velvet ribbon 1 in. wide.
Small safety pin. Glue.

First of all, cut a ¼-in. strip off the width of the kid, leaving a strip 9 ins. long by 1½ ins. wide. Glue the velvet ribbon along the centre of the kid, using the glue sparingly. When the glue is quite dry, mark the centre of the strip and fold into a loop and end at each side (Diagram 3). Sew the two folds together at the centre back (Diagram 4).

Wrap the ¼-in. strip of kid round the bow centre, stitch firmly at the back, and sew on the safety pin. Cut the ends of the bow as shown in the illustration on the facing page, and press the two loops out into a tubular effect.

GOLD KID NECKLACE

MATERIALS

¾ yd. of gilt cord.
Strip of gold kid 24 ins. long by 1 in. wide.
Approximately 30 sequins.

Make a small inverted pleat in the centre of the piece of kid. Now pleat the rest of the kid in flat pleats ¼ in wide. each side of this centre pleat. Oversew the top edges of the pleats to keep them in place and then sew the pleated strip in the centre of the length of cord.

Spread out the centre inverted pleat so that the kid will curve into a necklace shape. Glue one sequin on the top surface of each pleat, and three down the centre inverted pleat. Knot the ends of the cords and tie in a bow to fasten.
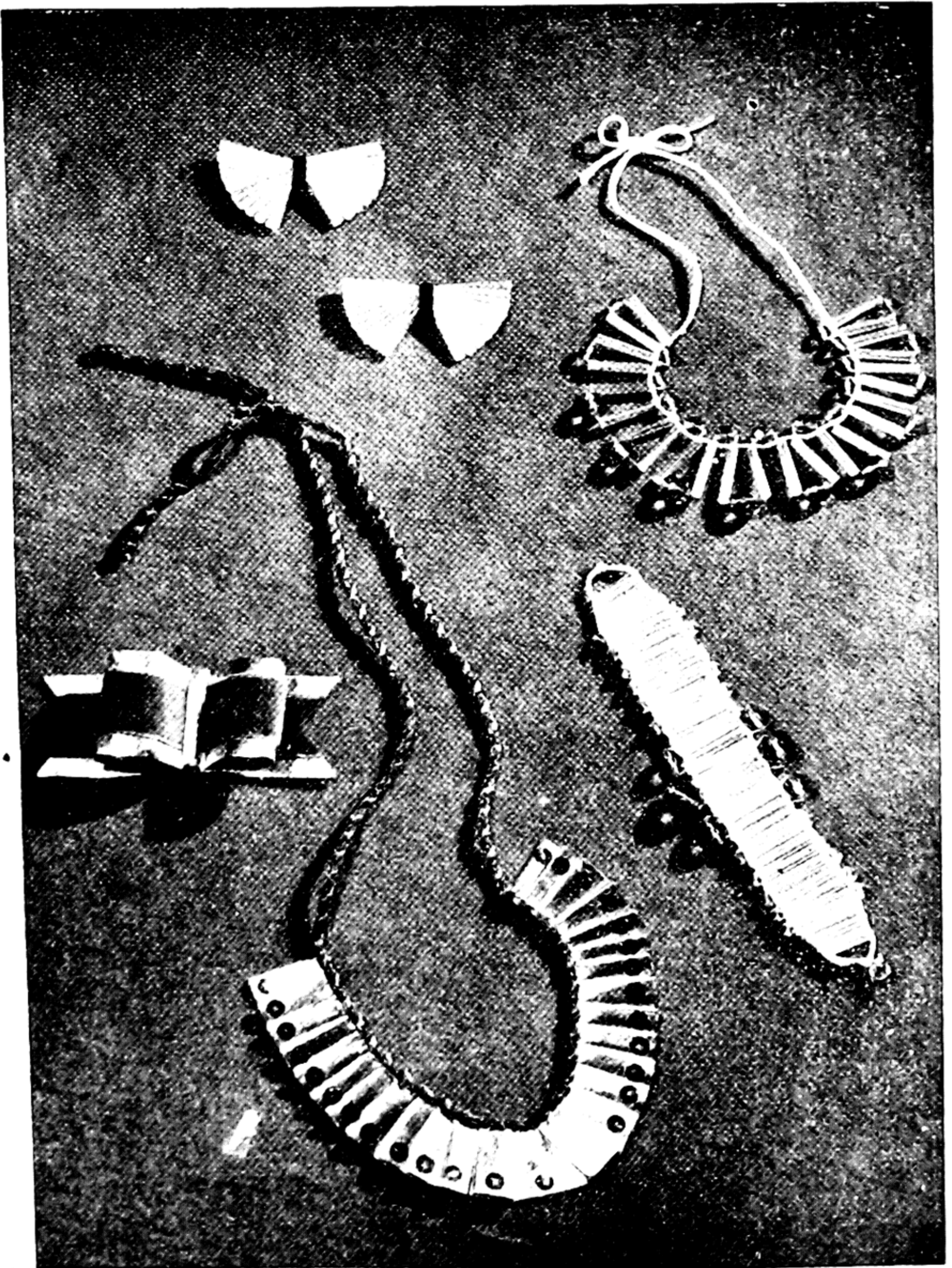
FOR THE SMART GIRL. *Dainty dress accessories : necklace, bracelet and twin brooches made with rolled Cellophane trimmed with beads, a gold kid brooch trimmed with velvet, and a gold kid necklace trimmed with sequins.*

FOR THE BUSINESS GIRL. *This leather handbag and purse will make a useful gift. The seams and edges are hand-stitched; the flap is fitted with a wide leather tab and tucks into a narrow band across the front.*

Leather Handbag

WITH PURSE TO MATCH

MATERIALS

The Bag. Outside, skiver leather, 10½ ins. by 21 ins.
Paper lining, 9¾ ins. by 20¼ ins.
Skiver lining, 9¾ ins. by 20¼ ins.
The Gussets. (2), outside, skiver leather, 4 ins. by 7⅛ ins.
Skiver lining, 3¼ ins. by 6¼ ins.
The Tab. Outside, skiver leather 3¾ ins. by 6¼ ins.
Skiver lining, 3 ins. by 5¾ ins.
The Band. Outside, skiver leather 2½ ins. by 8¾ ins.
Paper lining, 1 in. by 7¾ ins.
Skiver lining, 1 in. by 7¾ ins.
The Purse. Outside, skiver leather, 4½ ins. by 8 ins.
Skiver lining, 4 ins. by 11 ins.
The Gussets. (2), outside, skiver leather, 1¾ ins. by 2⅞ in.
Skiver lining, 1¼ ins. by 2⅞ ins.
The Tab. Outside, skiver leather, 1½ ins. by 2¾ ins.
Skiver lining, 1 in. by 2½ ins.
The Band. Outside, skiver leather, 1¼ ins. by 3½ ins.
Skiver lining, ½ in. by 3 ins.

The leather handbag and purse shown in the illustration are made entirely from skiver leather but the bag is strengthened by having an inner lining of paper pasted between the outside skiver and the lining leather. The turned over margins which this necessitates give a neat appearance.

THE BAG

Method.—First cut the paper lining for bag and use it for the pattern. Cut paper patterns for all the other pieces of the bag and the purse, exclusive of margins.

When using skiver leather (as in this bag) with margins turned over and pasted down, always mark out on the wrong side of the leather, thus enabling the paper inner lining and the lining leather to be fitted exactly into position.

On the outside skiver leather mark around the patterns and allow the necessary margins as shown in the diagrams and given above. Generally it is a ⅜-in. margin for the bag and a ¼-in. margin for the purse ; cut out on marginal lines. Next cut skiver lining for all the pieces. The paper pattern of the band can be used for the inner lining as in the case of the bag.

Paste the paper lining of the bag and fit into position carefully rubbing down, working from the centre outwards in all directions. Paste the lining leather and stick exactly on top of the paper lining.

Lightly damp the margins of the outside skiver on folding lines, turn over and gently hammer to obtain a clean fold. Turn margins back, well paste and stick down on to the lining of the bag. Put under a weight to dry. Prepare gussets, tab and band in the same way.

Now make stitching holes, with stitch spacer or awl, along edges of the bag, gussets, tab and band. Stitch along the sides of the tab, top and bottom edges of the band, and along the top edge of the bag which goes under the flap. Stitch each end of band on outside of bag, forming rectangles with diagonal lines from corner to corner as shown in the diagram.

Fold bag and gusset as shown. Assemble the bag by fitting gussets in position and tying them at intervals with small pieces of thread.

Start stitching at the right-hand corner

HANDBAG AND PURSE

POSITION OF TAB ON OUTSIDE OF BAG

3⅛ IN.

FLAP OF BAG

1½ IN.

2 IN.

STITCHING LINE

OUTSIDE SKIVER LEATHER MEASURING 10½ IN. WIDE X 21 IN. LONG

9½ IN.

PAPER INNER LINING AND SKIVER LINING LEATHER BOTH MEASURING 9¼ IN. WIDE X 20½ IN. LONG

FOLD HERE TO FORM BOTTOM GUSSET

2 IN.

FOLD HERE TO FORM BOTTOM GUSSET

6½ IN.

POSITION OF BAND ON OUTSIDE OF BAG

6½ IN.

2 IN.

¼ IN.

¼ IN. MARGIN

TURNED OVER ON TO LINING OF BAG

¼ IN. MARGIN TURNED OVER ON TO LINING OF BAG

FOLD BAG LIKE THIS BEFORE INSERTING SIDE GUSSETS

PURSE LINING

FOLD

POCKET FORMED BY FOLDING LINING BACK FOR 1½ IN. AND PASTING FOLDED PARTS TOGETHER

1 IN.

7½ IN.

¼ IN.

¼ IN.

FOLD ALONG THIS LINE

BAND OUTSIDE SKIVER, PAPER AND LINING LEATHER

FOLD ALONG THIS LINE

¼ IN. TURN OVER

3⅛ IN.

GUSSET OUTSIDE SKIVER AND LINING (NO PAPER)

¼ IN.

6½ IN.

1 IN.

2 IN.

¼ IN.

¼ IN. MARGIN

¼ IN.

3 IN.

TAB OUTSIDE SKIVER AND LINING (NO PAPER)

5½ IN.

¼ IN. MARGIN

GUSSET FOLDED AND READY FOR INSERTING INTO BAG

STITCH TO BAG

FLAP ALONG DOTTED LINES

TAB

BAND PRICKED FOR STITCHING

PURSE GUSSET FOLDED

3 IN.

PURSE BAND

¼ IN.

¼ IN.

¼ IN.

¼ IN.

1½ IN.

2½ IN.

PURSE GUSSET

2½ IN.

1 IN.

PURSE TAB

2 IN.

1 IN.

OUTSIDE SKIVER 4½ IN. X 8 IN.

¼ IN.

¼ IN.

SKIVER LINING 4 IN. X 7½ IN. + 3½ IN. (THIS ALLOWS FOR POCKET)

FOLD ALONG THIS LINE

8 IN.

2½ IN.

of the top of the bag, which has already been stitched, work down the front edge, along bottom of gusset, up to back passing the top of the gusset, around the flap stopping just before the place where the tab comes, fit the tab into position and stitch bottom edge of tab and flap together.

Continue around the flap picking up the other gusset down the back, along bottom of gusset and up the front of the bag, fastening off at the top.

Bend over the top of the tab and attach to outside of flap of bag by stitching along the two horizontal lines shown in the diagram.

THE PURSE

The purse is made in exactly the same way, but without the paper lining, the only difference being that extra length is allowed in the lining skiver to form a small pocket.

This can be done by folding the lining back for 1¾ ins., pasting the folded parts together, and then pasting the lining to the outside skiver leather, turning over and sticking down the ¼-in. margins all round the purse. The gussets are folded down the centre and cut to 2¾ ins. long on outer edges. These will then fit nicely into the purse when it has been folded up for 2½ ins.

Hand-Painted Jars

AND BATH SALT RECIPES

SCENTED BATH SALTS
MATERIALS
  7 lbs. of Sessqui-carbonate of soda (fine soda crystals).
  1 oz. oil of citronella.

Pour the soda into a large mixing bowl; add the oil of citronella and mix thoroughly.

This results in bath salts with a delicate lemon verbena scent and a pleasant pale yellow colour.

Oil of lavender or any other flower oil can be used instead of the oil of citronella if preferred.

OATMEAL BATH SALTS
MATERIALS
  1 lb. of fine ground oatmeal.
  3½ lbs. of Sessqui-carbonate of soda (fine soda crystals).
  Flower oil.

Mix the oatmeal thoroughly with the soda and add the perfume.

This recipe is excellent for people who find ordinary bath salts rather drying to their skin.

Almond meal substituted for the oat-meal makes very luxurious bath salts and is, of course, an excellent skin softener.

For a soapy scented bath, make the following " salts " :—
MATERIALS
  3 lbs. soda crystals.
  1lb. soap flakes or shavings from white super-fatted soap.
  Perfume to suit taste.
  Vegetable colouring.

Mix the ingredients together thoroughly and bottle.

A small handful will soften the bath water and make it delightfully soapy.

To make soap shavings use a well-dried bar of white soap and grate it on an ordinary suet-grater.

When the so-called " pea " crystals of soda are again available the following recipe is excellent :—
MATERIALS
  3½ lbs. " pea " crystals of soda.
  ¼ oz. perfume (oil of lavender, oil of citronella and so on).
  Vegetable colouring
  Mix together thoroughly and bottle.

HAND-PAINTED JARS

MATERIALS

2 glass jars (1 large, 1 small).
3 small tins of enamel (green, blue, and red).
White chalk.
Sable brush.

The flower and leaf designs on the sides of the jars are shown actual size at the foot of the page.

Method :

The design can be transferred to the jars in the following way :—

Take a strip of white paper the depth of the small round jar and roll it round the inside of the jar until the ends overlap and form a tight collar. Remove paper from jar and trace the design shown in the right-hand column on to the paper ; then replace the collar so that the pattern shows through the glass. The paper can be kept in place inside the jar by packing it in tightly with tissue paper, or by fixing it with paste or rubber solution.

Now hold the jar quite steady and paint the design on the outside. The enamel can be thinned out with a little turpentine so that it flows easily from the brush. It is advisable to put on each colour separately. The paint will take about a day to harden.

The design for the large square-sided jar is shown exact size below left. You can make one tracing of this, and it can be moved round to each side panel as you are ready.

Adapt the design for the lids from the design below, as shown in the photograph on the facing page. Now it should be traced down direct on the japan-black surface by rubbing the underside of the tracing with white chalk. Press this on to the top of the lid and the design will remain on the surface long enough for you to paint over it. When the enamel has dried, dust off any chalk that may still remain.
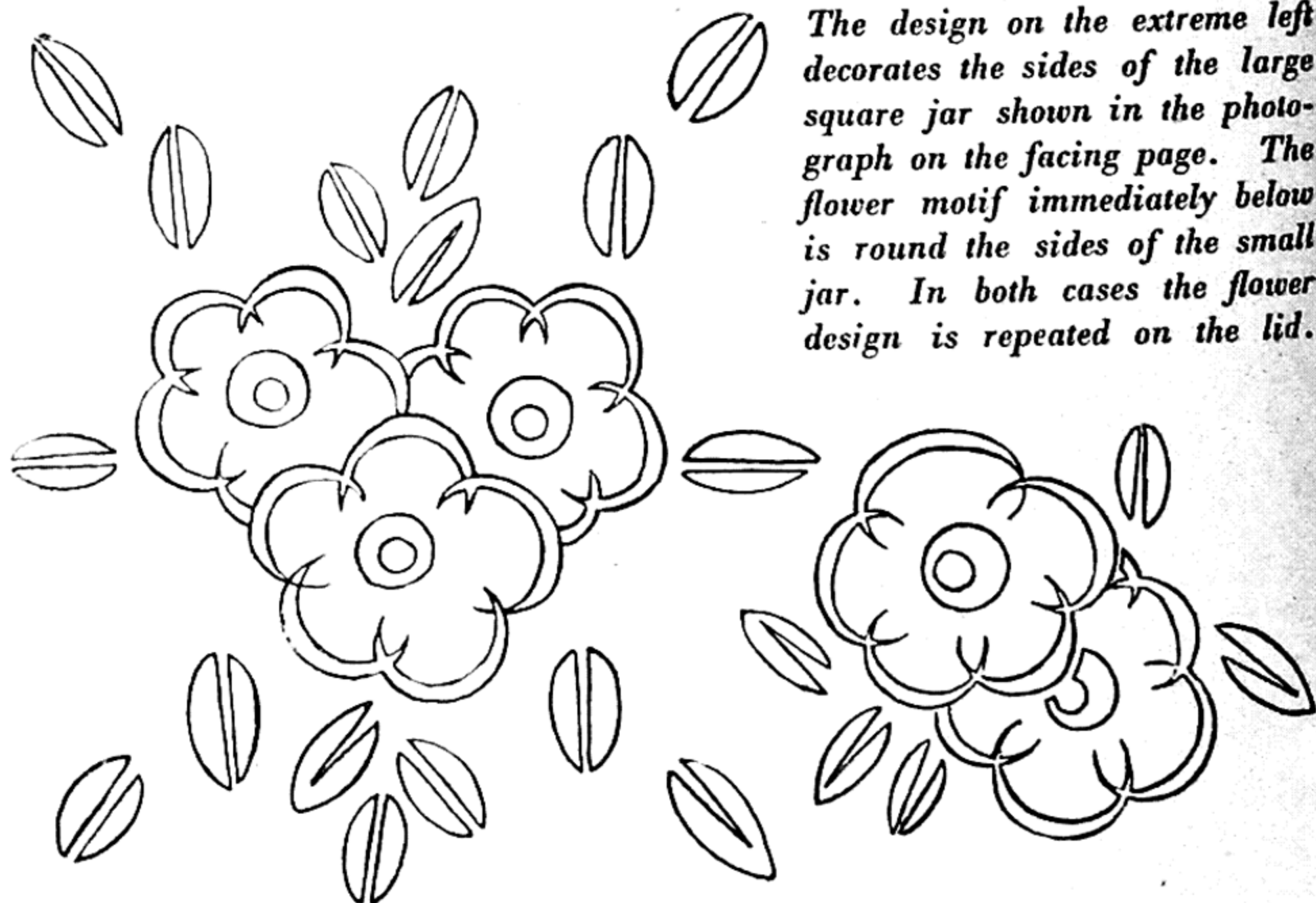
The design on the extreme left decorates the sides of the large square jar shown in the photograph on the facing page. The flower motif immediately below is round the sides of the small jar. In both cases the flower design is repeated on the lid.

FOR ANY GIRL FRIEND. *Attractively decorated hand-painted jars for storing bathroom accessories are two luxury gifts. Simple recipes for the scented bath salts used to fill the jars shown above are given on page 89.*

Made with String

SHOPPING BAG, DOG COLLAR AND LEAD

KNOTTED DOG LEAD

MATERIALS

Dog lead swivel.
Soft twine, or odd pieces of rug wool for core, 94 ins.
Thin glace cord or macrame twine No. 5, 28 yds., all one colour or 14 yds. each of two colours.
Overall length 36 ins.

Method.—Tie the swivel on to something firm, *e.g.*, a table leg. Fold core thread in two and bring the loop end through the ring on swivel from behind and pass the two ends through it, see Diagram 1a. Pull tightly.

Divide the 28 yds. of threading string into six lengths. Tie a length on each side of the core, as above, see Diagram 1b.

Call the two pairs of threaders A and B, each pair will be worked throughout as one thread and shown as such in the diagrams. If the lead is to be in two colours, A is one colour and B the other.

Take the threaders A and bend at an angle towards the right, over C (the core) and under the right-hand pair B. See Diagram 2a. Pass B behind C and up in front of A. See Diagram 2b. Pull A and B tightly in horizontal direction.

Repeat starting with A, now on the right side. See Diagram 3. This makes one complete knot, known as Solomon's knot. These knots form a flat cord.

A variation from this flat cord may be worked by always starting each half knot from the same side instead of alternatively, *i.e.*, take threader A, over the core and under B, and B under the core and over A.

Next take B, now on the left. See Diagram 4. This gives a spiral effect which can be used for the dog lead throughout or varied with the flat knotting.

To make a join in the threader fold the loop of the new strand over the old threader which is taken in with the core for 3 ins., the knotting is continued with the new strand.

The original lead was worked as follows : 20 complete knots of flat and 40 half knots of spiral knotting.
Repeat this once.
Work 20 flat.
Leave the threaders hanging loose and a gap in the core of 5 ins. Then, with
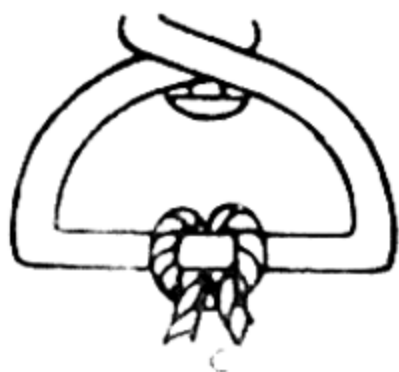
DIAGRAM 1A	DIAGRAM 1B

DIAGRAM 2A	DIAGRAM 2B

DIAGRAM 3	DIAGRAM 4

FLAT KNOT   SPIRAL KNOT

N.B. THE PAIRS OF THREADS ARE WORKED TOGETHER AS ONE THREAD AND SHOWN AS SUCH ON THE DIAGRAMS

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE AND HER FOUR-LEGGED PAL. *Three useful gifts that are sure to please. An easily carried and roomy string shopping bag in two colours, and a smart knotted string dog lead and collar to match.*

new threaders, work 14 ins. of flat knotting.

Fold this 14 ins. in two for the handle loop.

Then with the hanging threaders work 40 half spiral knots over the 5 ins. of unworked core, at the same time working over 3 ins. of the end of core and loose threaders to complete the handle.

The lead is completed by threading away the ends in the knotting and brushing them lightly with glue.

MATCHING DOG COLLAR

MATERIALS

12 yds. of string or twine in two 6-yd. lengths.
1 yd. of core thread.
A ¾-in. buckle and a small dee or round ring. (For a lead 16 ins. long.)

Method.

(1) Knot the core and threaders on the buckle as for the dog lead. See Diagram 1a on page 92.

(2) Work 6½ ins. of flat knots (about 30 with No. 5 macrame twine).

(3) To attach the ring pass threaders through and continue flat knotting for 9 ins.

(4) Cut the core threads close to knotting. Let the two inside threader strands become the core and work two complete knots over them with the two outside threaders.

(5) Cut the string core and thread the two threaders back through the knotting.

Brush lightly with glue to secure.

STRING SHOPPING BAG

MATERIALS

Thin string, cord or macramé twine No. 5, 2 ozs. or 56 yds.
Shuttle, 8 ins. by ¾ in. by ⅛ in. plywood, see Diagram 1 for shape.
Mesh stick, 8 ins. by ¾ in. by 1 in. by ⅛ in. plywood or some light wood ; a ruler or a rounded stick may be used. The width of the stick regulates the size of the netting mesh.

Method.

1. Take an odd piece of string and tie a loop 12 ins. long round a hook or something firm, such as a table leg. Into this loop tie another loop—this holds the first row of stitches. Wind 6 yds. of string round the netting shuttle.

2. Tie the end of string on to the second loop. Hold the mesh stick in left hand just below the loop, and, holding shuttle in right hand bring string down over it, placing left thumb on string on stick. See Diagram 2a.

Have about 15 ins. of string unwound from shuttle and pass it up behind stick and through the loop from behind, see Diagram 2b. Bring string forward to top of stick and hold tightly in position with left thumb. Throw string round to left in form of letter C on top of thumb and stick. Pass shuttle over the loop and behind it entirely, bring it up again through the C loop. See Diagram 2c. Pull up tightly, releasing left thumb, thus

DIAGRAM 1
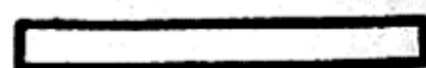
NETTING SHUTTLE   MESH STICK
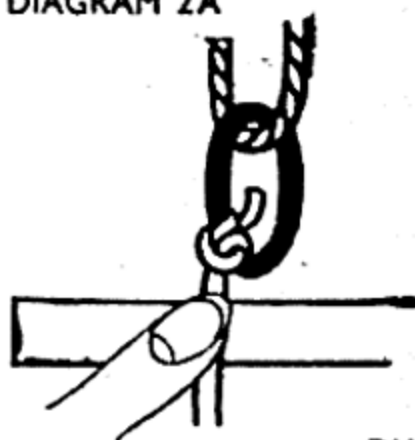
DIAGRAM 2A   DIAGRAM 2B

DIAGRAM 2C

DIAGRAM 3   METHOD OF MAKING A JOIN

The shopping bag shown above was knotted in a diamond mesh pattern in two shades of string (yellow and brown) with a handle crocheted in chain stitch. The original knotted dog collar and lead were in yellow and green.

forming a firm knot on top of mesh stick. This completes the netting stitch used throughout the bag.

Start the next stitch by bringing down over the stick as before. Make 16 stitches on the stick.

3. Pull stitches off the stick and, holding the work in left hand, turn it over so that the last stitch becomes the first.

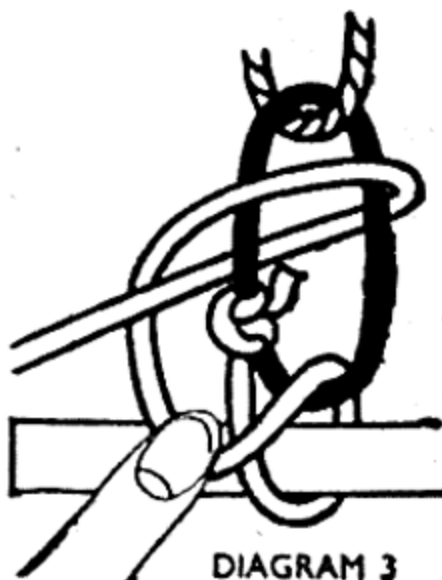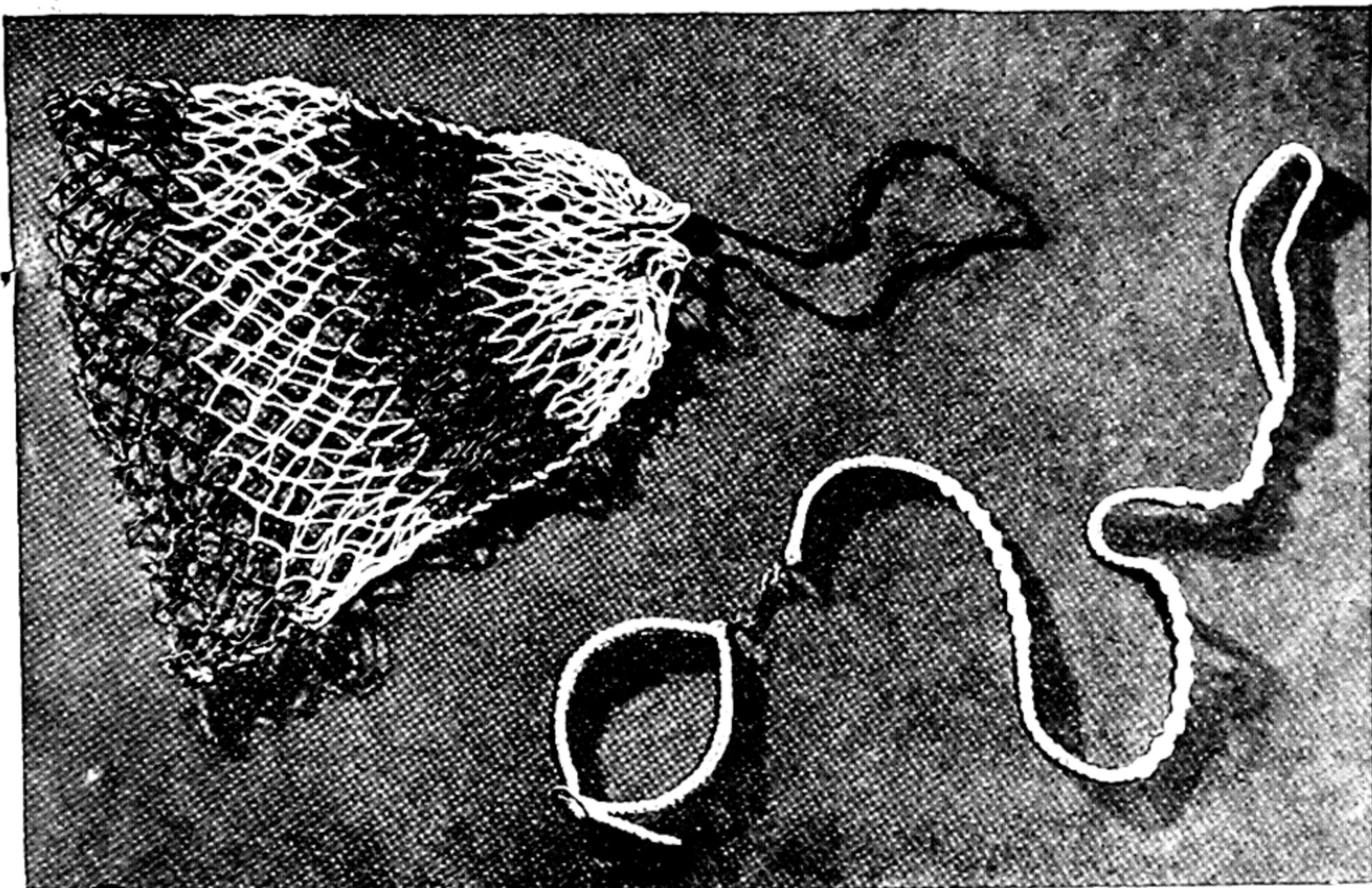4. Place stick directly under row of loose stitches, and bring string down over stick, hold with left thumb and proceed with netting going into each of the 16 loops in turn instead of the single loop.

5. Pull stitches off stick and turn over.

6. Start next row, this time the loops will be larger and the formation of the diamond mesh apparent.

About 40 rows of netting make a shopping bag. Work in two colours, five rows of each colour alternately for fifteen rows, then 10 rows of the next

colour and five rows of each colour for fifteen rows.

7. When the netting is completed fold in half and seam the sides using 1½ yds. string. Thread the string, using it double, through the two top side loops and (with it double) oversew three times into each side loop. Thread the ends through at the bottom and fasten off with a reef knot. This gives a rolled seam effect. The sides may also be joined by doubling a length of thread 1½ yds., knotting each length from the centre on to the side loops and then together alternately.

8. Crochet a chain 30 ins. long with 4 yds. of string. Thread the chain cord through the top loops of the bag and join by passing the beginning end through the last loop which is pulled up as tightly as possible. Tie the two ends together and thread back through the cord. This drawn up forms the handle.

FOR GRANDPA. *A fireside chair, slippers, his favourite pipe, and now a smoking cap made from velvet and trimmed with braid and a tassel. He will appreciate the protection the cap gives from draughts.*

Velvet Smoking Cap

TRIMMED WITH BRAID

MATERIALS

¼ yd. of velvet, 27 ins-36 ins. wide.
¼ yd. of lining, 27 ins.-36 ins. wide.
¼ yd. of tailoring canvas, 27 ins.-36 ins. wide.
3 yds. Soutache braid in each of three colours. 1 large button mould.

Cut a circle of canvas 7½ ins. in diameter and a 3-in. wide strip of canvas about 23 ins. long. This latter may be cut in two shorter strips and joined if necessary. Cut the same shapes again in the velvet but with the strip 4 ins. wide, and again in the lining material with the strip 3½ ins. wide.

Place the velvet circle on top of the canvas circle, tack securely round the edge and run rows of tacking stitches across from side to side, through the centre, dividing the circle into eight sections. Now, using these dividing lines as a guide, stitch on the three rows of braid in the design shown in Diagram 1. The loops are formed by twisting the braid round and catch-stitching here and there. Sew the braid through its centre ridge, keeping the stitches invisible.

Tack the strip of velvet to the strip of canvas, leaving the extra inch of velvet at the lower edge. Join the top edge of this strip to the outside edge of the circle of velvet and canvas and seam the ends of the strip to form a pill-box cap. Sew braid round the sides of the cap as shown in Diagram 2. The twisted loops should be about 1½ ins. apart. When the braiding is finished, turn the extra velvet over the canvas on to the inside of the cap and catch-stitch it down.

Cut the remainder of the braid in the three colours into 14-in. long strips. Fold them in half and form into a tassel by binding them round with a scrap of braid, about 1 in. from the fold (Diagram 3). Stitch the top of this tassel to the centre of the top of the cap, cover a large button mould with velvet and sew this over the top of the tassel.

Now turn the cap inside out, and stitch the circle of lining over the top of the cap. Turn in both edges of the strip of lining and sew round the sides of the cap, covering the raw edges at the top. Hem the lining down over the velvet at the lower edge of the sides and turn back on to the right side.
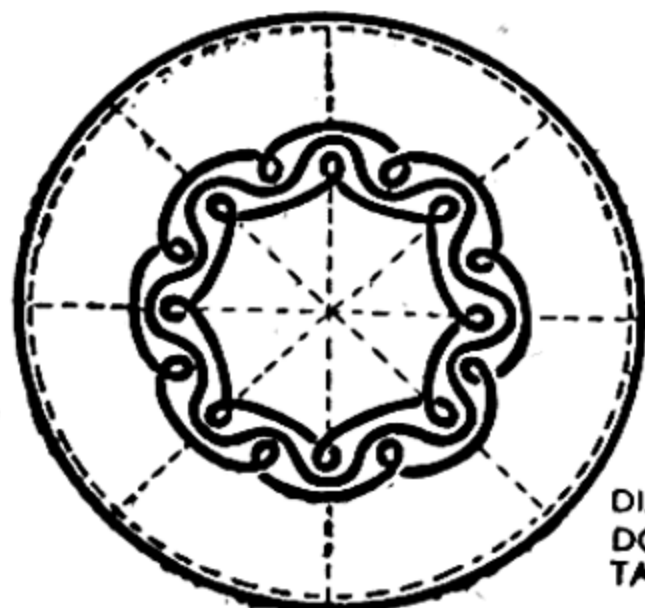
DIAGRAM 1
DOTTED LINES INDICATE
TACKING STITCHES

DIAGRAM 2
DESIGN FOR BRAIDING SIDES OF CAP

DIAGRAM 3
TASSEL
OF BRAID

GYM—D

Leather Pyjama Case

AND WATERPROOF SPONGE BAG

MATERIALS FOR PYJAMA CASE
1 skiver large enough to cut strip 35 ins. long by 18 ins. wide.
½ yd. of 36-in. wide material for lining.
Blotting paper 23 ins. by 17½ ins.

Follow the measurements given (Diagram 1) and cut a pattern for the case in newspaper. Using this as a guide, cut the shape in the leather and in the lining.

Now place the leather flat on a table with the wrong side uppermost and lay the sheet of blotting paper on the straight end so that there is a ½-in. margin of leather along the bottom and both sides. Smear a little glue on this margin of leather and press it over on to the blotting paper. Snip the leather away at the corners so that they are neatly mitred. Turn the leather on to itself round the remainder of the edge, and glue firmly in place.

On the turn-over pieces of the skiver cut two thongs each approximately 7 ins. by 4 ins for the inside flaps, and one strip about 5 ins by 1½ ins. Fold the long edges of this strip over on to the back and glue firmly. Stitch the strap on at both ends, on the right side of the case, about 6 ins. from the straight edge so that the pointed tab at the other edge of the case can be slipped under it (Diagram 2). The case will fold where the blotting paper ends and halfway down the blotting paper (Diagram 3).

Turn in and glue the edges of the two flaps, cut linings to fit, tack in place and machine all round the edges. Turn in the edges of the case lining and tack this in place, but before machining tack the two flaps in position at the sides of the case, as shown in Diagram 3.

Now machine lining and leather together all round the outside edges of the case. Stitch two short lengths of cord or ribbon on the two flaps so that they can be tied to keep the pyjamas in place.

DIAGRAM 1

30 IN.

35 IN.

18 IN.

EDGES OF LEATHER TURNED IN AND GLUED DOWN
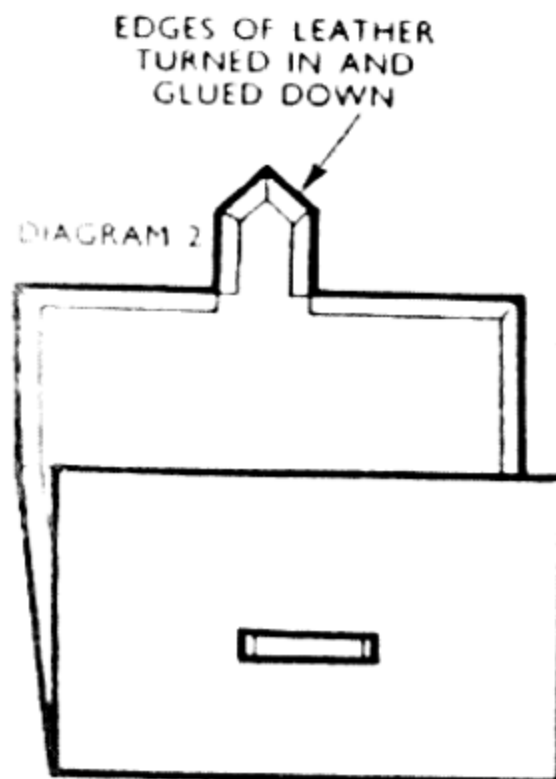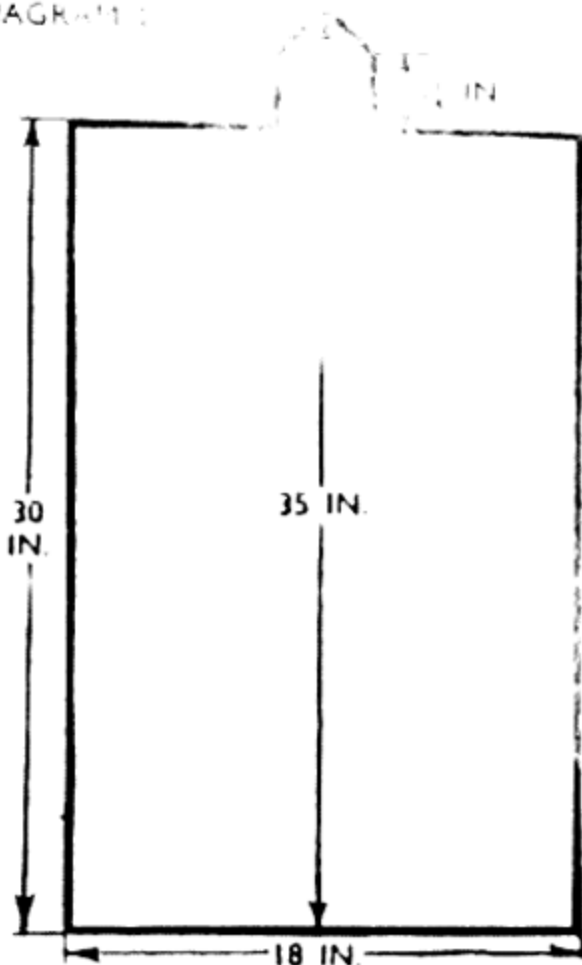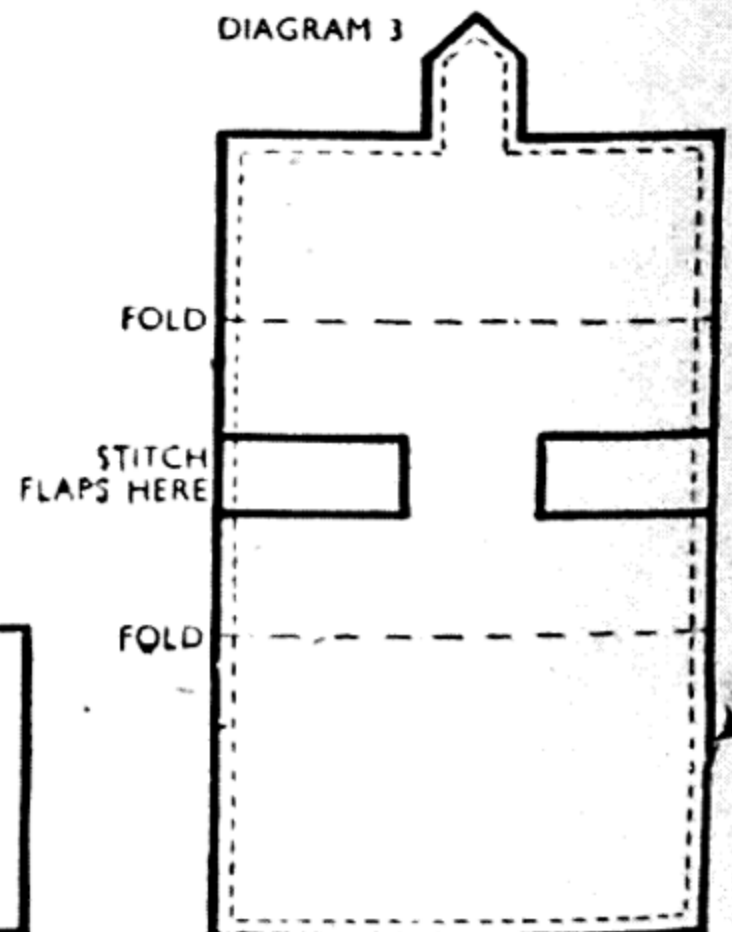
DIAGRAM 2

DIAGRAM 3

FOLD

STITCH FLAPS HERE

FOLD

FOR THE MAN OF THE HOME. *Two useful gifts. A flat leather pyjama case which folds in three (the pyjamas are kept in place by two leather flaps), and a waterproof sponge bag fitted with a pocket in the front.*

MATERIALS FOR SPONGE BAG

Strip of oiled cotton or plastic material 9 ins. wide by 20 ins. long.
1¾ yd. cotton bias binding.
1¼ yd. narrow cord.

Cut a 3-in. strip from one end of the oiled cotton to make a pocket, and from this cut an oblong 3 ins. deep by 6 ins. wide. Bind one of the long sides of this, and then stitch the binding flat round the other three sides, mitreing the corners neatly.

Tack this pocket down on the large strip of cotton, so that when the strip is folded in half, the pocket will be about 4 ins. from the top of the bag. Stitch it to the main part of the bag by sewing the outer edge of the binding along the three sides. Now fold the oiled cotton in half, forming the bag, and join the two sides by binding with the bias binding.

Stitch bias binding along the top of the bag on the right side to make a runner for the cords. Leave this runner open at both side seams. Cut the cord in two pieces and thread one right round from right to left and one from left to right so that they draw up the top of the bag when pulled. Knot the loose ends.

Flower Garden

AND PAPIER MACHÉ BULB BOWL

MATERIALS FOR BOWL

Newspaper.
Glue.
Plaster of paris.
Grease, or soft soap.

To do this, tear up several old newspapers into small pieces, not bigger than a postage stamp. Soak these in plenty of water for a day or two. Then pour off most of the water and place the soaked paper in a saucepan, and bring to the boil. Now add some Scotch or carpenter's glue, about ¼ lb to a large saucepanful of paper. Continue the boiling, stirring all the time for about half an hour, until the paper and glue have been reduced to a thick greyish pulp of porridge-like consistency.

Drain off surplus water, and allow to cool to about blood heat. While this cooling is taking place, prepare the base, which is a pottery or metal bowl of the size and shape that the finished paper pulp bowl is to be.

Place the foundation bowl rim downwards on a board, and give it a thin coating of either soft soap or grease of some sort. Now add about two good handfuls of plaster of paris to the warm paper pulp and mix thoroughly. Coat the foundation bowl with this composition to a thickness of about ½ in.

Set aside to dry. In about two days' time it will be found possible to separate the pulp bowl from the pottery one. Do this, and then continue the drying process for another day or so. Finish off by smoothing the surface with glasspaper, afterwards giving it several coats of paint or enamel to ensure that the bowl is thoroughly watertight.

Decorate either with a hand-painted pattern, as shown in the illustration, or by stencilling, leaf-printing, gesso or applique work, and plant with bulbs.

FOR THE FLAT DWELLER. *A shallow dish planted with bulbs and rock plants makes an indoor garden. Keep it blooming all through the spring and summer by replacing the plants with fresh ones as they come into season.*

Ribbed Cardigan

WITH LONG SLEEVES AND A HIGH-FRONT FASTENING WHICH WILL APPEAL TO OLDER MEN

MATERIALS

20 ozs. of double knitting wool.
2 No. 8 and 2 No. 10 knitting needles.
8 buttons.

MEASUREMENTS

Chest, 38 ins.
Length, 24 ins.
Sleeve seam, 20 ins.

TENSION

About 7 stitches to 1 inch measured over unstretched pattern on No. 8 needles.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, p. purl, st. stitch, sts. stitches, rep. repeat, cont. continue, beg. beginning, patt. pattern, dec. decrease, st. st. stocking stitch, inc. increase, tog. together, ins. inches.

The Back. With No. 8 needles cast on 128 sts. Work 1 in. in k.1, p. 1 rib.

Cont. patt. thus :—

1st row.— k. 6, p. 2, rep. from * to last 7 sts.   p. 1.

2nd row.—K. 1.   p. 6, k. 2, rep. from * to last 7 sts., p. 6, k. 1.

3rd row.—* p. 1, k. 1, p. 1, k. 4, p. 2, k. 4, p. 1, k. 1, p. 1, rep. from * to end.

4th row.—* k. 1, p. 1, k. 2, p. 3, k. 2, p. 3, k. 2, p. 1, k. 1, rep. from * to end.

5th row.—P. 1, * k. 2, p. 2, rep. from * to last 3 sts., k. 2, p. 1.

6th row.—* k. 1, p. 3, k. 2, p. 1, k. 2, p. 1, k. 2, p. 3, k. 1, rep. from * to end.

7th row.—* P. 1, k. 4, p. 1, k. 1, p. 2, k. 1, p. 1, k. 4, p. 1, rep. from * to end.

8th row.—As 2nd row. These 8 rows form the patt. Cont. in patt. until work measures 15½ ins., ending row on wrong side.

Shape Armholes thus :—

Cast off 5 sts. beg. of next 2 rows, then dec. 1 st. both ends of every row until 96 sts. remain.

Cont. straight in patt. until work is 24 ins. ending row on wrong side.

Shape Shoulders thus :—Cast off 8 sts. beg. of next 6 rows, then cast off 7 sts. beg. of next 2 rows. Cast off remaining sts.

The Right Front.

The Pocket Lining.—Using No. 8 needles cast on 30 sts.

Work in st.st. for 4 ins, ending with a k. row. Break off wool and leave sts. on a spare needle. Using No. 8 needles cast on 64 sts. Work 1 in. in k. 1, p. 1 rib.

Now cont. in patt. as given for back until work measures 5 ins., ending row on wrong side of work.

Insert pocket lining thus :—

Next row.—Patt. 17, cast off next 30 sts., patt. to end.

Next row.—Patt. 17, sl. the 30 sts. for pocket lining on to left-hand needle and work in patt. across these sts. to end of row. (64 sts.)

Cont. in patt. until work measures 15½ ins., ending row on right side of work.

Shape Armhole and Front Edge thus :—

Next row.—Cast off 5 sts., patt. to end.

Next row.—K. 2 tog., patt. to last 2 sts., k. 2 tog.

FOR FATHER. *A cardigan, knitted in a broken-rib stitch, that will delight the heart of any man, but particularly the older generation, who will appreciate the high-front buttoning which gives additional warmth to the garment.*

Next row.—K. 2 tog., patt. to end.

Rep. last 2 rows twice more.

Next 2 rows.—Work in patt. dec. 1 st. at armhole edge on each row.

Next row.—Work in patt. dec. 1 st. both ends of row.

Next 2 rows.—Work in patt. dec. 1 st. at armhole edge on each row.

This completes the armhole shaping.

Now cont. in patt. with armhole edge straight, dec. at front edge on the 2nd row and on every following 4th row until 31 sts. remain.

If necessary, cont. in patt. until work measures 22 ins., ending armhole edge.

Shape Shoulder thus :—

Next row.—Cast off 8, patt. to end.

Next row.—Patt. to end. Rep. last 2 rows twice.

Cast off remaining sts.

The Left Front.

Make a pocket lining as for right front.

Cont. exactly as given for right front until work measures 15½ ins., ending row on wrong side of work.

Now complete armhole, front and shoulder shapings as for right front.

The Sleeves.—With No. 10 needles cast on 64 sts.

Work 2 ins. in k. 1, p. 1 rib.

Change to No. 8 needles and work in patt. as given for back, inc. 1 st. both ends of the 5th row and of every following 6th row until there are 100 sts. on needle, then inc. both ends of every 4th row until there are 112 sts. on needle.

Cont. straight in patt. until work measures 20 ins. ending row on wrong side.

Shape top thus :—Cont. in patt. dec.
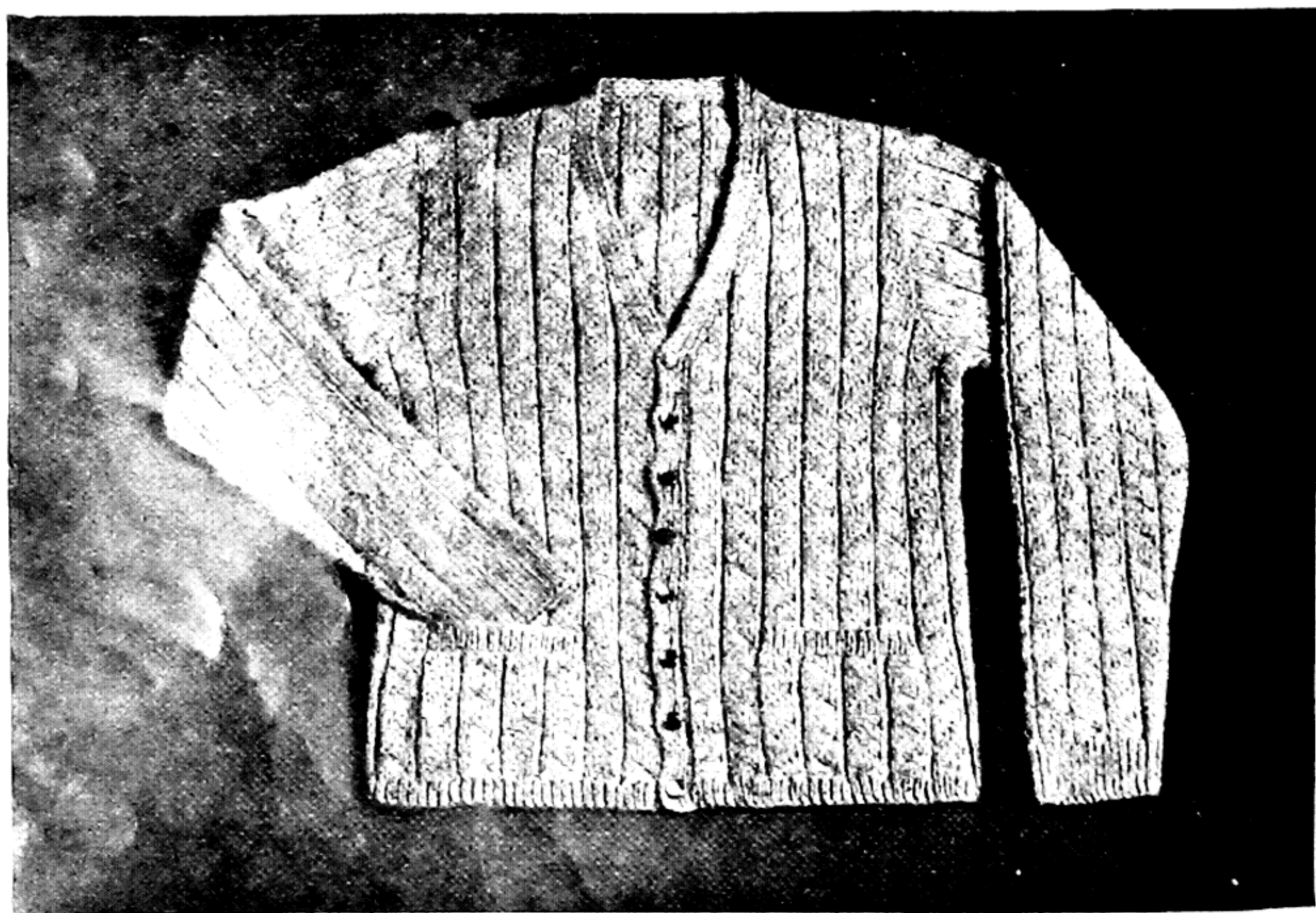
The cardigan is knitted in a broken-rib stitch, and the pocket borders, front bands, bottom edge and wrists are in a k. 1, p. 1 rib. The original was knitted throughout in one shade of grey, using double knitting wool.

1 st. both ends of every row until 60 sts. remain.

Next row.—Cast off 4, patt. to last 2 sts., k. 2 tog.

Rep. this row until 20 sts. remain.

Cast off.

The Front Band.—With No. 10 needles cast on 8 sts.

Work ½-in. in k. 1, p. 1 rib.

Make a buttonhole in next 2 rows thus :—

Next row.—Rib 3, cast off 2, rib to end.

Next row.—Rib 3, cast on 2, rib 3.

Cont. in rib making 7 more buttonholes at intervals of 2 ins. measured from beg. of previous buttonhole, then cont. in rib after the 8th buttonhole until band when slightly stretched measures approximately 60 ins., or is the correct length to fit round front and neck edges.

Cast off in rib.

The Pocket Borders.—With right side of work facing and using No. 8 needles, k. up 30 sts. along cast-off edge of pocket.

Work 1 in. in k. 1, p. 1 rib.

Cast off in rib.

Make-up.—Press work lightly on wrong side, using a hot iron over a damp cloth.

Join side sleeves and shoulder seams.

Backstitch sleeves into armholes.

Sew front band neatly round front and back of neck edges, with the top buttonhole just below beginning of the left front shaping and with centre of band to centre of back of neck.

Sew on buttons to match with buttonholes.

Sew down side edges of pocket borders and round pocket linings.

Press seams on wrong side of work.

Sports Socks

COMFORTABLE AND HARD-WEARING
FOR THE CYCLIST AND THE HIKER

MATERIALS

5 ozs. 4-ply wool.
4 No. 12 knitting needles.

MEASUREMENTS

Length of foot, 11 ins. (adjustable).

TENSION

8 sts. to 1 inch.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, p. purl, st. stitch, rep. repeat, sts. stitches, tog. together, sl. slip, p.s.s.o. pass slipped stitch over, in. inch, ins. inches, m. make, patt. pattern, cont. continue, dec. decrease.

Cast on 84 sts. (28-28-28) and work ½ in. in k. 2, p. 2 rib.

Cont. in patt. thus :—

1st round.—* Sl. 1, k. 2, p.s.s.o., m. 1., rep. from * to end.

2nd round.—K. to end, then sl. the last st. of round on to first needle.

These 2 rounds form the patt.

Cont. in patt. until work measures 3¾ ins. from cast-on edge, finishing at end of 2nd patt. round.

Now work ½ in. in k. 2, p. 2 rib, then

p. 3 rounds, then work 3½ ins. in k. 2, p. 2 rib, finishing end of round.

Turn work inside out to reverse the patt. border for the turnover top and cont. as follows :—

1st round.—* K. 14, p. 7, rep. from * to end of round.

2nd round.—*K. 14, p. 2, k. 1, p. 1, k. 1, p. 2. Rep. from * to end of round.

These 2 rounds form the leg patt.

Cont. in leg patt. until work measures 10 ins. from cast-on edge, finishing end of round.

Shape leg thus :—

Next round.—K. 6, k. 2 tog., k. 6, patt. to end of round.

Work 3 rounds in patt. without shaping allowing for dec. sts.

Next round.—K. 5, k. 2 tog., k. 6, patt. to end.

Work 3 rounds in patt. without shaping allowing for dec. sts.

Next round.—K. 5, k. 2 tog., k. 5, patt. to end.

Cont. in this way, dec. 1 st. on every 4th round until 63 sts. remain allowing for dec. sts. in patt. and keeping patt. correct throughout.

Now cont. without shaping until work measures 21 ins. from cast-on edge finishing end of round.

Divide for Heel and Instep thus :—

Next round.—K. first 16 sts. of round, turn.

Next row.—P. 16, then purl the last 15 sts. of round on to this same needle (7 rib sts. now in centre of heel sts.)

Work on these 31 sts. for the heel, leaving the instep sts. on the two spare needles for instep, thus :—

Next row.—* K. 1, sl. 1, rep. from * to end.

Next row.—P. to end.

Rep. these 2 rows for 2 ins. ending p. row

Turn Heel thus :—

1st row.—K. 17, k. 2 tog., turn.

2nd row.—P. 4, p. 2 tog., turn.

3rd row.—K. 5, k. 2 tog., turn.

4th row.—P. 6, p. 2 tog., turn.

Cont. in this way, working across 1 extra st. on every row until all side sts. are worked off and 17 sts. remain.

Next round.—K. 17, then k. up 19 sts. along side of heel flap.

Using 2nd needle work in leg patt. across 32 instep sts.

Using 3rd needle k. up 19 sts. along other side of heel flap, then k. 2 tog., k. 7 from first needle on to third needle. (86 sts., 27-32-27.)

Shape instep thus :—

1st round.

1st needle.—K. to last 3 sts., k. 2 tog., k. 1.

2nd needle.—Work in leg patt. to end.

3rd needle.—K. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. to end.

2nd round.

1st needle.—K. to end.

2nd needle.—Work in leg patt. to end.

3rd needle.—K. to end.

Rep. these 2 rounds until 64 sts. remain.

Cont. without shaping until work measures 7¾ ins. from the picked up heel sts. finishing at end of the 3rd needle.

(N.B.—This is for an 11-in. foot. Any desired adjustment in foot length can be made here.)

Shape Toe thus :—

1st round.

1st needle.—K. to last 3 sts., k. 2 tog., k. 1.

2nd needle.—K. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. to last 3 sts., k. 2 tog., k. 1.

3rd needle.—K. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. to end.

2nd round.—K. to end.

Rep. last 2 rounds until 16 sts. remain, then k. 4 sts. from first needle on to third needle and graft the two sets of 8 sts. tog.

Press work lightly with hot iron over damp cloth.

FOR THE OUTDOOR MAN. *A pair of well-fitting ribbed socks with turn-over tops will be sure to prove a welcome gift. They can be worn with shorts by the walking enthusiast, or with breeches by the cyclist.*

Muffler and Gloves

IN TWO COLOURS

MATERIALS

4½ ozs. 3-ply wool in a dark shade.
2½ ozs. 3-ply wool in a light shade.
2 No. 13 and 2 No. 10 knitting needles, pointed both ends.
To make separately :
2 ozs. 3-ply dark and 2½ ozs. 3-ply light, for the scarf.
2 ozs. 3-ply dark and ½ oz. 3-ply light for the gloves.

MEASUREMENTS

Gloves : Average size.
Scarf : 7½ ins. by 40 ins.

TENSION

With No. 13 needles approximately 9½ sts. to 1 in.
With No. 10 needles approximately 8 sts. to 1 in.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, p. purl, st. stitch, rep. repeat, beg. beginning, dec. decrease, inc. increase, patt. pattern, lt. light, dk. dark, ins. inches, tog. together, wl. fwd. wool forward, wl.bk. wool back, cont. continue, sl. slip.

THE GLOVES

The Right-hand Glove.—With No. 13 needles and lt. and dk. wools, cast on sts. thus :—

* Cast on 1 dk. st., 1 lt. st., rep. from * until 62 sts. are on needle.

Work in rib in two colours thus :—

1st row.—* K. 1 lt., lt. wl. fwd., p. 1 dk., lt. wl. bk., rep. from * to end.

2nd row.—* K. 1 dk., lt. wl. fwd., p. 1 lt., lt. wl. bk., rep. from * to end.

Rep. these 2 rows until work measures 2 ins., ending with a 1st row of rib. (Right side of work will now be facing when working next row.)

Cont. in patt. thus :—

1st row.—With lt. * k. twice into 1st st., k. 7, rep. from * to last 6 sts., k. twice into next st., k. 5 (70 sts.)

2nd row.—Sl. sts. back to opposite end of needle so that right side of work is still facing and, using dk. wool, k. to end.

3rd row.—With lt. wl. p. to end.

4th row.—Sl. sts. back to opposite end of needle so that wrong side of work is still facing and p. 1 row, with dk.

5th row.—With dk. wool * k. 2, p. 2., rep. from * to last 2 sts., k. 2.

6th row.—With dk. wool * p. 2, k. 2, rep. from * to last 2 sts., p. 2.

7th row.—With dk. wl. * p. 2, k. 2, rep. from * to last 2 sts., p. 2.

8th row.—* K. 2, p. 2, rep. from * to last 2 sts., k. 2.

(These last 4 rows, *i.e.*, rows 5 to 8 inclusive, form the basket pattern.)

Rep. rows 5 to 8 inclusive once, then rep. 5th and 6th rows once more.

15th row.—With lt. wl. k. to end.

16th and 17th rows.—Rep. 2nd and 3rd rows once. Break off dk. wl.

18th row.—* K. 1 dk., 2 lt., 4 dk., 2 lt., 1 dk., rep. from * to end.

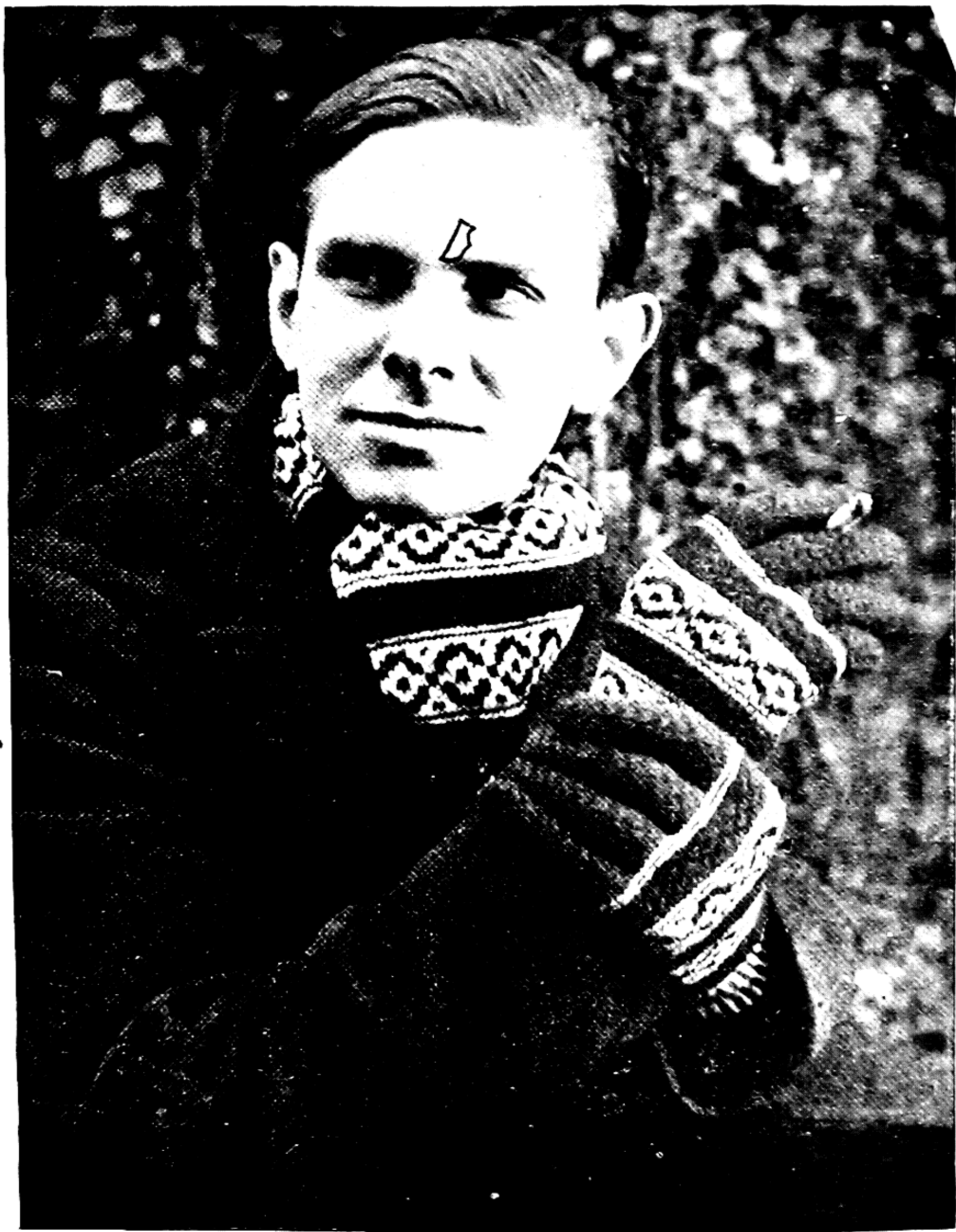**19th row.**—* P. 2 lt., 6 dk., 2 lt., rep. from * to end.

20th row.—* K. 1 lt., 3 dk., 2 lt., 3 dk., 1 lt., rep. from * to end.

21st row.—* P. 1 lt., 2 dk., 4 lt., 2 dk., 1 lt., rep. from * to end.

22nd row.—* K. 1 dk., 3 lt., 2 dk., 3 lt., 1 dk., rep. from * to end.

23rd row.—* P. 1 dk., 3 lt., 2 dk., 3 lt., 1 dk., rep. from * to end.

24th row.—* K. 1, lt., 2 dk., 4 lt., 2 dk., 1 lt., rep. from * to end.

FOR BIG BROTHER. *A scarf and glove set knitted in Fair Isle stitch is good looking, and will be welcomed as being smart wear without looking conspicuous! The original set was knitted in maroon and natural.*

25th row.—* P. 1 lt., 3 dk., 2 lt., 3 dk., 1 lt., rep. from * to end.

26th row.—* K. 2 lt., 6 dk., 2 lt., rep. from * to end.

27th row.—* P. 1 dk., 2 lt., 4 dk., 2 lt., 1 dk., rep. from * to end.

28th row.—As 15th row.

29th, 30th and 31st rows.—Rep. 2nd, 3rd and 4th rows once.

32nd to 39th rows.—Rep. rows 5 to 8 inclusive twice.

40th row.—With dk. (k. 2 p. 2,) 9 times, k. 2.

Break off wool.

Using an odd length of different coloured wool k. the next 12 sts., rejoin dk. wl, and work in basket patt. to end of row.

41st row.—With dk. * k. 2, p. 2, rep. from * to end.

42nd row.—As 15th row.

43rd and 44th rows.—Rep. 2nd and 3rd rows.

45th to 54th rows.—Rep. patt. rows 18 to 27 inclusive once.

55th to 57th rows.—Rep. rows 15 to 17 inclusive once.

58th row.—As 4th row.

59th to 68th rows.—Rep. rows 5 to 8 inclusive twice, then rows 5 and 6 once more.

69th row.—With lt. k.

70th to 72nd rows.—Rep. rows 2, 3 and 4 once.

Work for Fingers thus :—Break off lt. wl., cont. with dk.

First Finger.

1st row.—(K. 2, p. 2) 11 times, turn, cast on 1 st.

2nd row.—P. 1 (k. 2, p. 2) 4 times, k. 2, turn, cast on 1 st.

Cont. in basket patt. on 20 sts. for 3 ins ending row on wrong side.

Shape Top thus :—

1st row.—* Work 2 tog., patt. 2, rep. from * to end.

2nd row.—Patt. to end allowing for dec. sts.

3rd row.—* Work 3 tog., rep. from * to end.

Break off wool, thread end through remaining sts., draw up and fasten off securely, then sew down side edges to base.

Second Finger.—Join in dk. wl and k. up 2 sts. at base of first finger, k. 2, (p. 2, k. 2) twice, turn, cast on 1 st.

Next row.—Basket patt. 23 sts., turn, cast on 1 st.

Cont. in basket patt. on 24 sts. for 3½ ins., ending row on wrong side.

Shape Top and complete as for first finger.

Third Finger.—Join dk. wool and k. up 2 sts. at base of second finger (p. 2, k. 2) twice, turn, cast on 1 st.

Next row.—Basket patt. 19, turn, cast on 1 st.

Cont. in basket patt. on 20 sts. for 3 ins. ending row on wrong side.

Shape top and complete as for first finger.

Fourth Finger.—Join in dk. wool and k. up 4 sts. at base of third finger (k. 2, p. 2) twice.

Cont. in basket patt. on 20 sts. for 2½ ins. ending row on wrong side.

Shape top and complete as for first finger, sewing down to wrist edge.

Thumb.—Remove the odd piece of wool from the 12 sts. and sl. the two sets of 12 loops thus left on to 2 needles.

Using dk. wool work in basket patt. on one set of sts. for 2½ ins. ending row on wrong side.

Break off wool and rejoin to the other 12 sts. and work on these to match the first half.

Shape Top thus :—Slip the two sets of sts. on to one needle and complete to match first finger, sewing down the two side edges to base.

The Left-hand Glove.—Work exactly as given for the right-hand glove to the end of the 39th row.

40th row.—With dk. (k. 2, p. 2) 5 times, using an odd length of different coloured
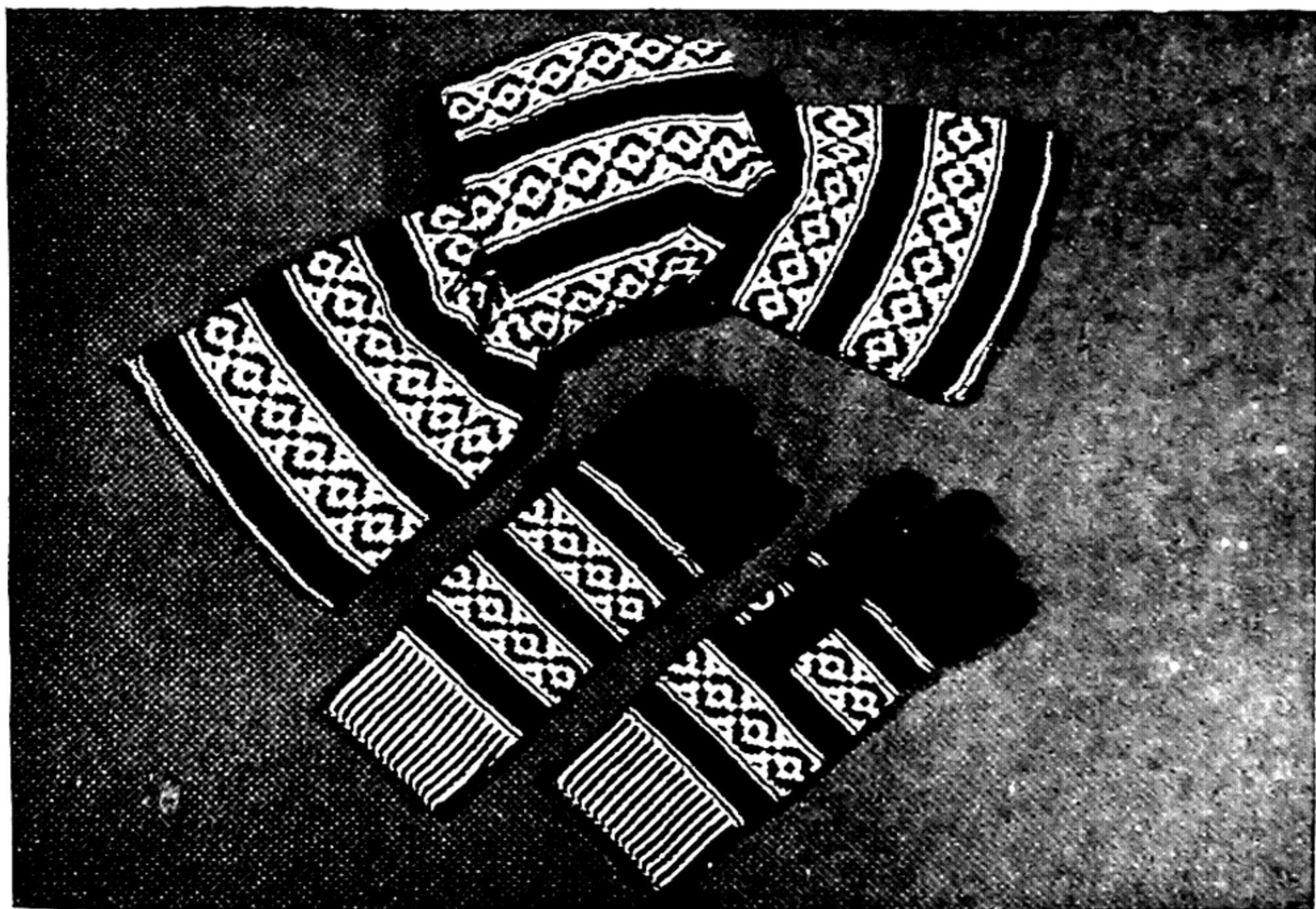
The gloves are knitted on two needles. The fingers are in dark wool, and the Fair Isle design runs round the back and front of the hand. The scarf is knitted in one piece, folded in half lengthwise, and the side seams joined.

wool k. the next 12 sts., rejoin dk. wool and work in basket patt. to end of row.

41st row.—Work in basket patt. to end.

Now continuing from the 42nd row complete the hand, fingers and thumb exactly as given for the right-hand glove.

THE SCARF

With No. 10 needles and dk. wl. cast on 120 sts.

1st row.—With lt. wool k. to end.

2nd row.—Sl. sts. back to opposite end of needle so that right side of work is still facing, and using dk. wl., k. to end.

3rd row.—With lt. wool p. to end.

4th row.—Sl. sts. back to opposite end of needle so that the wrong side of the work is still facing, and using dk. wl. p. to end,

5th to 14th rows.—Work 10 rows in basket patt. as given for gloves.

15th to 17th rows.—Rep. rows 1 to 3 inclusive once.

18th to 27th rows.—Rep. patt. rows 18 to 27 inclusive as given for gloves, once.

Now rep. these 27 rows until work measures approximately 40 ins., finishing at the end of a 4th row.

Cast off with dk. wl.

To Make-up.—Press work lightly on the wrong side with hot iron over damp cloth.

The Scarf.—Fold work in half lengthwise and join the side seam matching patt. borders neatly.

Now join the two short ends.

Press the seams, then knot a fringe along each short end.

FOR ANY MAN. *A trim and neat-looking tie in moss stitch with square ends, and an attractive speckled tie in wool and cotton. For comfort and hard wear knit him a pair of these exceptionally well-fitting ribbed socks.*

Socks and Ties

IN WOOL AND COTTON

TIE IN MOSS STITCH

MATERIALS

2 ozs. 3 ply wool.
2 No. 12 knitting needles.
½ yd. of ribbon for facing.

MEASUREMENTS

Length : 44 ins.
Width at widest part : 4½ ins. (before making up).

TENSION

8 sts. to 1 in.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, p. purl, ins. inches, patt. pattern, cont. continue, tog. together, inc. increase.

Cast on 36 sts.

1st row.—* K. 1, p. 1, rep. from * to end. **2nd row.**—As 1st row.

3rd row.—* P. 1, k. 1, rep. from * to end. **4th row.**—As 3rd row.

These four rows form patt.

Cont. in patt. until work is 17 ins. from cast-on edge, then shape as follows :—

1st row.—Patt. 8, work 2 tog., patt. 16 work 2 tog., patt. 8.

2nd and each alternate row.—Work in patt., allowing for decreased sts.

3rd row.—Patt. 7, work 2 tog., patt. 16, work 2 tog., patt. 7.

5th row.—Patt. 7, work 2 tog., patt. 14, work 2 tog., patt. 7.

7th row.—Patt. 6, work 2 tog., patt. 14, work 2 tog., patt. 6.

9th row.—Patt. 6, work 2 tog. patt. 12, work 2 tog., patt. 6.

Cont. dec. in this way until 16 sts. remain. Cont. in patt. without shaping until work measures 14 ins. from last decreasing row. then inc. as follows :—

1st row.—Patt. 3, inc. in next st. (by working into front and back of loop), patt. 8, inc. in next st., patt. 3.

2nd and each alternate rows.—Work in patt., allowing for increased sts.

3rd row.—Patt. 4, inc. in next st., patt. 8, inc. in next st., patt. 4.

5th row.—Patt. 4, inc. in next st., patt. 10, inc. in next st., patt. 4.

7th row.—Patt. 5, inc. in next st., patt. 10, inc. in next st., patt. 5.

9th row.—Patt. 5, inc. in next st., patt. 12, inc. in next st., patt. 5.

Cont. inc. in this way until 32 sts. are on needle. Cont. in patt. on 32 sts. without shaping for 8 ins. Cast off.

Make-up.—Press work carefully with hot iron and damp cloth on wrong side.

Join seam, then press work again, keeping seam to centre.

Face back of narrow strip with ribbon to prevent stretching.

WOOL AND COTTON TIE

MATERIALS

1½ ozs. 2-ply wool.
1½ balls of cotton.
2 No. 12 knitting needles.
A short piece of matching ribbon about 1 inch wide for facing.

MEASUREMENTS

Length, 52 ins.

TENSION

9 sts. to 1 inch.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, p. purl, st. stitch, sts. stitches, cont. continue, inc. increase, dec. decrease, ins. inches, rep. repeat, st. st. stocking stitch, beg. beginning.

N.B.—Work with 1 strand of wool and 1 strand of cotton together throughout.

Using 1 strand of wool and 1 strand of cotton cast on 1 st. K. 3 times into this st.

Cont. in st. st., inc. 1 st. at the beg. of every row until there are 52 sts. on needle, then inc. 1 st. both ends of every row until there are 74 sts. on needle.

Cont. straight for 1 inch, then dec. 1 st. at both ends of the next row and of every following 8th row until 16 sts. remain.

Cont. in st. st. without shaping until work measures 35 ins., ending P. row.

Now inc. 1 st. both ends of next row and of every following 18th row until there are 36 sts. on needle, P. 1 row after last inc. row, then dec. 1 st. at beg. of every row until 1 st. remains. Fasten off.

Make-up.—Press work lightly, taking care not to stretch the fabric.

Stitch the centre back seam neatly.

Press the seam, using a tie board or a piece of cardboard cut to shape and slipped inside the tie, taking care to keep the seam at centre back.

The narrow part of the tie may be faced with ribbon to prevent stretching.

SOCKS

MATERIALS
3 ozs. 3-ply wool for sports socks. (5 ozs. will make 2 pairs).
4 ozs. 3-ply wool for full length socks.
4 No. 12 needles with points both ends.

MEASUREMENTS
Length of leg to ankle, 6 ins. or 12 ins. Foot, 11 ins. (adjustable).

TENSION
9 sts. to 1 inch.

ABBREVIATIONS
K. knit, p. purl, sts. stitches, ins. inches, sl. slip, tog. together, cont. continue, p.s.s.o. pass slip stitch over.

Cast on 76 sts. Work 2 ins. in k. 1, p. 1 rib in rounds then cont. in k. 2, p. 2 rib for a further 4 ins. for sports socks, or 10 ins. for full-length socks.

Divide for heel thus :—K. 19, turn.

Next row.—P. 38, turn. Leave the remaining 38 sts. on two needles and work in rows on the 38 heel sts. thus :—

1st row.—K. to end.

2nd row.—Sl. 1, p. to last st., k. 1.

Rep. these two rows 17 times.

Turn the heel thus :—

K. 22, k. 2 tog., turn.

2nd row.—P. 7, p. 2 tog., turn.

3rd row.—K. 8, k. 2 tog., turn.

4th row.—P. 9, p. 2 tog., turn.

5th row.—K. 10, k. 2 tog., turn.

Cont. in this way until all the side sts. are worked off and 22 sts. remain.

Next round.—K. 22, then pick up and knit 18 sts. along heel flap.

With 2nd needle work in rib across all the instep sts.

3rd needle. Pick up and knit 18 sts. down heel flap then k. 11 sts. from first needle (96 sts.).

Work 1 round without shaping, keeping the instep sts. in rib and the 1st and 3rd needles in smooth fabric. Now dec. for instep thus :—

1st round.—1st needle. K. to last 3 sts., k. 2 tog., k. 1.

2nd needle. Rib to end.

3rd needle. K. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. to end.

2nd round.—Work to end.

Rep. these two rounds until 76 sts. remain. Then continue without further shaping until foot measures 9 ins. from back of heel. (Make any required adjustments in measurement here.)

Shape toe thus :—

1st round.—* K. 9, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to last 10 sts., k. 10.

Work two rounds in smooth fabric without shaping after each dec. round.

4th round.—* K. 8, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end.

7th round.—* K. 7, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end.

10th round.—* K. 6, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end. Cont. in this manner until 14 sts. remain.

Break off wool, thread end through remaining sts., draw up and fasten off.

Work a second sock in the same way. Press work.

Sleeveless Pullover

FEATURING A V-NECK

MATERIALS

6 ozs. 3-ply wool.
2 No. 9 and 2 No. 11 knitting needles.
A spare needle pointed at both ends.

MEASUREMENTS

Length, 22 ins.
Chest, 38 ins.

TENSION

7 sts. to 1 inch using No. 9 needles.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, p. purl, tog. together, st. stitch, sts. stitches, patt. pattern, rep. repeat, cont. continue, p.s.s.o. pass the slip stitch over, sl. slip, g. st. garter stitch (each row knit).

The Back.—With No. 11 needles cast on 130 sts.

Work 3½ ins. in k. 2, p. 2 rib.

Change to No. 9 needles and cont. in patt. thus :—

1st row.—K. 14 (p. 2, k. 2) 4 times, p. 2, k. 24 (p. 2, k. 2) 4 times, p. 2, k. 24 (p. 2, k. 2) 4 times, p. 2, k. 14.

2nd row.—P. 14 (k. 2, p. 2) 4 times, k. 2, p. 24 (k. 2, p. 2) 4 times, k. 2, p. 24 (k. 2, p. 2) 4 times, k. 2, p. 14.

3rd row.—As 1st row.

4th row.—As 2nd row.

5th row.—As 1st row.

6th row.—K. 16,* sl. next 3 sts. on to a spare needle and leave at front of work,
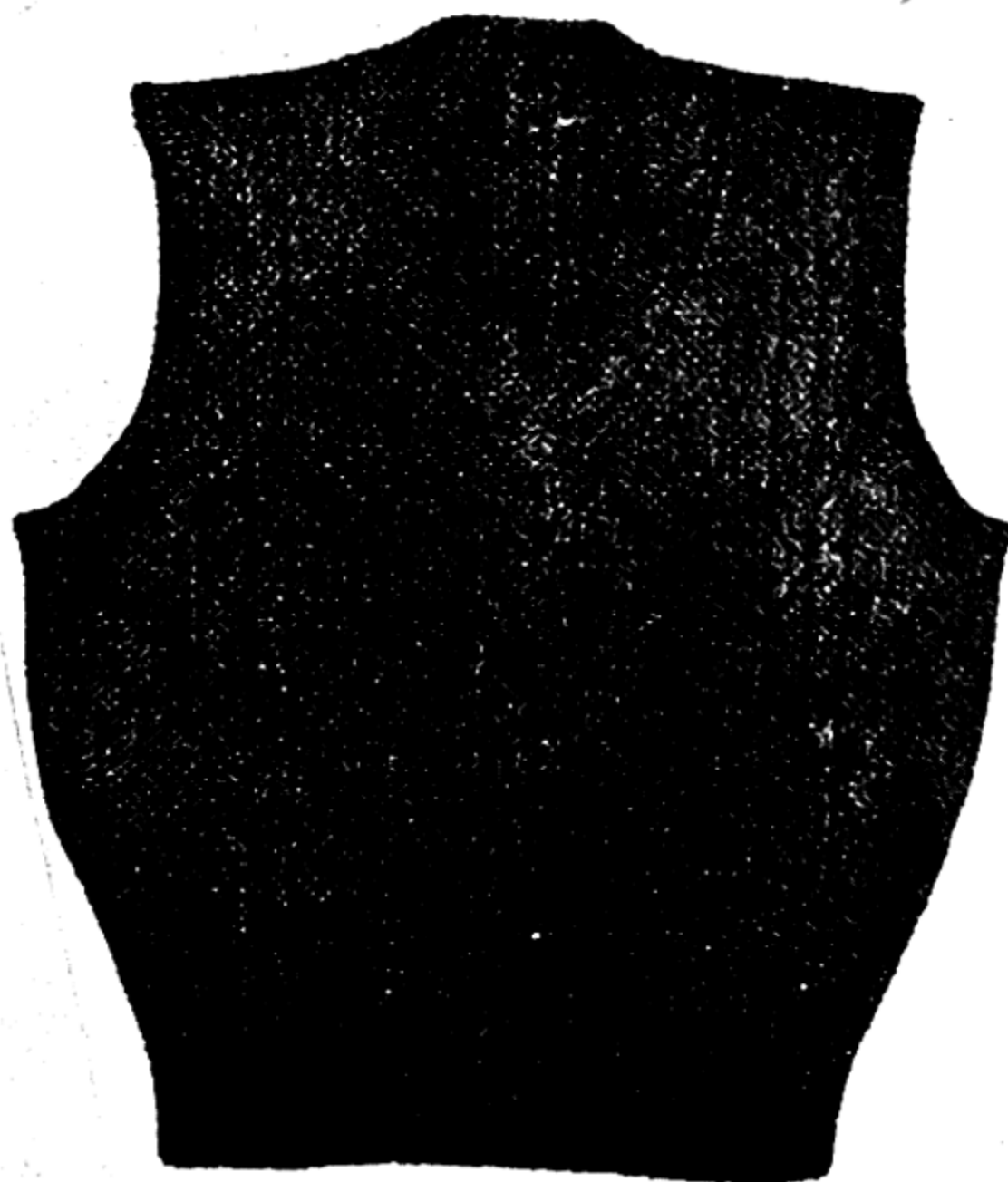
This sleeveless pullover is knitted in 3-ply wool in stocking stitch and garter stitch, with double bands of cable at each side and in the centre.

FOR THE "SHIRT-SLEEVES" MAN. *This V-neck sleeveless pullover is a useful gift because it is an " all occasions" garment. Ideal for wearing over a shirt at work on cool days, and yet not bulky when worn under a jacket.*

k. next 3 sts., then k. 3 sts. from spare needle, k. 2, sl. next 3 sts. on to a spare needle and leave at back of work, k. next 3 sts., then k. 3 sts., from spare needle, k. 28, rep. from * to end, ending last rep. with k. 16 instead of k. 28.

7th row.—As 1st row.

8th row.—As 2nd row.

These 8 rows form the patt.

Cont. in patt. inc. 1 st. both ends of next row and of every following 4th row until there are 150 sts. on needle, working extra sts. into patt. Cont. straight in patt. until work measures 12½ ins. ending row on wrong side.

Shape Armholes and work Armhole border in g.st. thus :—

1st and 2nd rows.—K. 10, patt. to last 10 sts., k. 10.

3rd and 4th rows.—K. 11, patt. to last 11 sts., k. 11.

5th and 6th rows.—K. 12, patt. to last 12 sts., k. 12.

7th and 8th rows.—K. 13, patt. to last 13 sts., k. 13.

9th row.—Cast off 7, k. 7 including st. already on right-hand needle, patt. to last 14 sts., k. 7, cast off 7.

Rejoin wool at needle point.

10th row.—K. 7, p. 2 tog., patt. to last 9 sts., p. 2 tog., k. 7.

11th row.—K. 7, patt. to last 7 sts., k. 7.

Rep. last 2 rows until 116 sts. remain, then cont. without shaping until work measures 22 ins. from lower edge, ending row on wrong side of work.

Shape Shoulders thus :—

Cast off 13 sts. beg. of next 6 rows.

Cast off remaining sts.

The Front.—Work to match back until there are 150 sts. on needle, then work straight in patt. until 12½ ins., ending row on wrong side of work.

Shape Armholes thus :—Work armhole and neck borders in g.st. and divide for neck opening thus :—

1st–10th rows.—Rep. rows 1 to 10

inclusive as given for back armhole shaping once. (134 sts.)

11th row.—K. 7, patt. 49, k. 2 tog., patt. 8, k. twice into each of next 2 sts., patt. 8, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., patt. 49, k. 7.

12th row.—K. 7, p. 2 tog., work in patt. to the centre 4 sts., k. 4, patt. to last 9 sts., p. 2 tog., k. 7.

13th row.—K. 7, patt. 47, k. 2 tog., patt. 8, k. twice into next st., k. 2, k. twice into next st., patt. 8, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., patt. 47, k. 7.

14th row.—K. 7, p. 2 tog., patt. to centre 6 sts., k. 6, patt. to last 9 sts., p. 2 tog., k. 7.

15th row.—K. 7, patt. 45, k. 2 tog., patt. 8, k. twice into next st., k. 4, k. twice into next st., patt. 8, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., patt. 45, k. 7.

16th row.—K. 7, p. 2 tog., patt. to centre 8 sts., k. 8, patt. to last 9 sts., p. 2 tog., k. 7.

17th row.—K. 7, patt. 43, k. 2 tog., patt. 8, k. twice into next st., k. 6, k. twice into next st., patt. 8, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., patt. 43, k. 7.

18th row.—K. 7, p. 2 tog., patt. to centre 10 sts., k. 10, patt. to last 9 sts., p. 2 tog., k. 7.

19th row.—K. 7, patt. 41, k. 2 tog., patt. 8, k. twice into next st., k. 8, k. twice into next st., patt. 8, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., patt., 41, k. 7.

20th row.—K. 7, p. 2 tog., patt. to centre 12 sts., k. 12, patt. to last 9 sts., p. 2 tog., k. 7.

21st row.—K. 7, patt. 39, k. 2 tog., patt. 8, K. twice into next st. k. 10, k. twice into next st., patt. 8, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., patt. 39, k. 7.

22nd row.—K. 7, p. 2 tog., patt. to centre 14 sts., k. 14, patt. to last 9 sts., p. 2, tog., k. 7.

23rd row.—K. 7, patt. 47, k. 7, turn, leaving remaining sts. on a spare needle.

Cont. on these 61 sts. for one side of neck opening thus :—

24th row.—K. 7, patt. to last 9 sts.,

p. 2 tog., k. 7.

25th row.—K. 7, patt. to last 17 sts., k. 2 tog., patt 8, k 7.

26th row.—As 24th row.

27th row.—K. 7, patt. to last 7 sts., k. 7.

28th row.—As 24th row.

(This completes the armhole shapings.)

29th row.—K. 7, patt. to last 17 sts., k. 2 tog., patt. 8, k. 7.

30th row.—K. 7, patt. to last 7 sts., k. 7.

31st and 32nd rows.—Rep. 30th row twice more.

Rep. the last 4 rows until 46 sts. remain. Cont. without shaping until work measures 22 ins., ending armhole edge.

Shape Shoulder thus :—

Next row.—Cast off 13, patt. to last 7 sts., k. 7.

Next row.—K. 7, patt. to end.

Rep. last 2 rows once.

Next row.—Cast off 13, k. to end.

Cont. in g.st. on remaining 7 sts. for 2½ ins. Cast off.

Rejoin wool to second set of 61 sts. at neck edge and work thus :—

1st row.—K. 7, patt. 47, k. 7.

2nd row.—K. 7, p. 2 tog., patt. to last 7 sts., k. 7.

3rd row.—K. 7, patt. 8, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., patt. to last 7 sts., k. 7.

4th row.—As 2nd row.

5th row.—K. 7, patt. to last 7 sts., k. 7.

6th row.—As 2nd row.

(This completes the armhole shaping.)

7th row.—K. 7, patt. 8, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., patt. to last 7 sts., k. 7.

8th row.—K. 7, patt. to last 7 sts., k. 7.

9th and 10th rows.—Rep. 8th row twice more.

Rep. the last 4 rows until 46 sts. remain, then complete this side of neck opening and neck border as given for first side.

Make-Up.—Press work lightly on wrong side, using a hot iron over a damp cloth.

Join side and shoulder seams.

Join the cast-off edges of the neck border neatly, then sew this border along back of neck edge with the join to centre back of neck. Press seams.

Golf Club Covers

KNITTED IN MIXED COLOURS

MATERIALS

1 oz. 4-ply wool (mixed colours).
2 No. 10 and 2 No. 12 knitting needles.

MEASUREMENTS

Length about 11½ ins.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, p. purl, sts. stitches, rep. repeat, ins. inches, tog. together, st. st. stocking stitch, (1 row K., 1 row P.).

With No. 12 needles cast on 48 sts. and work in k. 2, p. 2 rib for 7 ins.

Change to No. 10 needles and st.st. and continue straight until work measures 10½ ins., ending with a p. row.

Shape top thus :—

1st row.—*K. 6, k. 2 tog., rep. from* to end. **2nd and alternate rows.**—P.

3rd row.—* K. 5, k. 2 tog., rep. from* to end.

5th row.—*K. 4, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end.

7th row.—* K. 3, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end.

9th row.—* K. 2 tog., rep. from * to end. **10th row.**—P.

Break wool, thread end through sts., draw up and fasten off. Join side edges.

Make a tassel and sew to top securely.

FOR THE GOLFER. *He will welcome these gay little covers to protect his golf clubs. The originals were knitted in rows of different coloured wool, and were about eleven inches in length with a tassel fixed to the top.*

Cigarette Boxes

AND MATCHBOX HOLDERS

BEADED CIGARETTE BOX

MATERIALS

2 sides, 7¼ ins. by 2¼ ins. by ⅜ in.
2 ends, 3½ ins. by 2¼ ins. by ⅜ in.
1 base, 7¾ ins. by 4¼ ins. by ⅜ in.
1 lid, 7¾ ins, by 4¼ ins by ⅜ in.
Sides, ends, base and lid can be cut out of a board 2 ft 4 ins. by 6 ins. by ⅜ in. (or ½ in.).
1 piece plywood, 6½ ins. by 3½ ins. or thin wood, about ⅛ in. thick.
1 handle, 3 ins. by ⅝ in. by ¾ in. (Finished sizes).

Note.—Base and lid overlap the box by ¼ in. thus forming a beading.

Method.—Prepare the ends and sides, making sure that they are square. Glue one end of a 3½-in. piece and nail on a 7¼-in. piece. Use ¾-in. veneer pins. Do other corners likewise.

Corners of Box.—The corners of the box should look as in Diagram 1.

Fixing the Base.—When the box is dry, clean up with fine glasspaper or a finely set smoothing plane. N.B.—Don't forget to sink the pins with a fine, round punch before using the plane.

Prepare the base, and bevel the top edges, taking off ⅛ in. of wood. Glue bottom edges of the box and nail on the base, using ¾-in. veneer pins.

The Lid.—Prepare and bevel in exactly the same way as for base. The plywood which is used to prevent the lid from slipping off, should be cut to fit easily into the top of the box. Glue dead in the centre underneath lid, and leave under pressure in a cramp or press.

The Handle.—Cross-section of handle, see Diagram 3, shows shaded parts to be planed off. The handle is glued in the centre of the lid, after being stained green and polished. It may also be screwed from underneath the lid, but this ought to be done before the plywood is glued on, so hiding the screw heads.

Finishing.—French polish the box, the beading of base and handle of lid can be stained a light green. Make sure the stain is quite dry before polishing.

DIAGRAM 1

4¼ IN

7¼ IN

UNDERSIDE OF LID

PLYWOOD

DIAGRAM 2

BEVEL EDGES

HANDLE

DIAGRAM 4

DIAGRAM 3

⅛ IN

⅛ IN

¼ IN

⅛ IN

⅛ IN
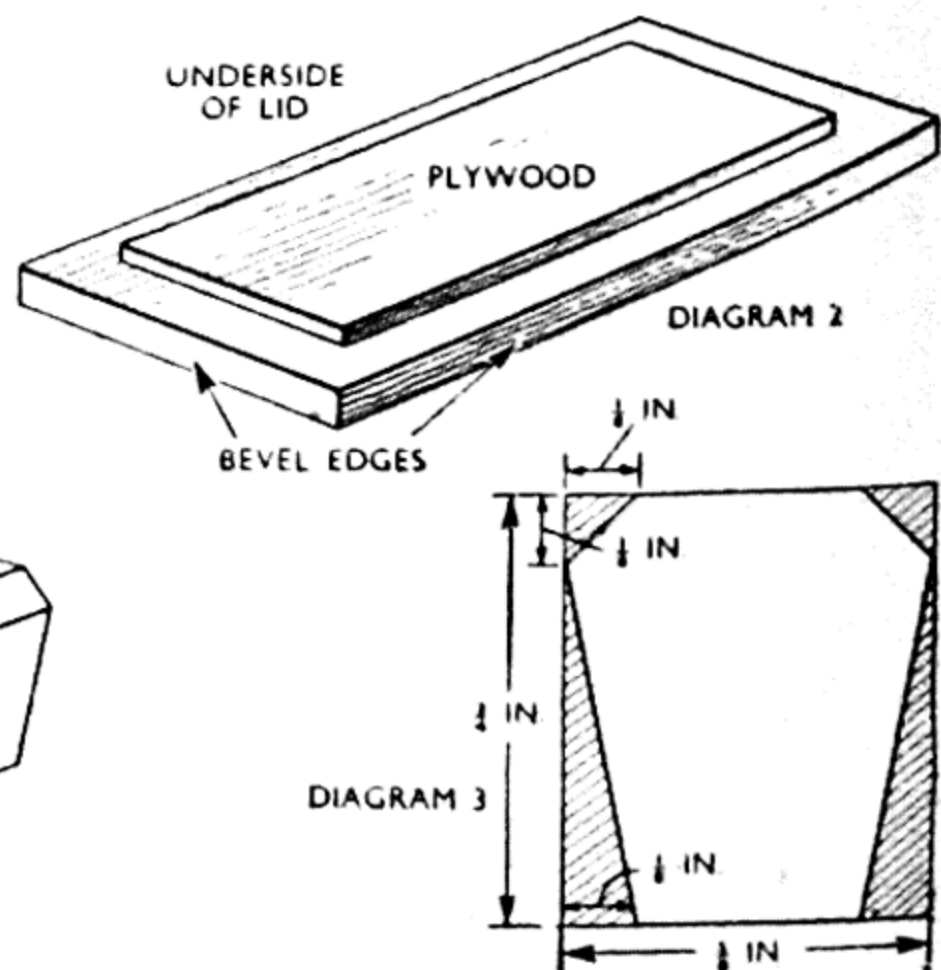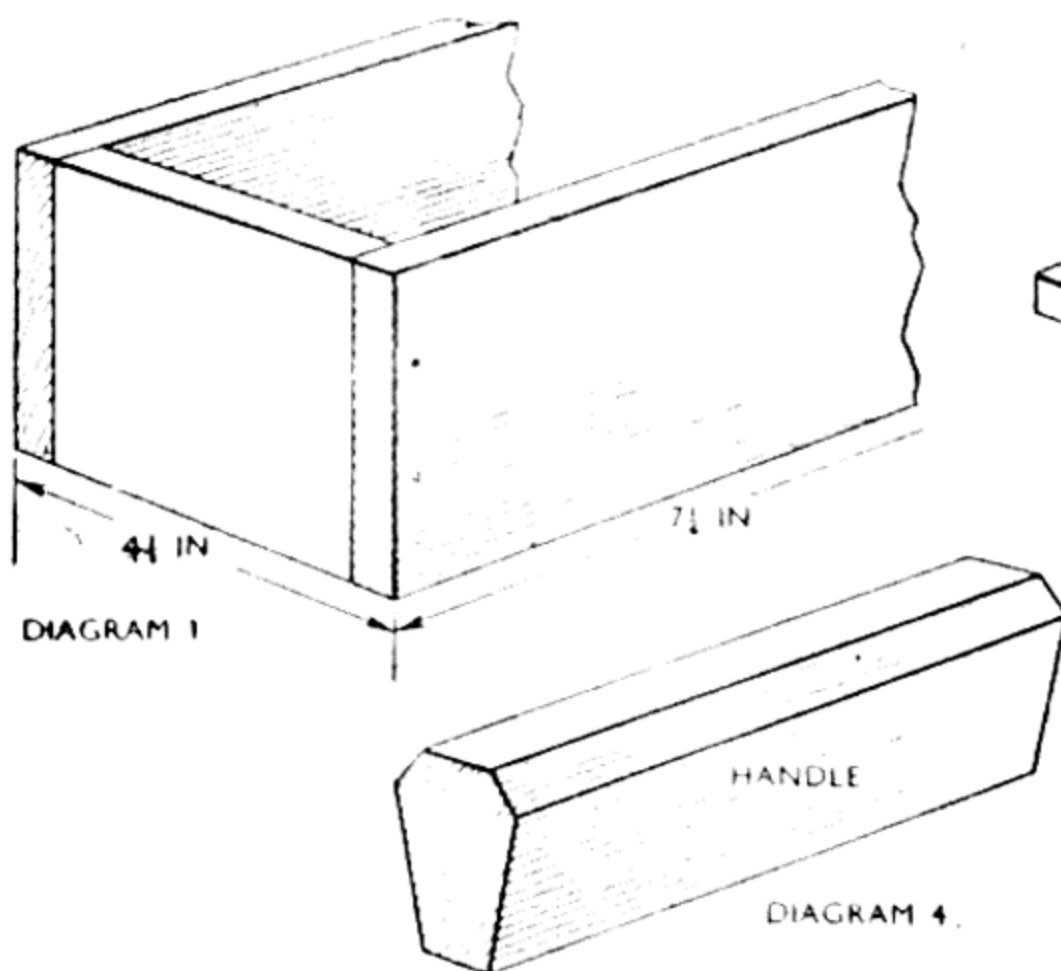
FOR THE SMOKER. *A choice between three cigarette boxes. The box at the top has a hinged lid; a pair of detachable matchbox holders decorates the box in the centre, and the box on the right is finished with beading.*

BOX AND MATCH HOLDERS

WOOD REQUIRED
(Finished Sizes.)

2 sides, 7¼ ins. by 2⅝ ins. by ⅜ in.
2 ends, 3½ ins. by 2⅝ ins. by ⅜ in.
1 base, 6½ ins. by 3½ ins. by ⅜ in.
1 lid, 7½ ins. by 4¼ ins. by ⅜ in.
1 handle, 3 ins. by ¾ in. by ⅝ in.
1 piece ply (or thin wood), 6½ ins. by 3½ ins.

All wood (except ply and handle), may be cut out of a board 2 ft. 9 ins. by 6 ins. by ⅜ ins. (or ½ in.).

MATCHBOX HOLDER

1 back, 3 ins. by 2 ins. by ¼ in.
1 base, 3 ins. by 1¾ in. by ¼ in.
1 front, 3 ins. by ¾ in. by ¼ in.
2 ends, ¾ in. by ¾ in. by ¼ in.

Method.—Prepare ends and sides, making sure they are square. Glue one end of a 3½-in. piece, and nail on a 7¼-in. piece using two ¾-in. veneer pins. Repeat for other corners.

The Corners should appear as in Diagram 1. When all corners have been glued, the base may be inserted; glue the edges first and gently push into place, fixing with ¾-in. veneer pins.

The Lid should, when finished, just fit the top of the box (see Diagram 2). Round off the top edges with fine glasspaper. The plywood shown in the diagram which is used to prevent the lid from slipping off, should be glued centrally underneath. Leave the lid underneath a weight to dry. The handle will be subsequently glued and screwed on.
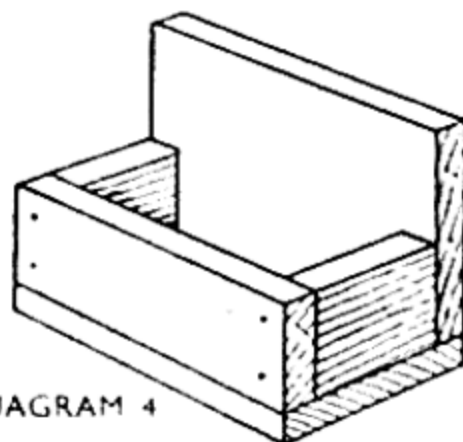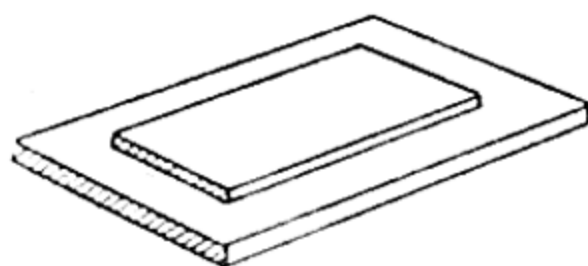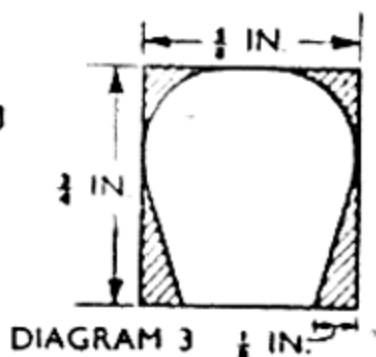
The Handle is shown in Diagram 3, in cross section.

The Matchbox Holder (Diagram 4). One or two may be made. Glue and pin the base to the back, then follow by attaching front and then sides. Use ½-in. veneer pins. Round front corners of the holder with fine glasspaper.

Finishing.—Clean up the box with fine glasspaper, then paint or varnish it. Lastly, screw on the matchbox holders from inside the box.

BOX WITH HINGED LID

1 piece of wood, 24¼ ins. by 2 ins. by ⅜ in.
1 piece of wood, 16½ ins. by 4¼ ins. by ¼ in.
1 pair of brass hinges 1 in. long.

Method.—Plane the first piece of wood accurately to 1¾ ins. wide and 7/16 in. thick. Saw it exactly in half and place the pieces face to face and fix in a vice, or grip with cramps. Mark the lines on the edge in the positions shown in Diagram 1 with a tri-square and marking knife. Remove the pieces from the vice and square the lines round on to one of the faces of the wood.

Saw both ends off at the lines A and B, Diagram 1. Gauge the depth of the grooves on each of the sides, and the thickness of the tongue on each end, Diagram 2. Saw the grooves carefully, keeping the saw on the " waste " side of the line, but just touching it. Take out the waste with a narrow chisel down to the gauge mark, making sure that the bottom of the groove is flat. Saw the shoulders of the tongues accurately, as upon this depends the good appearance of the joint on the outside of the box and also its squareness.

It is a good plan to cut the shoulder line deeply with the knife and remove a small V-cut on the waste side of it with

DIAGRAM 1

DIAGRAM 4

DIAGRAM 2

DIAGRAM 3

a chisel, Diagram 3. This gives a small shoulder against which the saw can be worked to give an accurate cut. Chisel off the waste down to the gauge mark to produce the tongue, making quite sure that it is not too thin to fit the groove firmly. Assemble the frame, making adjustments for a good fit at each joint and making the tongues a shade shorter than the depth of the grooves, so that the shoulder can be pulled in tightly.

Glue the joints and place in a cramp, and test for squareness by measuring the diagonals of the frame ; these should, of course, be equal. Wipe off any excess glue. Allow the frame to stand for twenty-four hours until the glue is set.

Clean up the ends carefully with a very finely set plane until the projections shown in Diagram 4 are taken off flush with the end, and the corner is made quite square. Next true up the top and bottom edges of the frame. Plane up the second piece of wood to a thickness of 7/16 in. and saw it exactly in half to produce the top and bottom of the box. Both these pieces should now be adjusted in size until they project 1/16 in. all round the outside of the frame. Make certain that the frame will bed down

firmly on to the top and bottom pieces. Glue them both to the frame, and fix firmly under pressure until the glue is set.

Clean up the overlap as before with a fine plane. Make two gauge lines all round the box, one ⅞ in. and the other 15/16 in. from the top, as in Diagram 5. Saw carefully *between these lines* with a tenon saw, to separate the two portions and thus produce the lid. Clean up the sawn edges with a fine plane down to the gauge marks, making certain that the lid fits neatly on to the box without leaving gaps.

Fit two 1-in. brass hinges 1¼ in. from each end.

For the decoration cut two lines with a V-tool all round the box one ⅛ in. and the other 1⅛ in. from the bottom. Mark off the sides and ends to produce a pattern like that in Diagram 5, then make short, straight cuts with the V-tool on each mark. Sandpaper the box with one rub of the sandpaper.

If the box is made in softwood, paint it in a pastel shade ; sandpaper when dry, dust off, and repaint with three coats. If the box is of hardwood, oil it by rubbing with a rag moistened with raw linseed oil, and when dry, polish.
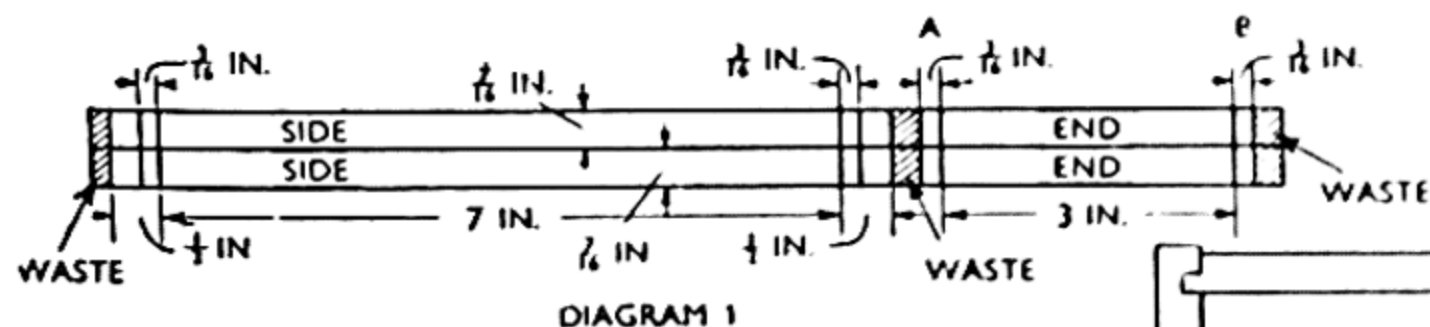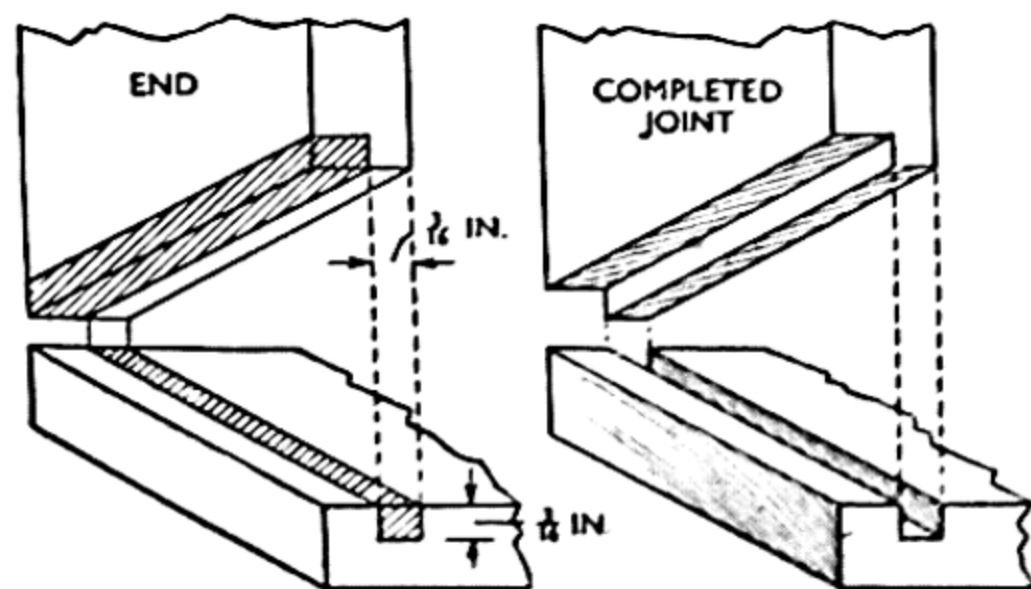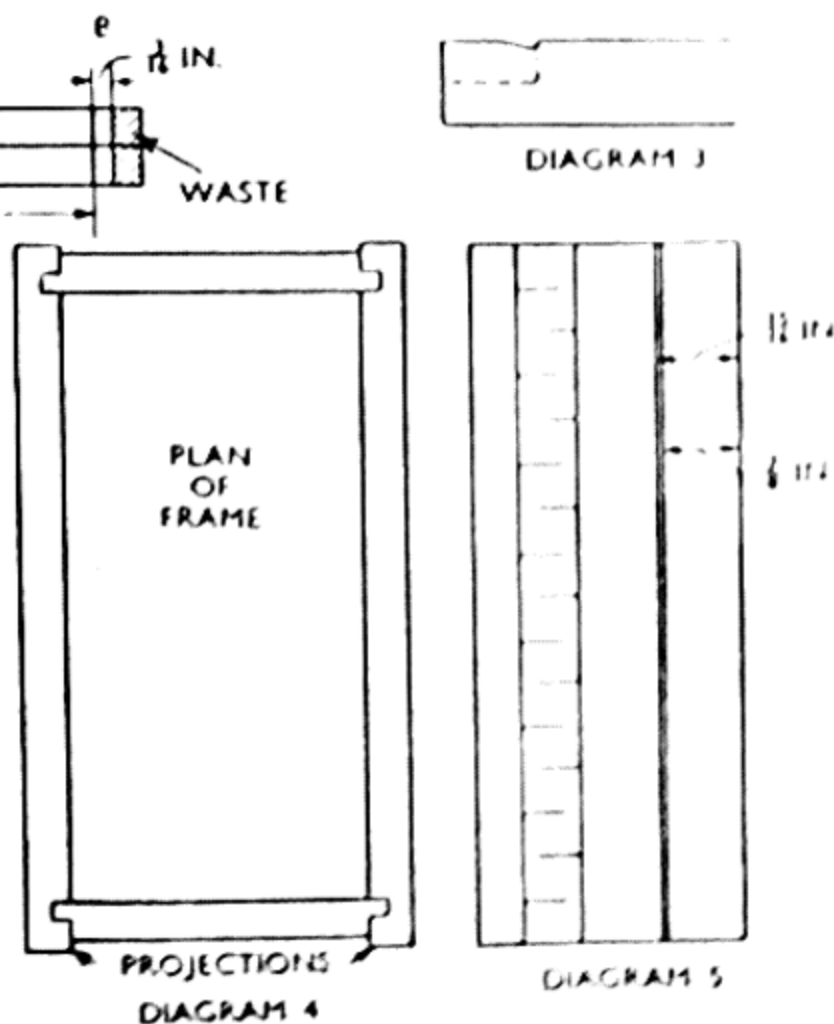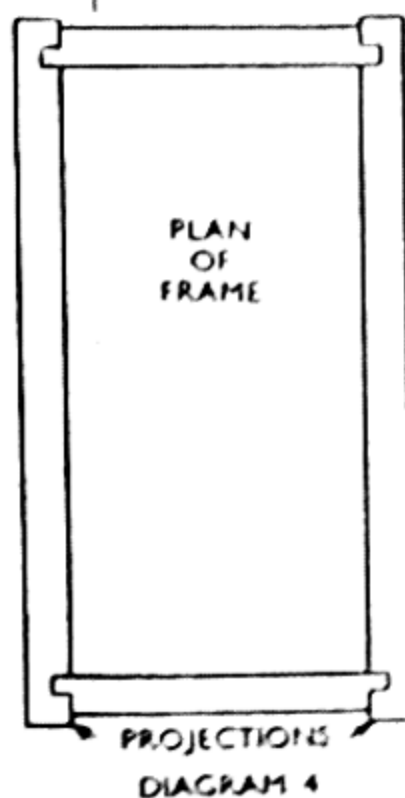

DIAGRAM 1

DIAGRAM 2

DIAGRAM 3

PLAN OF FRAME
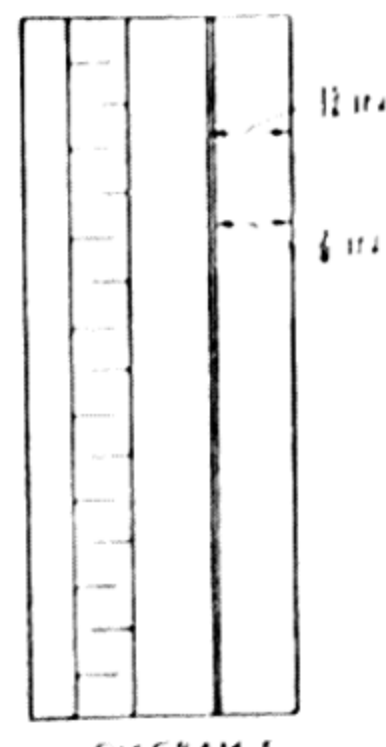
PROJECTIONS
DIAGRAM 4

DIAGRAM 5

Desk Accessories

PEN AND INK STAND, LETTER RACK, BLOTTER

DESK SET

MATERIALS

1 base, 10 ins. by 7 ins. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
1 inkpot (one used was 3 ins. by 3 ins.).
Beading, 1 ft. 9 ins. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (which can also be cut from $\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $\frac{5}{8}$ in. by 6 ins.).

Method.—Mark out wood as in Diagram 1. Cut out the recesses for the inkwell and the two smaller pin-wells. Using a chisel (about $\frac{1}{4}$-in. blade) and mallet (*not* a hammer), cut inside the line of the inkwell, the waste wood being
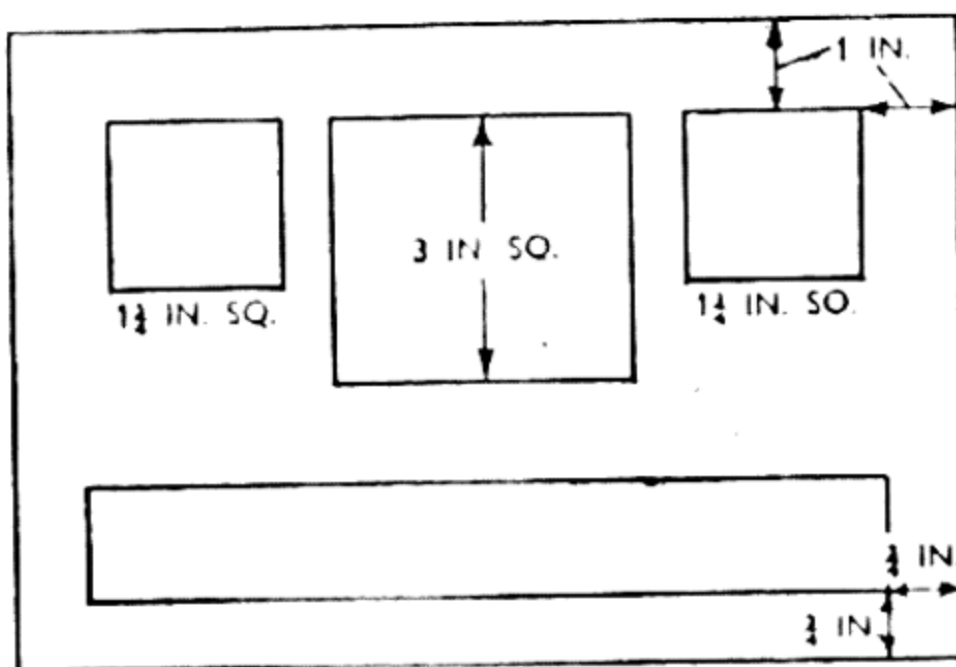

DIAGRAM 1

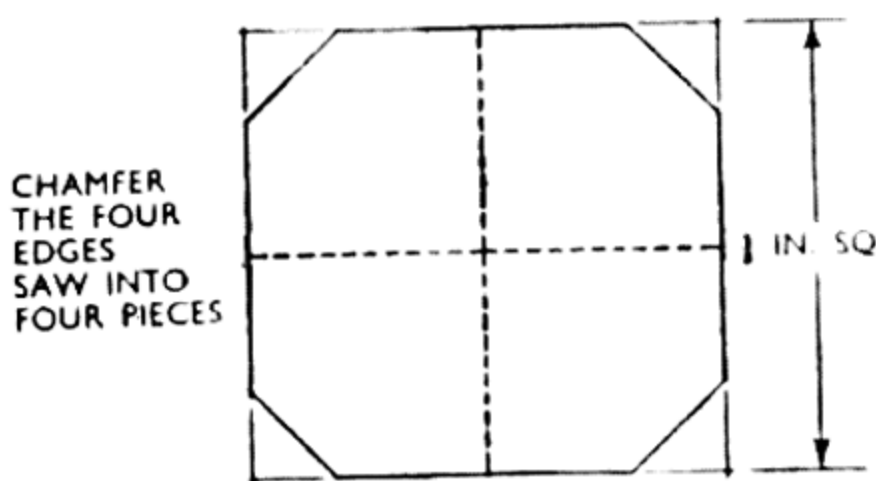CHAMFER THE FOUR EDGES SAW INTO FOUR PIECES

1 IN. SQ

DIAGRAM 2

PIECE OF CARD USED AS A TEMPLATE IT ALSO ILLUSTRATES HOW ENDS OF PEN TRAY SHOULD BE

DIAGRAM 3

finally taken out with a newly sharpened chisel (used bevel downwards). Make the inkwell $\frac{1}{8}$-in. deep. Treat the other two wells similarly, making these $\frac{1}{4}$-in. deep.

The Beading.—Chamfer one edge of the $\frac{1}{4}$-in. beading. If the beading is to be cut from the $\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $\frac{5}{8}$ in., chamfer the four edges and split into four sections as in Diagram 2.

The beading must be mitred at the corners and glued level with the edges of the well.

The Pen-Tray.—Here, the waste wood is removed by means of an "inside-ground" gouge. The ends of this shallow groove are kept trim with a sharp knife. A piece of card, cut as in Diagram 3, will be useful as a test during the shaping of the pen-tray.

Finish.—Smooth with fine glasspaper, stain and fill, french polish, or wax.

LETTER RACK

WOOD REQUIRED

Back, 11 ins. by 7 ins. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in.
Front, 11 ins. by 2 ins. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in.
Base, 11 ins. by 4$\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in.
6 divisions, 4$\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 4$\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{8}$ in.
Shelf for inkpot, 5 ins. by 4$\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in.
Rest for inkpot, 3 ins. by 3 ins. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in.
Inkpot (the one in the illustration measured 3 ins. in diameter).
$\frac{3}{4}$-in. veneer pins.

Note.—Wood may be cut from 12 in. by 9 in. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in. and 4 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ins. by $\frac{3}{8}$-in. The whole, alternatively, may be obtained from 3 ft. of 9 ins. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in., but the base and divisions will be just less

FOR THE BUSINESS MAN. *A combined pen and ink stand with two small recesses for pins and clips ; a letter rack and ink-well stand ; and a useful leather desk-blotter. These will make welcome gifts for his study or office.*

than 4½ ins. wide, due to sawcut when splitting a 9-in. board.

Method :—

The Back.—Mark back as in Diagram 1. Cut off as much waste wood as possible with saw, finishing off design with chisel and gouge for curved ends. A spokeshave will help for top curve.

The Sides.—Cut as in Diagram 2. Time is saved if two ends are cut out at the same time. The curve can be finished with chisel and file, but the correct tool in the spokeshave.

The Front.—Round the top forward edge of the 11 ins. by 2 ins. which forms the front.

The Shelf.—Cut a hole to take the inkpot in the centre of the shelf. Cut out the space (bore out waste wood, finish with gouge or chisel), and to prevent the inkpot from falling through pin under the hole a 3-in. square of wood.

Glueing up the Letter Rack.—Clean up the back and divisions with fine glasspaper before assembling. Make a trial fit for squareness. Find out where veneer pins will be used behind the back to hold divisions. Make the holes before glueing up, this will help in getting the divisions in place quickly.

Glue and pin base to back. Next, fix on an end division, then proceed with the other five, pinning them from underneath the base as well. Finally attach the front. Punch in the pins carefully.

The inkshelf will rest on four small pieces of wood glued into the corners. Make the pieces just big enough to allow the inkshelf to rest flush with the top of the front. Pin from the back.

Finish.—When the box is dry, clean up carefully. The letter rack in the illustration was plain, waxed oak. Other finishes (e.g., stain and polish) may be used, but a wax finish is easier to apply.

A piece of baize is glued to the bottom.

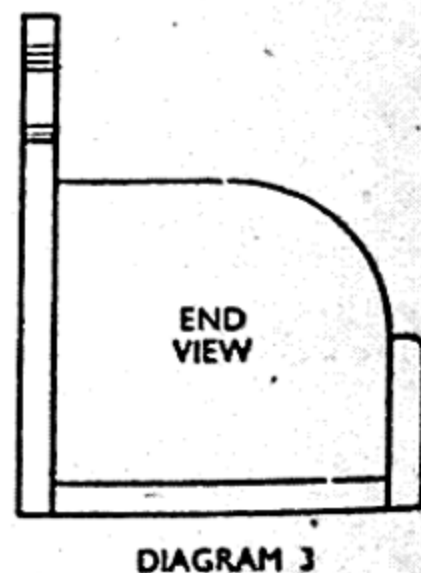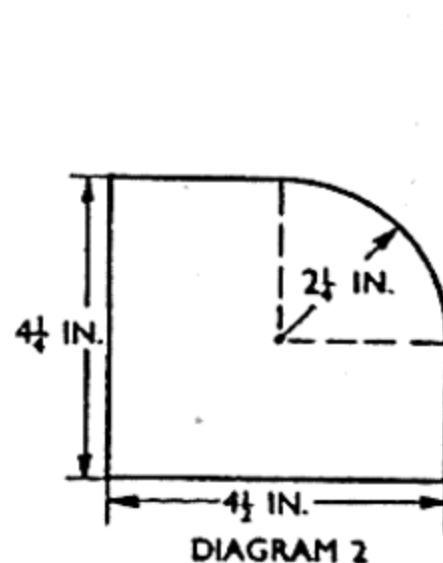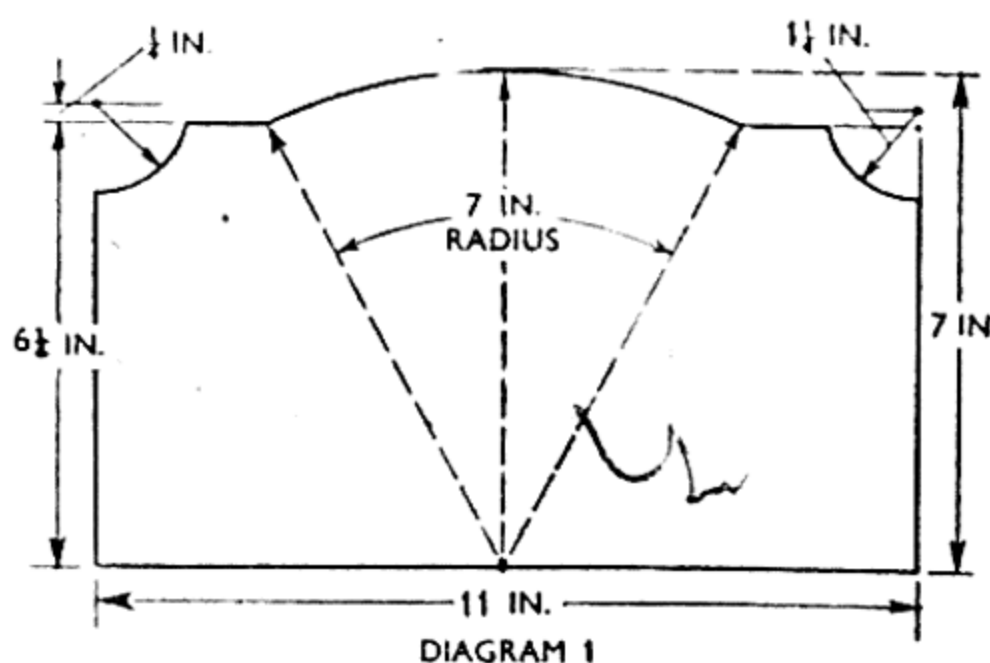## DESK BLOTTER

MATERIALS

Cardboard, 18 ins. by 11¾ ins.
Natural colour skiver, 19 ins. by 12¾ ins. (this allows a ½-in. turnover on to the back of the cardboard).
Red skiver, 17¾ ins. by 11¼ ins., and 4 pieces of red skiver each 4½ ins. square.

Method.—On the wrong side of the natural skiver mark off ½-in. margin all round. Completely paste one side of the cardboard and put aside while pasting the skiver. When this has been done up to the margin lines, place the pasted side of the cardboard on the leather leaving the margins clear.

Press well together, turn over and rub the skiver with a clean duster always working from the centre outwards, in all directions. Turn the work over again, cardboard uppermost, and cut off the four corners of the skiver leaving about

LETTER RACK

DIAGRAM 1

DIAGRAM 2

DIAGRAM 3
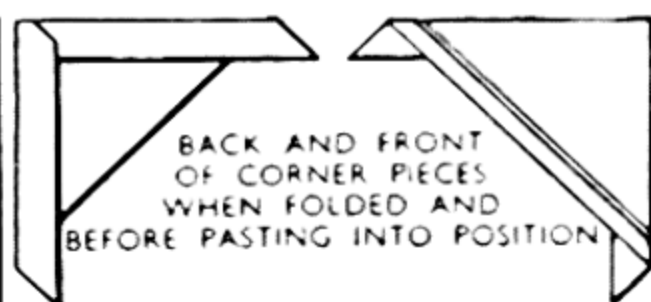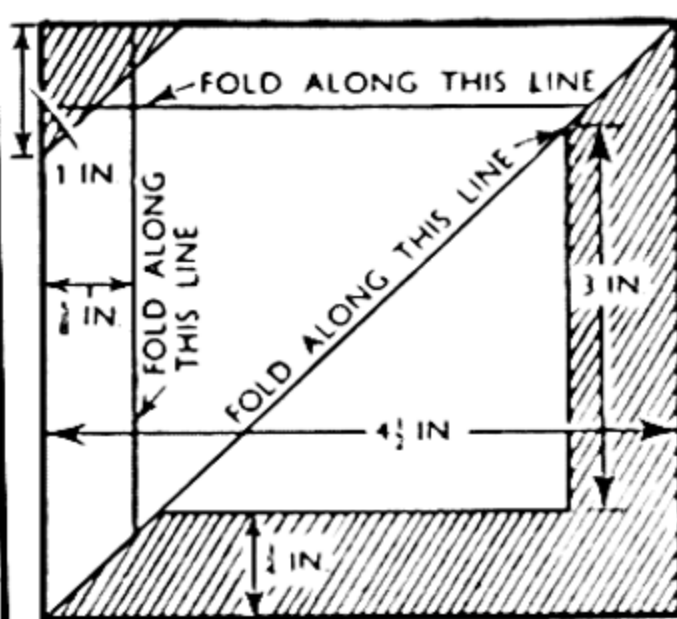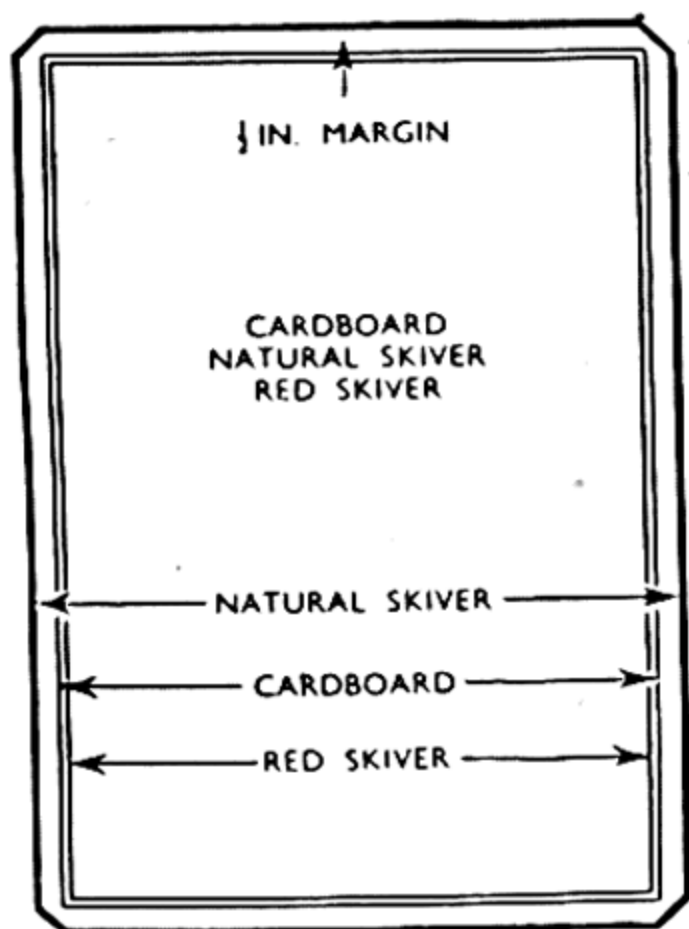
DESK BLOTTER

¼ in. from the corner of the cardboard to the diagonal cut.

Well paste the margins, and stick down, taking care that the corners are neatly made. Put under a weight to dry.

When pasting the margins of a large surface like this it is necessary to have two sheets of newspaper, several inches larger all round than the leather, underneath the work. The brush strokes can then pass right off the margins on to the newspaper and so ensure well-pasted edges.

Carefully lift the skiver and cardboard and put it on one side. Remove the pasted newspaper and replace it with a fresh double thickness of paper. Pick up the skiver and cardboard and place it on the clean sheets holding it down with one hand. Take hold of one of the projecting edges of the double thickness of newspaper, lift it up bringing the pasted margin with it and pull the margin tightly against the edge of the cardboard ; still pulling the newspaper tight bring the margin right over and rub it down on to the cardboard. Repeat this process with the remaining three edges.

Next, prepare one of the four red corner pieces, as shown in the diagram, cutting away the shaded parts to the measurements given. Paste the trian-

gular piece (3-in. sides) back on to the wrong side of the skiver, well press the fold and indent two lines along the folded edge. Repeat this operation on the three remaining pieces. These two diagrams show how the back and front of the corners should appear.

Take one corner piece, place it face downwards and fold back the two ⅜-in. margins, place the covered cardboard, face downwards, and fit it into the red corner piece, paste and stick down the red margins on to the natural skiver margin already there. Repeat this with the other corner pieces.

All that now remains is the 17¾ ins. by 11½ ins. piece of red skiver, which is the lining for the back of the blotter. Paste this well, and fit into position, rubbing down with a duster working from the centre outwards in all directions. Place under a weight to dry.

Skiver leather, being rather thin, is inclined to stretch when pasted. If this happens a narrow strip can be cut, with scissors, from one side and end and the skiver refitted into position.

Should the cardboard, for the foundation of the blotter, prove too thin, then two pieces can be cut, pasted together and put under a weight to dry. Fit blotting paper under the corner pieces.

SOLITAIRE AND CRIBBAGE BOARD

SOLITAIRE

MATERIALS

2 pieces of wood, 6½ ins. by 3 ins. by
¾ in. (or 1 piece, 6½ ins. by 6½ ins. by ¾ in.)
1 side, 7 ins. by 1½ ins. by ¼ in.
2 sides, 6¾ ins. by 1½ ins. by ¼ in.
1 side, 6½ ins. by 1 in. by ¼ in.
The 4 sides may be cut from 1 piece.
8 ins. by 6 ins. by ¼ in. or 1 ft. 4 ins. by
3 ins. by ¼ in.
1 base, 6½ ins. by 6½ ins. (3-ply).
1 lid, 6¾ ins. by 6¾ ins. (3-ply).
(Finished sizes).
33 marbles or beads.
½-in. panel pins.

Method.—There are two ways of
making the cross piece.

(*a*) Cut it directly out of a 6½ in. by
6½ in. piece of wood.

(*b*) Fit two 6½ in. by 3 in. pieces to-
gether by means of a cross halving joint.
The first method needs no further
description. The cross halving joint is
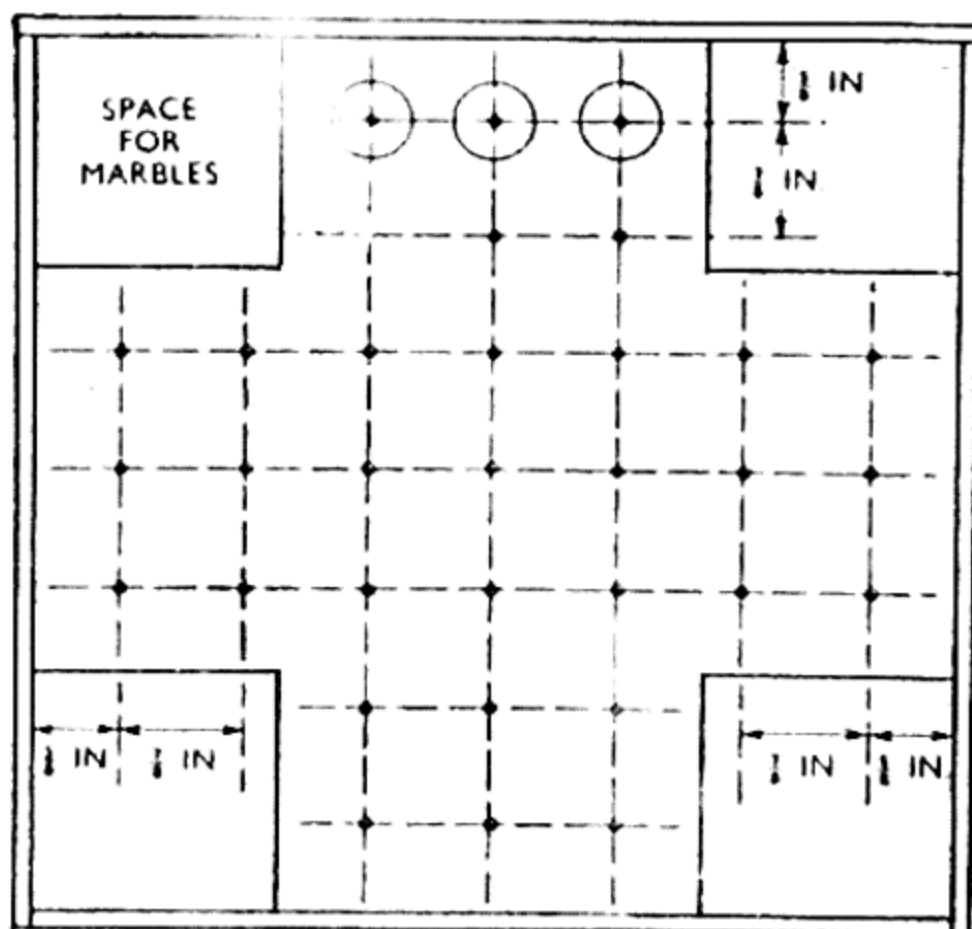made as follows :—

Mark out one piece as in Diagram 2.

Saw carefully inside dotted lines and
then chisel out waste wood (shaded).
Avoid making the groove too deep.
In chiselling tilt the tool slightly upwards :
work alternately from front and back
towards the middle, taking out the latter
with the chisel held flat or almost so.
Repeat operation for second piece. The
two pieces should then be fitted together.

The two 6¾-in. sides must be grooved
to take a sliding lid. Mark out each
side as in Diagram 3, cutting grooves
⅛ in. deep using ⅛-in. chisel bevel face
downwards. Width of groove should be
slightly more than thickness of lid.

When pinning on sides leave ¼ in. pro-
jecting all round underneath so that the
base may be let in.

Pin on 7-in. side first, then the grooved
sides, finally the 6½-ins. side (see Diagram
1). Now let in the base, pinning it to
the cross piece. The sides may also be
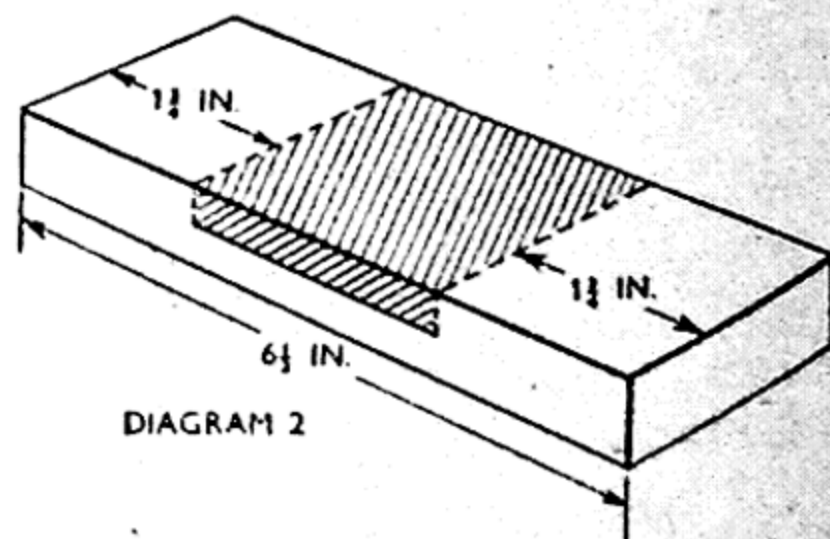pinned if ½-in. veneer pins are used.
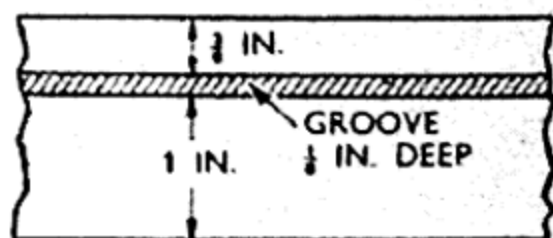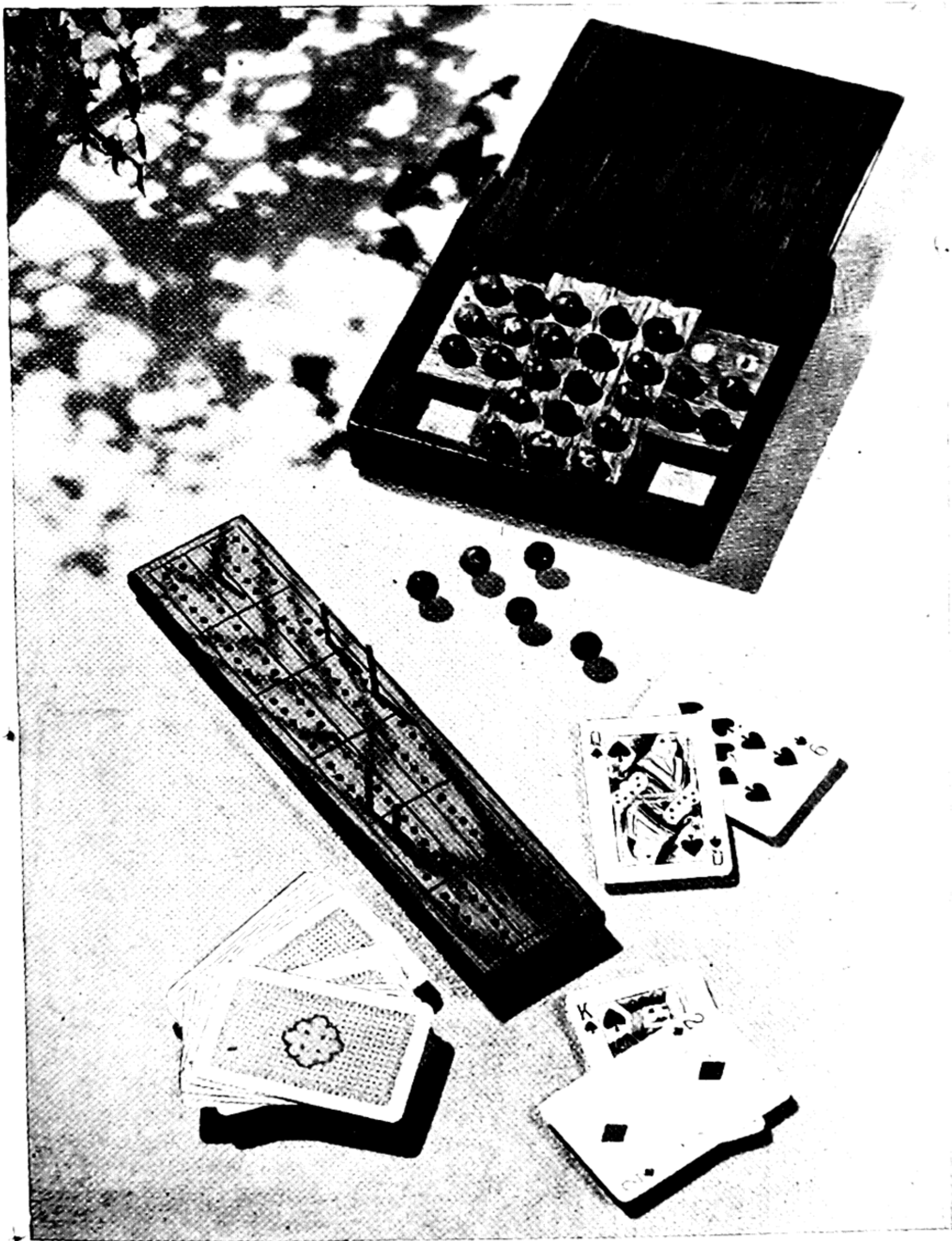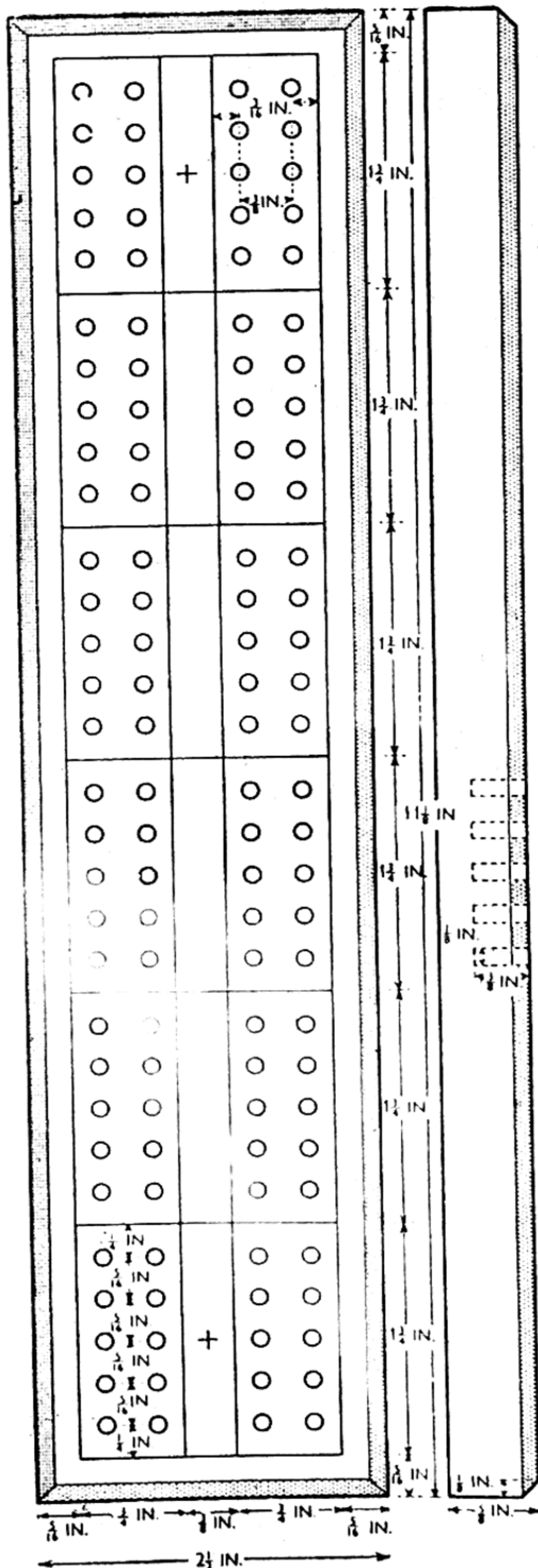

DIAGRAM 1

DIAGRAM 2

DIAGRAM 3

FOR GRANDPA. *A compact-looking solitaire game which fits into a box with a sliding lid, and a cribbage board — what better gifts could be given for whiling away cold winter evenings by the fireside?*

Now fit the lid so that it slides easily along the grooves. The lid may be moved by means of a thumb niche cut out with a chisel.

Rests for Marbles.—Mark as in Diagram 1, and form small indentations at each point with a centre punch struck lightly with a hammer. This ensures that the bit starts true. Use ½-in. countersink bit to make the rests. The bit is turned with a carpenter's brace.

Finish.—Give inside a coat of french polish or glaze, using a soft brush. Outside may be varnish stained, painted or french polished.

CRIBBAGE BOARD

MATERIALS

Hardwood, planed to 11⅛ ins. by 2½ ins. by ⅝ in.

Set out the position of all the holes accurately as in diagram with a sharp pencil. Make a small depression exactly on the centre of each hole by tapping lightly with a centre punch or a sharpened nail so that the drill can be started in the correct position.

Drill the holes with a ⅛-in. twist drill to an even depth of ⅜-in. A simple depth-gauge can be made by slipping a small piece of wood over the end of the drill so that only ⅜ in. of the point of the drill projects beyond it. This will prevent the drill going too deep, and keep all the holes the same depth. Care must be taken that the holes are drilled vertically.

After completing the drilling, a few shavings off the surface with a finely set smoothing plane cleans up the lip of the holes very neatly; but if the surface tends to "pluck up," as it may with some grains, omit the planing, and paper the surface with medium glasspaper wrapped round a flat piece of wood. Follow with fine glasspaper.

The lines of the panels lengthwise of the block should now be scribed very

carefully with a marking gauge and the lines across cut neatly with a knife, using the tri-square as a guide.

Mark out the ⅛-in. chamfer all round the top edges and plane carefully to the mark. Rub over all the other edges to remove the sharp edge, and then finish all surfaces dead smooth with the glasspaper. Dust the board carefully and give it a coat of polish. Wax can be used, but it has the disadvantage of collecting in all the holes, so that french polish is better.

The pegs can be bought, or a No. 10 knitting needle of the plastic type can be cut into four lengths 1½ ins. each. Rub the ends smooth with fine glasspaper. These make excellent pegs. Failing these, an old match stick can be used.

Book-ends

CARVED BOOK-ENDS

Book-ends of this type can be produced from odd bits of wood and scrap material.

The size does not matter greatly; anything from 3 ins. wide and 2½ ins. thick and upwards can be used quite successfully. Plane up all surfaces and ends, making the length about 6 ins. to 7 ins. Gauge a mark about ¾ in. on the ends on opposite sides, and join up the marks with an oblique line as shown in the diagram. Saw down this mark carefully to produce two wedge-shaped pieces as shown.

Plane up the sloping face of each piece, and complete any shaping. If any simple carving is to be added, this should now be done. In the base of each piece bore three holes about ¾ in. in diameter and slope them so that they meet as indicated in diagrams 3 and 4.

Melt some lead in an iron spoon; pour into these holes and allow to cool.

Glue the base thinly, and press it firmly on to a piece of baize.

DIAGRAM 1

⅛ IN.

6¼ IN

⅛ IN.

3¼ IN.

3¼ IN.

DIAGRAM 2

DIAGRAM 3

DIAGRAM 4
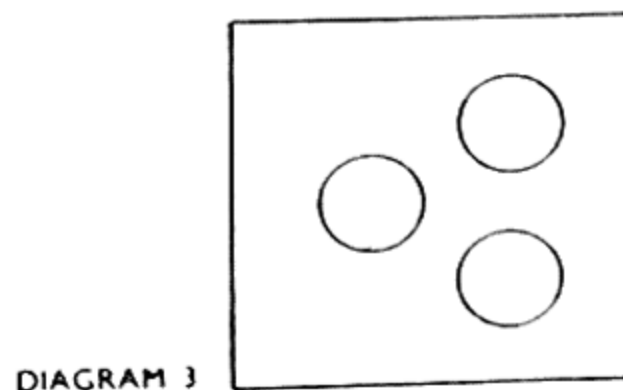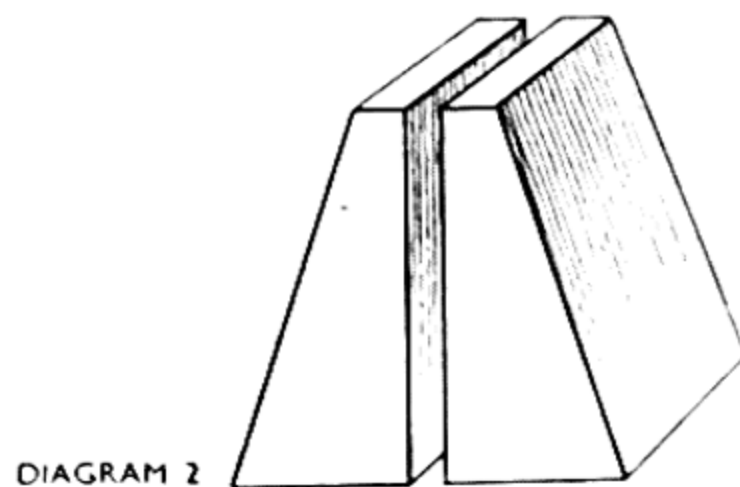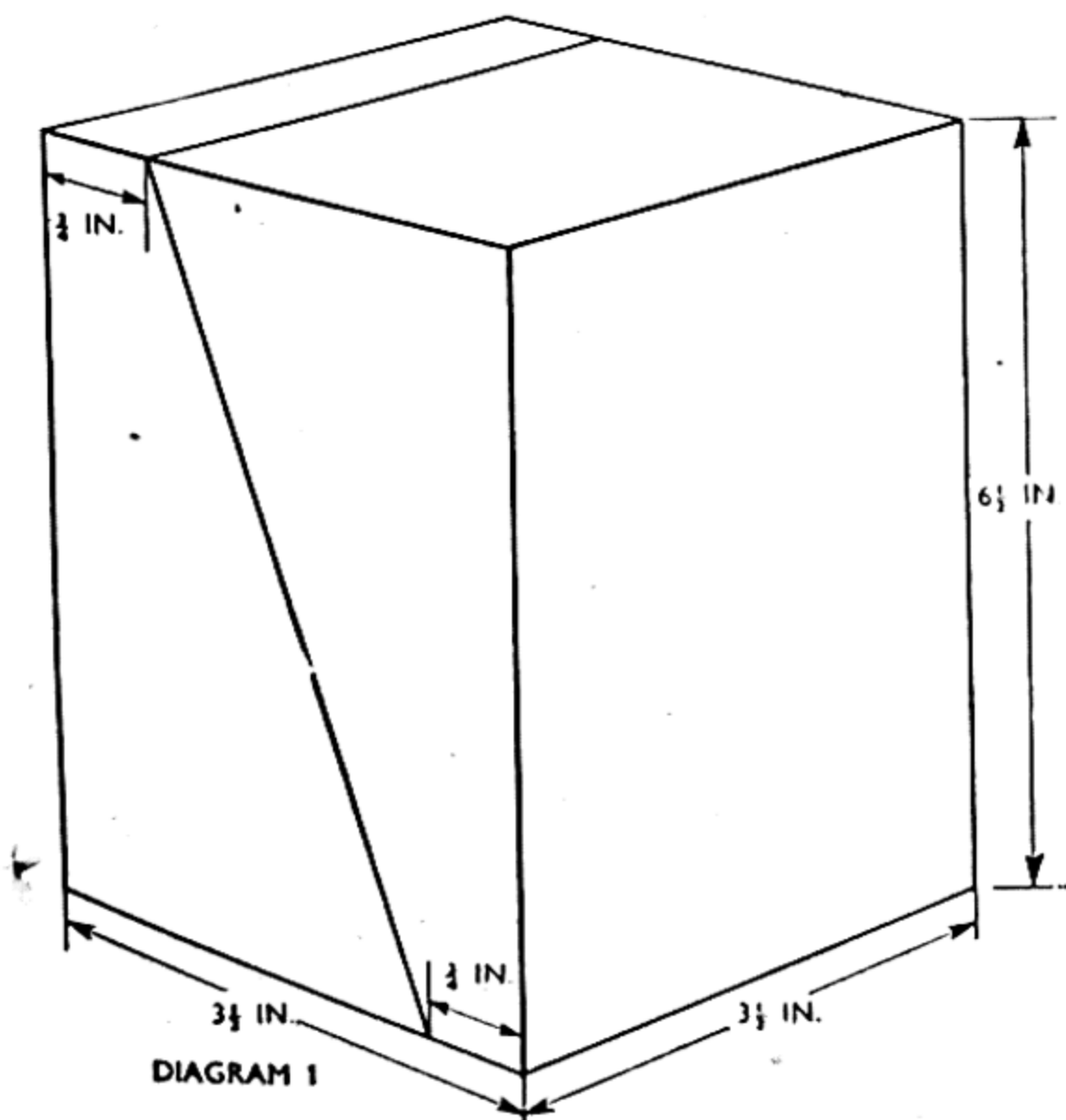
DOG BOOK-ENDS

WOOD REQUIRED

2 pieces, 6 ins. by 4 ins. by ¾ in.
2 pieces, 4 ins. by 4 ins. by ¾ in.
(Method a) or 4⅜ ins. by 4 ins. by ¾ in.
(Method b).

For Dog.
2 pieces, 4 ins. by 3 ins. by ¾ in.
About 2 ins. of ⅜-in. dowel stick.

Method.—The two pieces of wood forming the book end may be joined in two ways thus :—

(a) By glued dowels—see Diagram 1.

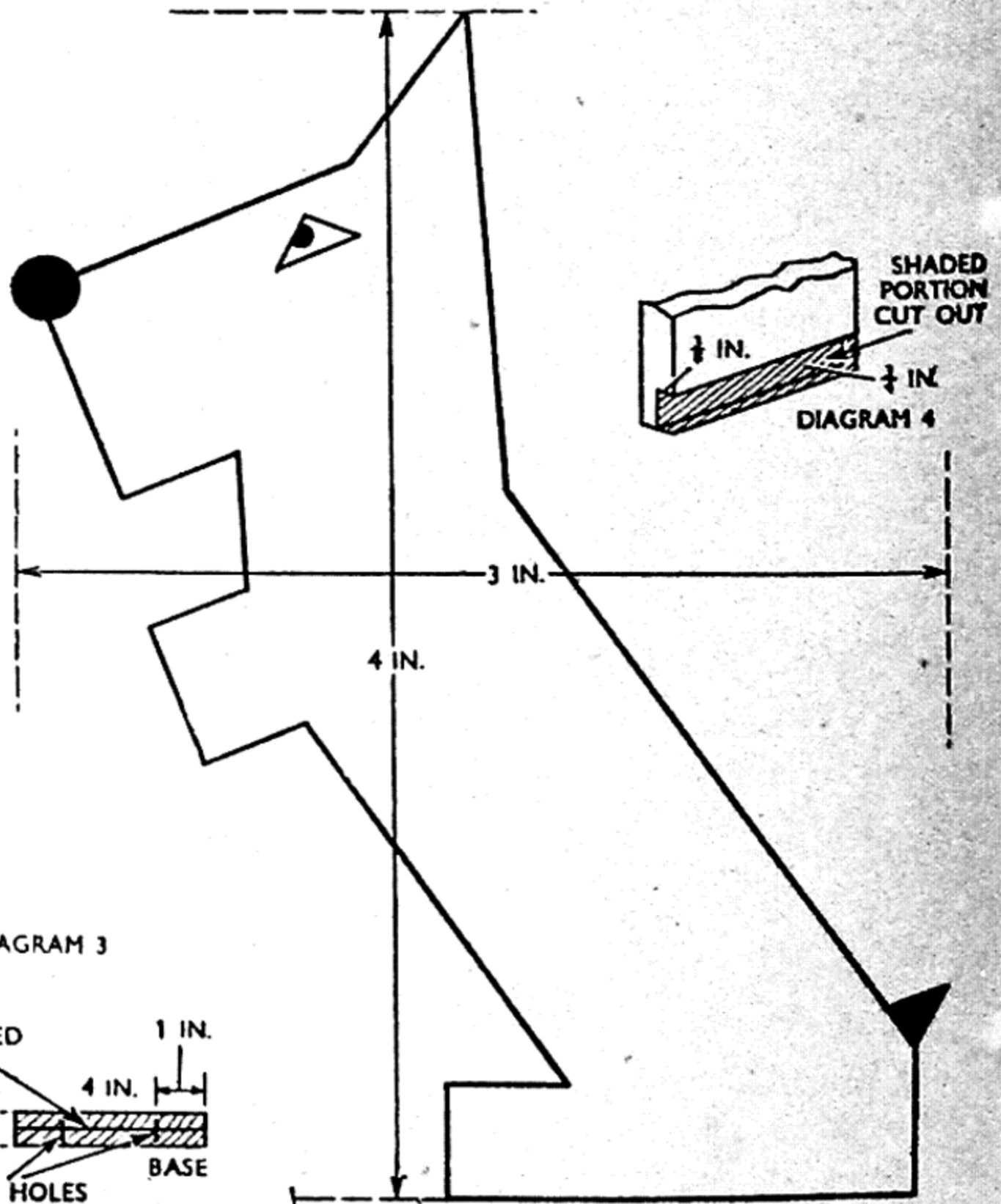(b) By half-housing joint—see Diagram 2.

Method (a).—Set a gauge to ⅜ in. and mark a line along the faces to be joined (see Diagram 3). Then set gauge to 1 in. and cross each line from each end. When boring the hole, be careful to keep brace and bit upright. Bore about ⅜ in. deep. Cut off the lengths of dowel stick required and glue the holes, also the faces to be joined. Leave in a cramp and clean up when dry.

Method (b).—Cut the 6-in. upright piece as in Diagram 4. Try to remove waste (piece 4 in. by ¾ in. by ¾ in.) completely by the two saw-cuts at right angles. Glue and pin the 4⅜-in. base, punching in the pins.

The Dog.—Make a tracing of the dog on paper and, by means of carbon paper, transfer the drawing on the two 4 in. by 3 in. pieces. Cut away waste wood piece by piece, using a keyhole saw (or coping saw) and a tenon saw. Finish off with a chisel and a rasp. Finally, smooth with glass paper.

Finish.—Polish the book ends first. Paint the dogs and fix by a screw from underneath. Countersink the screws. Glue baize under each book-end.

DIAGRAM 1

6 IN.

2 PIECES DOWEL STICK ARE ABOUT ¾ IN. LONG

4 IN.

⅜ IN.

DIAGRAM 2

6 IN.

4⅜ IN.

⅜ IN.

DIAGRAM 3

6 IN

UPRIGHT

GAUGED LINES

1 IN.

4 IN.

BASE

1 IN.

POSITIONS OF HOLES

SHADED PORTION CUT OUT

¾ IN.

¾ IN.

DIAGRAM 4

3 IN.

4 IN.
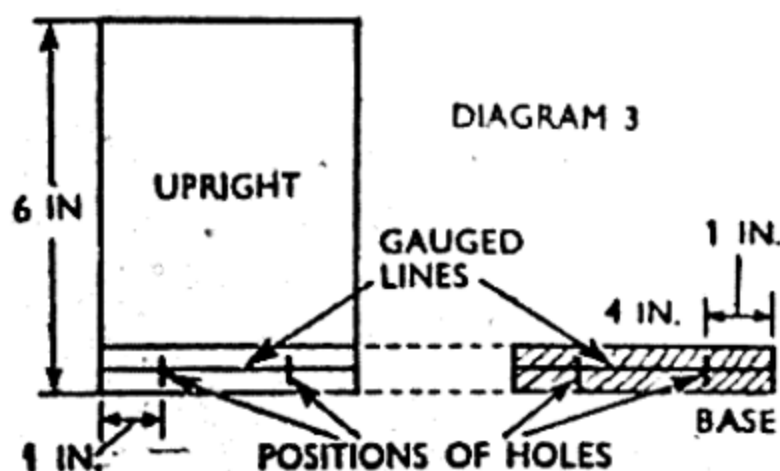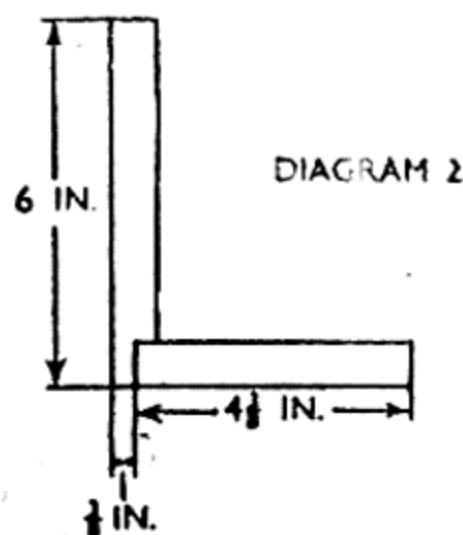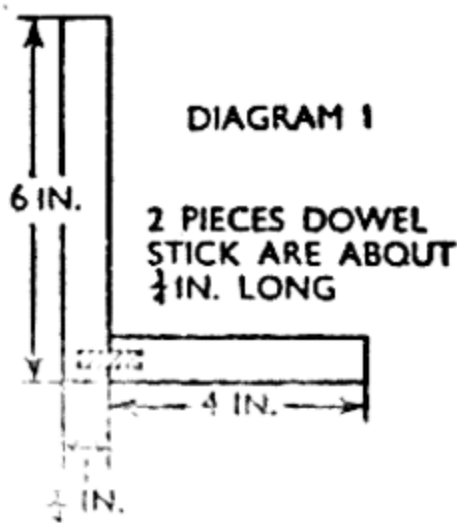
FOR BOOK LOVERS. *A pair of quaintly designed dog book-ends a delightful gift for a schoolboy ; and a pair of oak book-ends for an elder brother, which are attractively carved, weighted and finished with baize.*

Pocket Presents

AND A COMPENDIUM AND PHOTO FRAME

MATERIALS

Leather, 12 ins. deep by 4⅝ wide.
Lining leather, 6⅜ ins. deep by 4⅝ ins. wide.
Season ticket and pass pockets (2), 4⅛ ins. deep by 2⅞ ins. wide.
Stamp pocket, 1 in. deep by 1⅞ ins. wide.

Method.—Mark and cut out the leather and skiver using the measurements given in the diagram, allowing a ¼-in. margin at each side of holder and pockets. There is no need to leave a margin at the ends as the pockets are unlined.

Cut the centre pieces from the 4⅛-in. by 2⅞-in. pockets and indent a line round the edges of the openings. Cut the shallow curves at the top of the pockets, and the stamp pocket, as shown, lightly glueing the stamp pocket edges before placing in the position shown by dotted lines on the diagram. Prick holes, and stitch.

Paste skiver in position, glue and stitch ⅝-in. edges of season ticket and pass pockets on outside of holder leaving ¼-in. space between the two pockets at the centre of back. Fold over the two end pieces to form the inner pockets, lightly glue all the side edges together to keep in position when pricking and stitching. Stitch holder and cut surplus edges.

Finish.—Place folded edges together and fold along centre of folder.
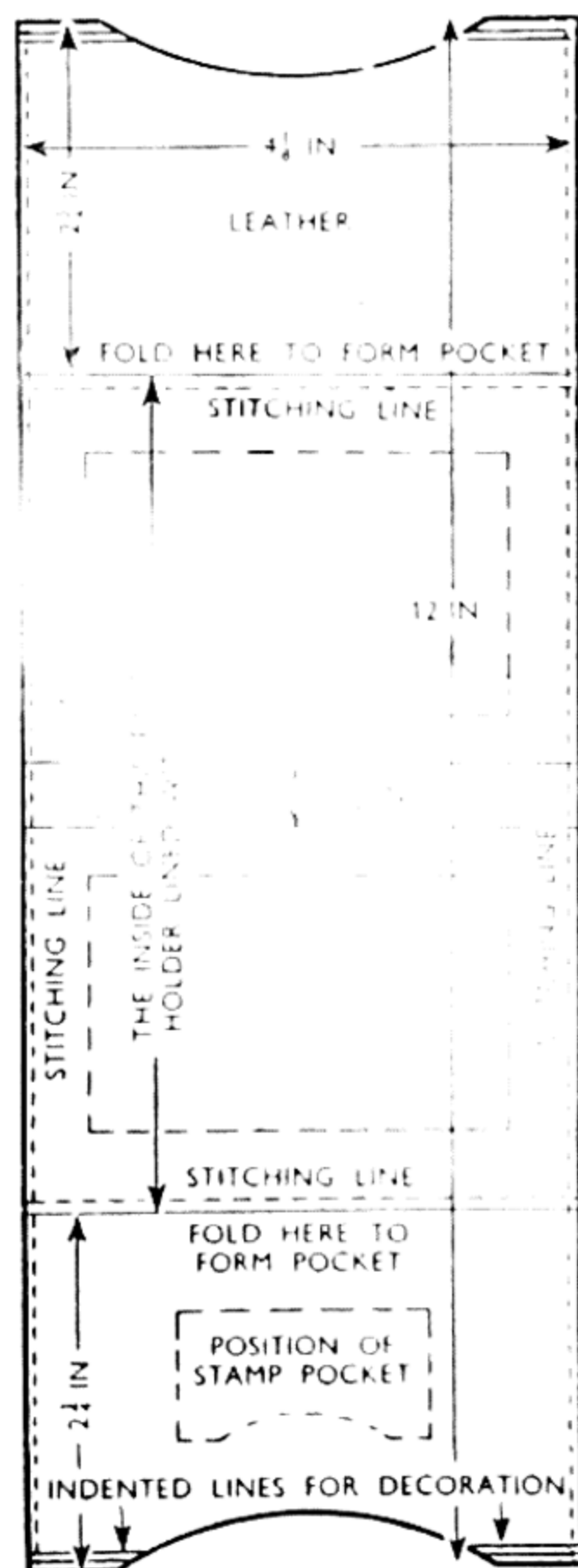
SEASON TICKET HOLDER
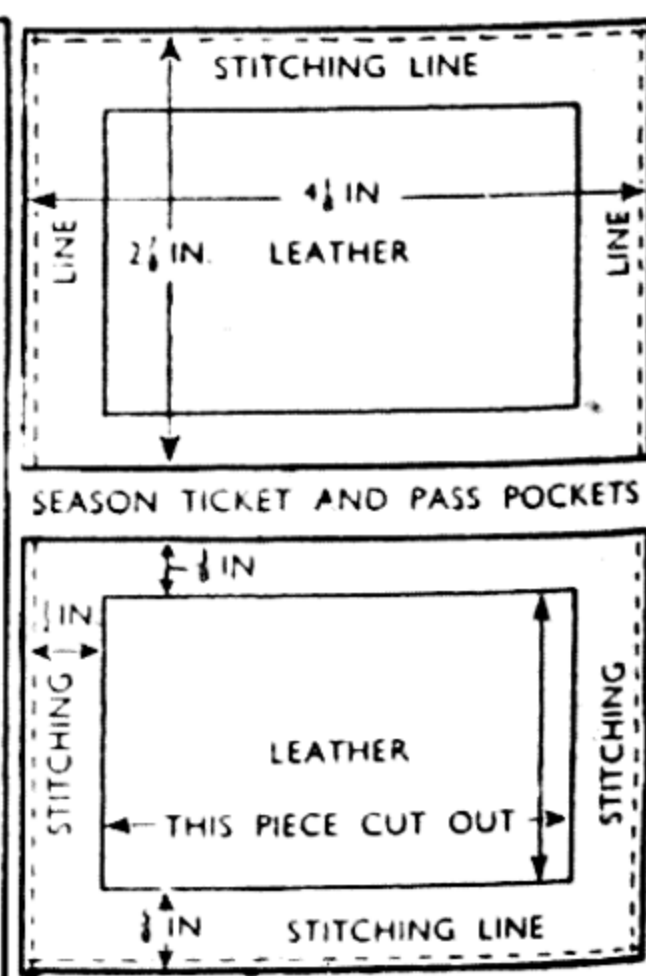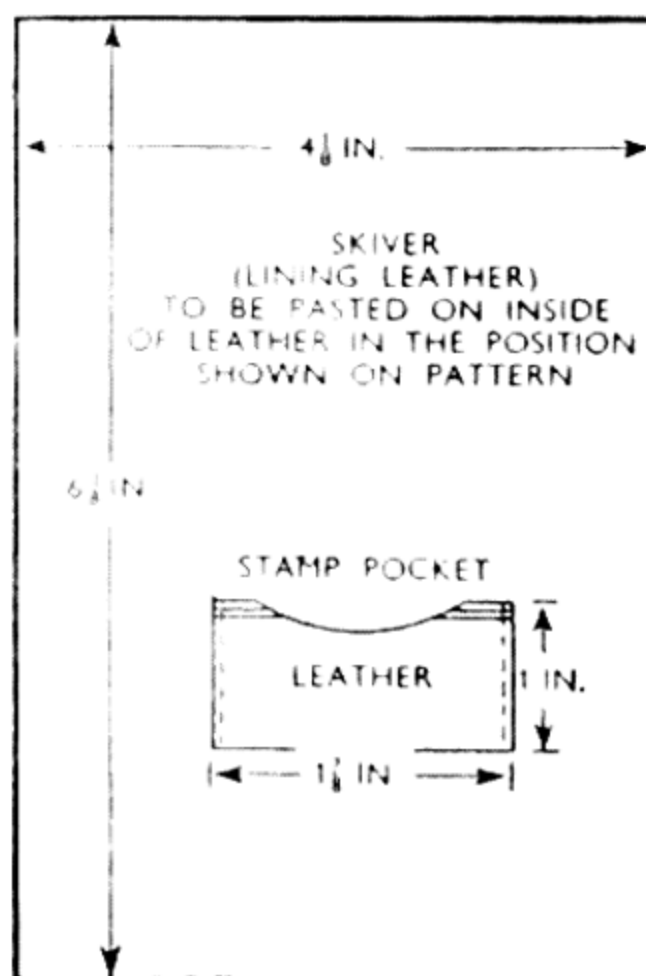
FOR THE TRAVELLER *these pocket-size gifts in leather will prove useful as well as pleasing ; they include a wallet, cheque book case, treasury note case and season ticket holder with stamp, and pass pocket fitted with Cellophane.*

LEATHER WALLET

MATERIALS

Morocco, grained goat or stamped sheep skin.

One piece 6½ ins. deep by 13½ ins. wide.
Second piece 6½ ins. deep by 3¾ ins. wide.
Skiver lining, 6½ ins. deep by 8⅞ ins. wide.

Method.—Mark out the leather and skiver from the diagram shown allowing a ¼-in. margin at each side of wallet.

There is no need to leave any margin at the ends of the pockets.

Cut the three curves, using a penny as a guide, and indent two lines (for decoration) at the edge of each pocket.

Mark stitching lines on the 2-in. pocket, lightly glue the 6 ins. by 3¾ ins. piece of leather under stitching lines of the 2-in. pocket and stitch.

Paste skiver in position, fold over the two end pieces to form the pockets, lightly glue the edges together before pricking for stitching.

Stitch along edges of wallet and cut off surplus margins.

Put folded edges together and fold along centre. Hammer stitching and folds.

TWO INDENTED LINES FOR DECORATION

2¼ IN.

6 IN.

FOLD HERE TO FORM POCKET

THE INSIDE OF THIS PART OF WALLET LINED WITH SKIVER

LEATHER
(MOROCCO, GRAINED GOAT, OR STAMPED SHEEP SKIN)

FOLD HERE

9 IN.

STITCHING LINE

STITCHING LINE

FOLD HERE TO FORM POCKETS

TICKET POCKET

POCKET FOR BOOK OF STAMPS

2 IN.

TICKET POCKET

STITCHING LINE

3 IN.

STITCHING LINE

THE 6 IN. X 3¼ IN. PIECE OF LEATHER IS STITCHED UNDER THE 2 IN. PIECE IN POSITION SHOWN HERE

6 IN.

SKIVER
(LINING LEATHER)
TO BE PASTED ON INSIDE OF LEATHER IN THE POSITION SHOWN ON PATTERN

8⅛ IN.

LEATHER

STITCHING LINE

3¼ IN.

6 IN.

TWO INDENTED LINES FOR DECORATION

CHEQUE BOOK CASE

MATERIALS

Thin morocco or calf, 12½ ins. wide by 4 ins. deep.

Skiver for lining, 12½ ins. wide by 4 ins. deep.

Leather, 3½ ins. deep by 3½ ins. wide.

Leather band, 3½ ins. wide by 1¼ ins. deep.

The main part of the case is lined with skiver and it has a piece of leather stitched on the inside under which the back cover of the cheque book is passed to keep it secure. The flap at the top is slipped under the band.

Method.—Mark and cut out the leather shown in the diagram, allowing a ¼-in. margin all round. Cut a piece of skiver the same size and paste the two pieces together. When dry cut to the exact size and shape as shown in the diagram.

Mark and cut the piece (A) which goes inside the case and indent a line at top and bottom edges. Mark and cut the piece which forms the band. These pieces are unlined so margins are not required.

On the inside of the band piece indent a line ⅜ in. from each edge, damp and fold on these lines and paste down the two folded edges thus making the band. Indent a line along each folded edge on the right side.

Glue side edges of inner piece (A) and stick in position on inside of case. Glue ends of band and stick in position on outside of case. Prick and stitch all round. Hammer stitching and folds.

FLAP

FOLD ALONG THIS LINE

POSITION OF PIECE OF LEATHER A ON INSIDE OF CASE

LEATHER

FOLD ALONG THIS LINE

AND SKIVER

STITCHING LINE

STITCHING LINE

12 IN

3½ IN

POSITION OF BAND ON OUTSIDE

INDENTED LINE

3½ IN

STITCHING LINE

STITCHING LINE

LEATHER A

3½ IN

3½ IN

STITCHING LINE

INDENTED LINE

1¼ IN

FOLD ALONG THIS LINE

BAND

FOLD ALONG THIS LINE

FOLDED EDGES TO BE PASTED DOWN

BAND
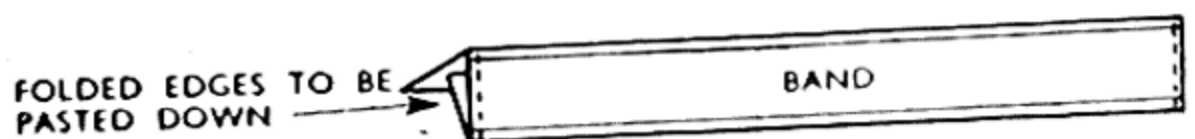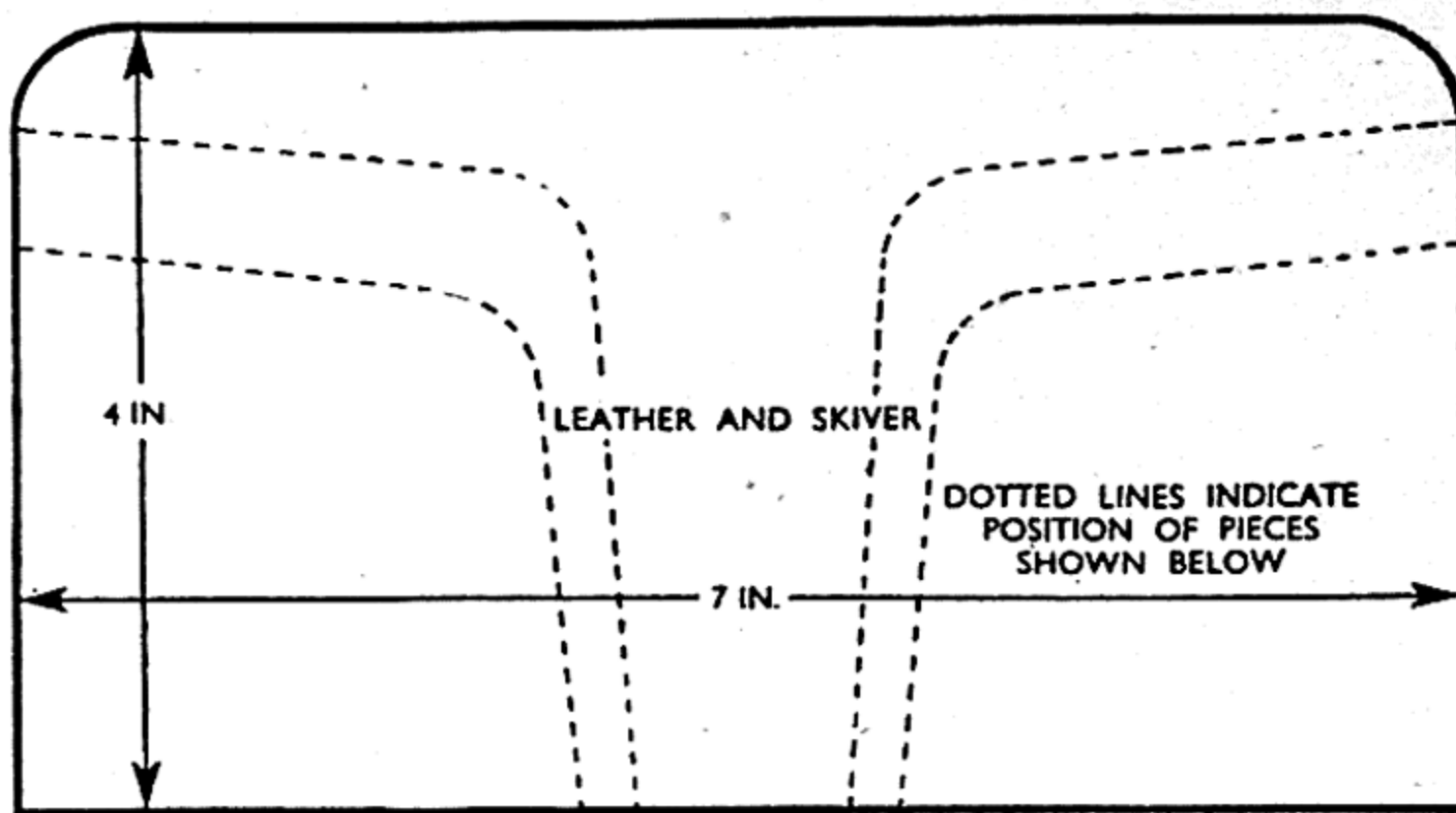
the four smaller pieces to the exact sizes of the pattern. Cut a piece of skiver the same size as the large piece in the diagram.

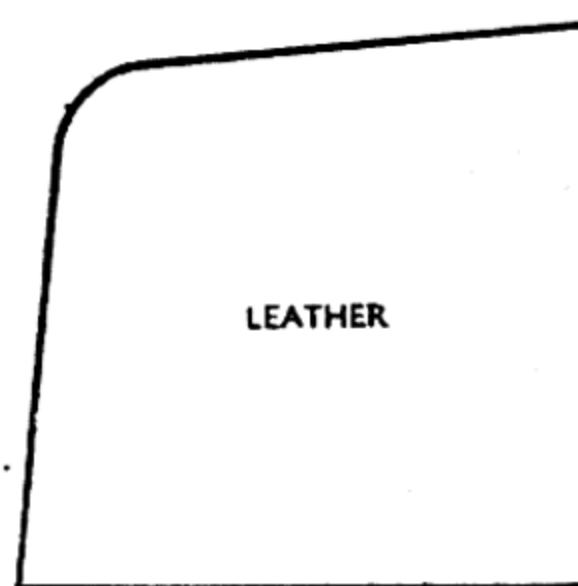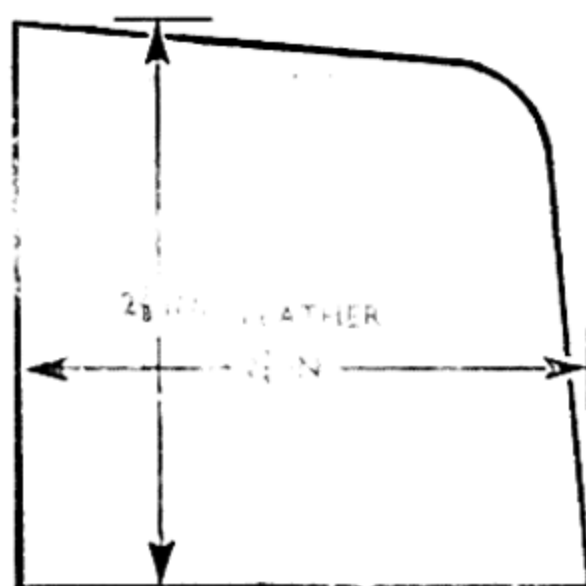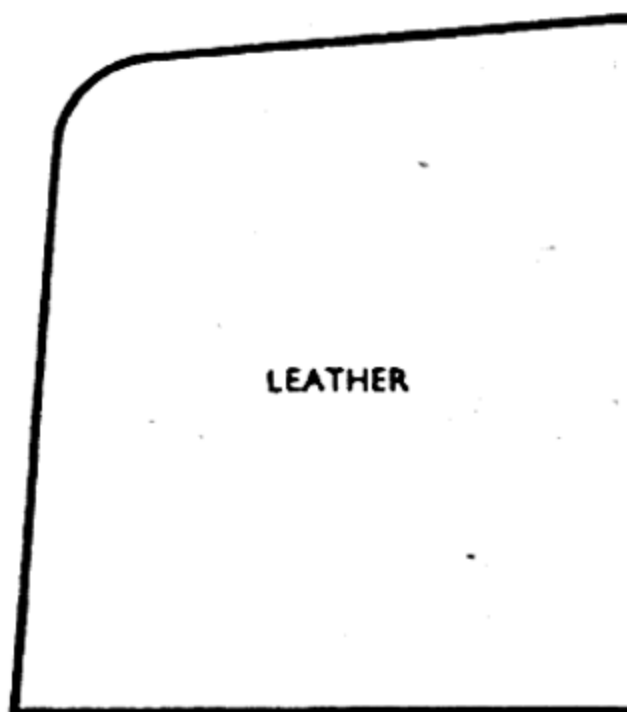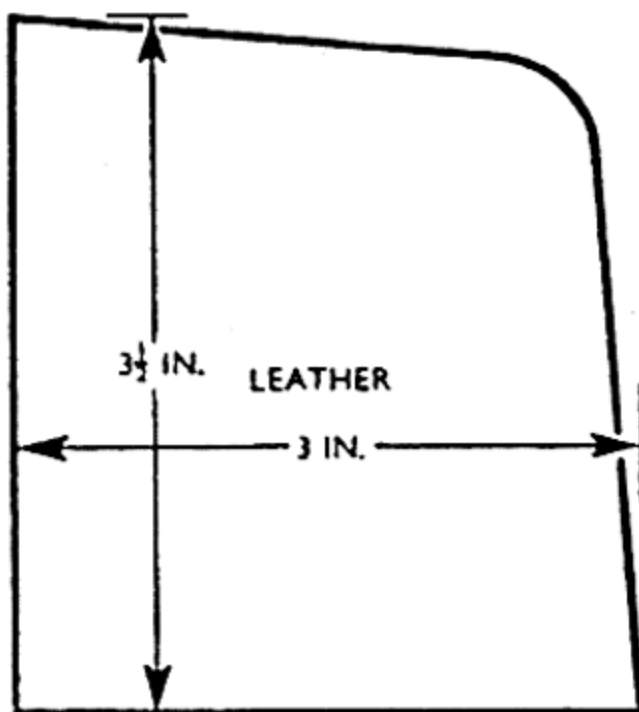Paste and stick these two pieces together, and when dry, cut out according to the diagram. Lightly glue the vertical and horizontal edges of the two right-hand and two left-hand pieces and carefully stick into position on inside of case.

With the cardboard gauge mark holes 3/16th in. apart around the edges. Punch the holes with the smallest punch of the six-way punch, or small single hammer punch. Thong all round the edges of the case. Lightly hammer thonging and fold in the centre.

WRITING COMPENDIUM

MATERIALS

Grained sheep skin, 9 ins. deep by 13¼ ins. wide.
Skiver for lining, 9 ins. deep by 13¼ ins. wide.
Leather for envelope pocket, 6 ins. deep by 10¼ ins. wide.
Leather for postcard pocket, 3½ ins. deep by 7 ins. wide.
Leather for stamp book pocket, 2¼ ins. deep by 3½ ins. wide.
Leather strap, 2¼ ins. deep by 5¼ ins. wide
Leather strap, ¾ in. deep by 5¼ ins. wide.

TREASURY NOTE CASE

MATERIALS

Leather, 7¼ ins. by 4¼ ins.
Skiver lining, 7½ ins. by 4½ ins.
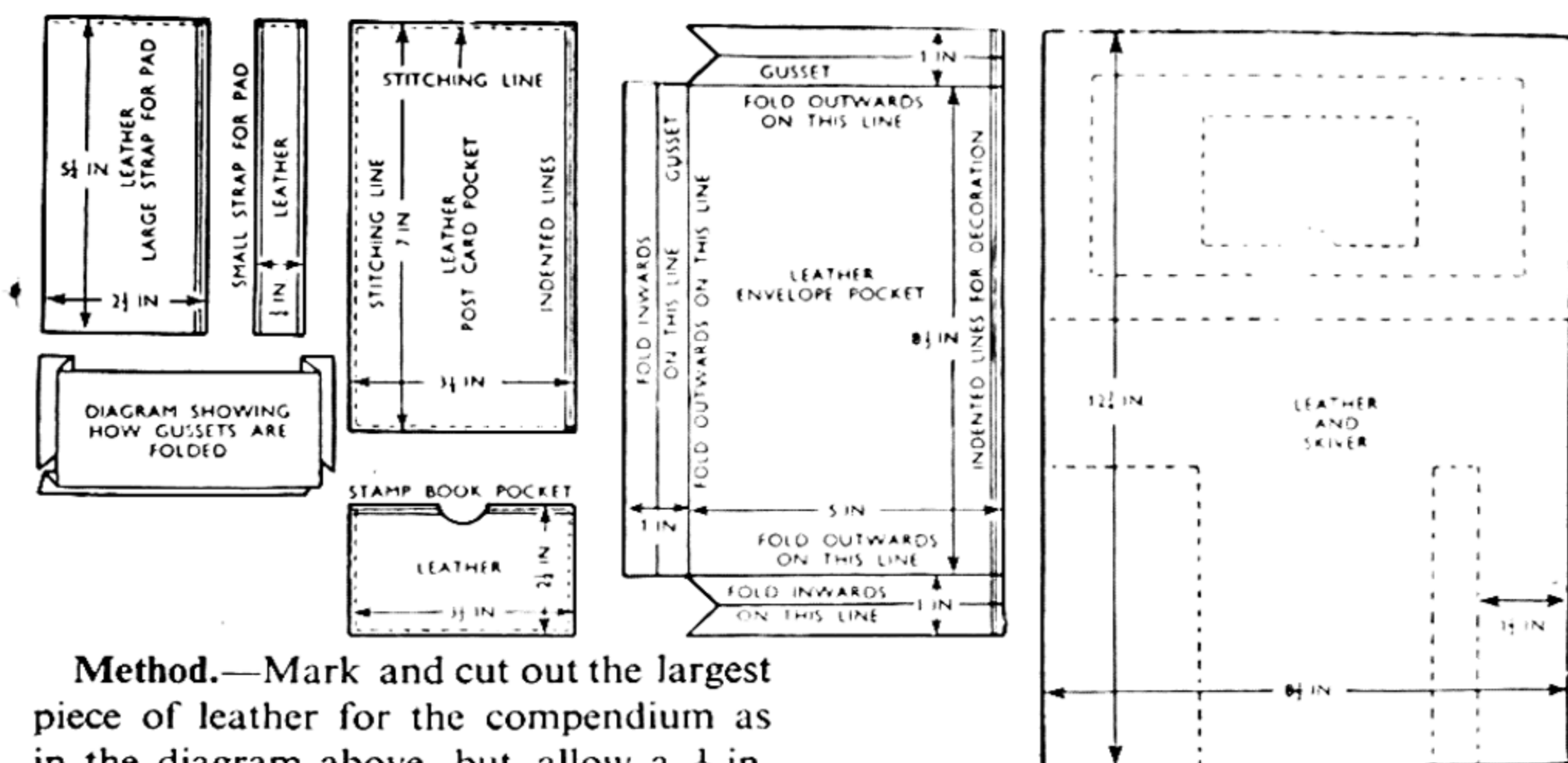2 pieces leather each 3¼ ins. by 3 ins.
2 pieces leather each 2⅞ ins. by 2¼ ins.

Method.—Mark out the case and pockets as shown in the diagram above.

When cutting, allow a ¼-in. margin around the large piece of leather but cut

Diagram labels (top of page):

- LEATHER LARGE STRAP FOR PAD — 5½ IN — 2½ IN
- SMALL STRAP FOR PAD — LEATHER — ½ IN
- DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW GUSSETS ARE FOLDED
- STITCHING LINE — LEATHER POST CARD POCKET — STITCHING LINE — 7 IN — 3½ IN — INDENTED LINES
- STAMP BOOK POCKET — LEATHER — 2 IN — 3½ IN
- GUSSET — 1 IN — FOLD OUTWARDS ON THIS LINE — GUSSET — FOLD INWARDS ON THIS LINE — FOLD OUTWARDS ON THIS LINE — LEATHER ENVELOPE POCKET — 8½ IN — INDENTED LINES FOR DECORATION — 1 IN — 5 IN — FOLD OUTWARDS ON THIS LINE — FOLD INWARDS ON THIS LINE — 1 IN
- 12½ IN — LEATHER AND SKIVER — 8½ IN — 1½ IN

Method.—Mark and cut out the largest piece of leather for the compendium as in the diagram above. but allow a ¼-in. margin all round. Cut a piece of skiver the same size and paste on to leather.

Mark and cut out the leather for the envelope pocket, postcard pocket, stamp pocket and straps. As these are unlined allow no margins. The envelope pocket has a gusset on each side and one end.

The side gussets have V pieces cut out at the bottom (as shown on diagram) to enable the bottom gusset to fold

Photo labels: "Holes ⅜ from the edge + ⅜ centre to centre. Thonging Gauge. Holes ⅜ from the edge + ¼ centre to centre."

Tools used for leather work shown here are. from top left, purse with holes punched for thonging, knife, tracing tool, awl, metal-edged ruler, smooth penny, bone folder, single hammer punch, stitch-spacer, cardboard thonging gauge, six-way punch and hammer.

THREE UNUSUAL GIFTS *that will be appreciated by friends away from home.*
A folding photograph frame in leather. with thonged edges ; a passé-partout frame,
and a leather writing compendium with pockets for envelopes, postcards and stamps.

When making the gussets damp the leather at the folding lines and first fold the gussets outwards, or back, on to the inside of the leather, then fold the gussets along the centre inwards, or back on to the right side of the leather. Lightly hammer and leave to dry.

Indent decorative lines on pockets and cut out curved piece on top of stamp book pocket. Glue edges of the pocket, stick in position on the post card pocket, prick and stitch. Next stitch the post card pocket on to the envelope pocket.

Trim the margins from the large piece of leather and stick and stitch the two straps, which hold the writing pad in place in the position shown by dotted lines on the diagram. Stitch the left-hand edges only, the other edges are thonged to the large piece.

With the cardboard gauge mark holes $\frac{3}{16}$ in. apart all round the edges of the compendium and punch the holes.

Fit the gussets in position, mark and punch holes. Proceed to thong.

FOLDING PHOTOGRAPH FRAME

MATERIALS

Blue crocodile skiver, 10 ins. by $6\frac{7}{8}$ ins.
Brown paper, 10 ins. by $6\frac{7}{8}$ ins.
Natural skiver, 10 ins. by $6\frac{7}{8}$ ins.
2 pieces blue crocodile skiver, $6\frac{7}{8}$ ins. by $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins.
2 pieces brown paper, $6\frac{3}{8}$ ins. by $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins.

Method.—Mark and cut out the large piece of blue skiver as shown in the diagram allowing a $\frac{1}{4}$-in. margin all round. Cut a piece of brown paper and natural skiver the same size.

Paste the brown paper on the inside of the blue skiver and paste the natural skiver on to the brown paper—place under a weight to dry. Cut according to diagram $6\frac{3}{8}$ ins. by $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Cut two pieces of blue skiver, to form the frames for the photographs, allowing a $\frac{1}{4}$-in. margin all round. Prepare two pieces of brown paper exactly the size of the frame pattern and paste in position on the inside of these two pieces of blue skiver, allowing a $\frac{1}{4}$-in. margin all round. Turn over and paste down the $\frac{1}{4}$-in. margin on the $\frac{5}{8}$-in. side of the frame.
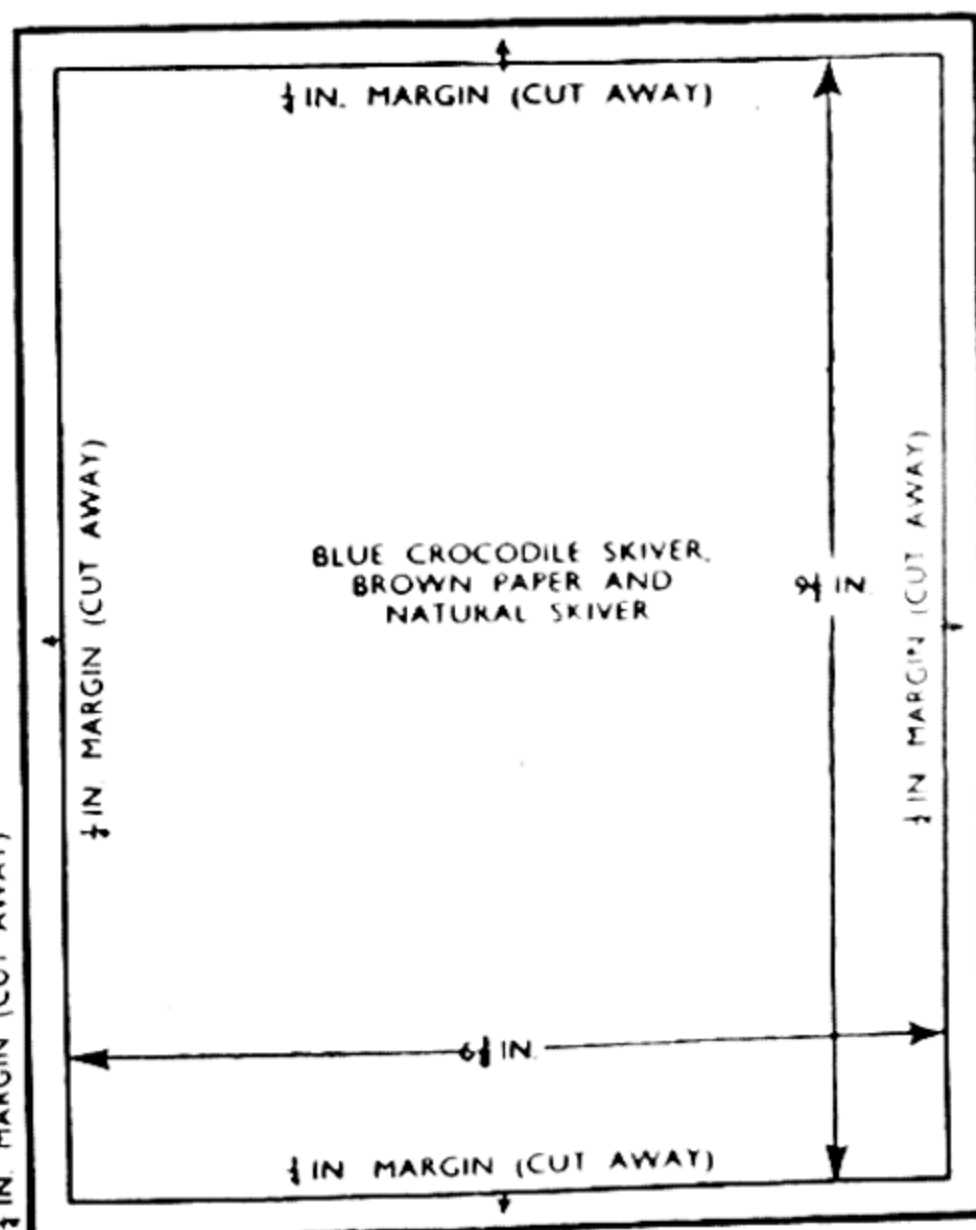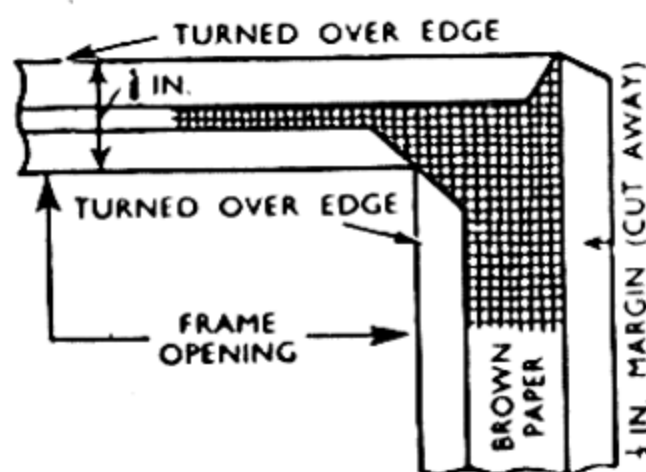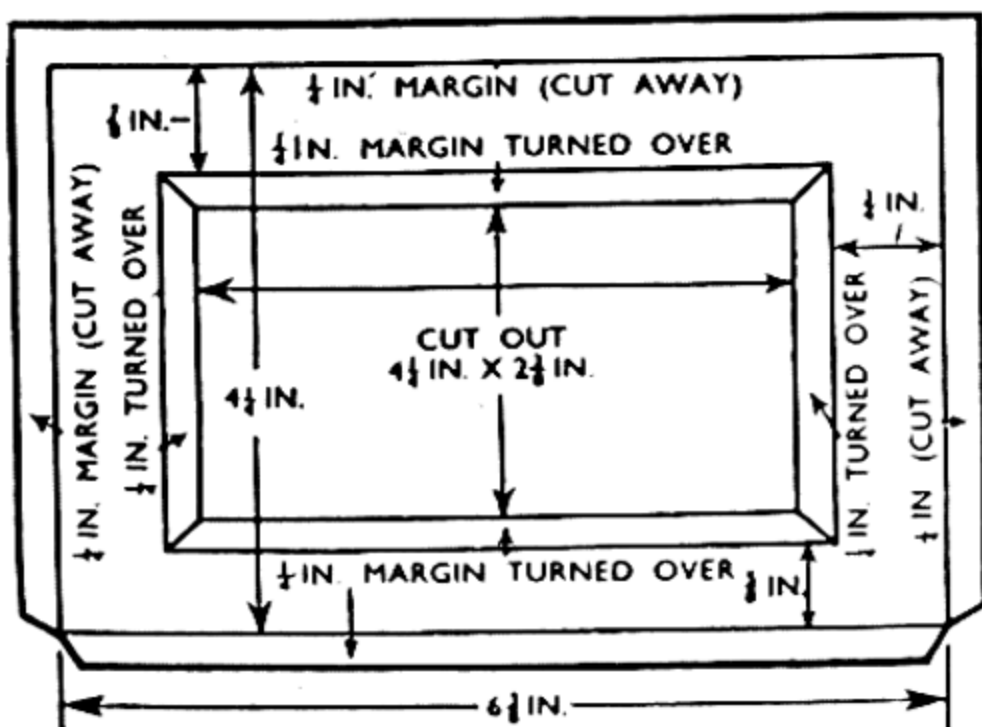
FOLDING FRAME

Draw a rectangle ½ in. less than the opening of the frame pattern, inside the frame opening. Cut out, and make diagonal cuts at the four corners, turn over and stick these four ¼-in. margins on to the brown paper frame, thus giving a turned-over edge to the frame opening.

Now trim the three remaining outer edges to fit the other part of the frame. Lightly glue the three cut edges of the frames and stick, one on each side, on to the inside of the large piece. With the thonging gauge mark holes 3/16 in. apart around the edges, punch and thong. Cut pieces of Cellophane to fit.

Fold the work in the centre.

PASSE-PARTOUT FRAME

MATERIALS

Glass, 10 ins. by 8 ins.
Cardboard mount, 10 ins. by 8 ins. with opening measuring 5¾ ins. by 4 ins.
Cardboard backing, 10 ins. by 8 ins. with V-shaped cut in centre of top edge.
Cardboard back forming stand, 10 ins. by 8 ins., with V-shaped centre cut.
A quarter of a yard (9 ins. by 36 ins.), of bookbinding cloth.

Method.—Cut two strips of cloth each measuring 10 ins. long by 1¼ ins. wide. Apply paste along ⅜ in. of one edge of one piece and stick it to one of the long edges of glass. Do same to other edge.

Cut two strips of cloth, one measuring 8 ins. long by 1¼ ins. wide for the top of the frame, and the other measuring 9½ ins. long by 1 ins. wide for the bottom. Stick each one for ⅜ in. along the top and bottom edge of the glass, the bottom one projecting for ¾ in. at each side.

Now measure 3½ ins. down from top of glass and make a horizontal cut on each side strip of cloth as shown in the diagram. These cuts should not quite touch the glass. Turn glass face downwards, place mount on it, paste and stick down the top strip. The glass and mount are now held together at the top.

A spare piece of card is now required about 10¼ ins. by 7 ins. ; this represents the mounted photograph and is withdrawn when the frame is finished.

Now cut two pieces of cloth 3½ ins. long by 1½ ins. wide ; these are for covering the top edges of the cardboard backing and the cardboard back on each side of the V-cuts. Stick the strips for half their width on the underside of the cardboard backing, leaving the remaining half width to be pasted down later.
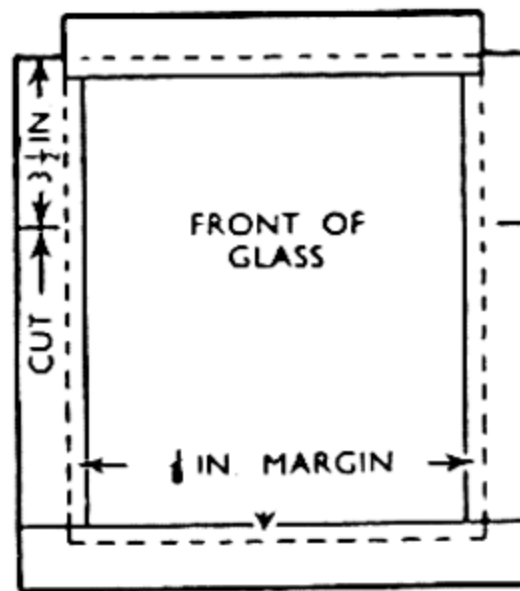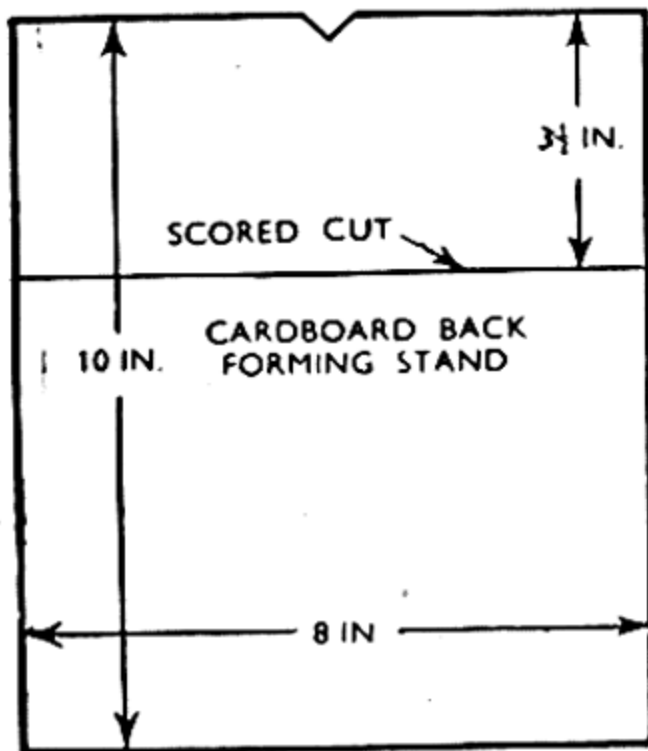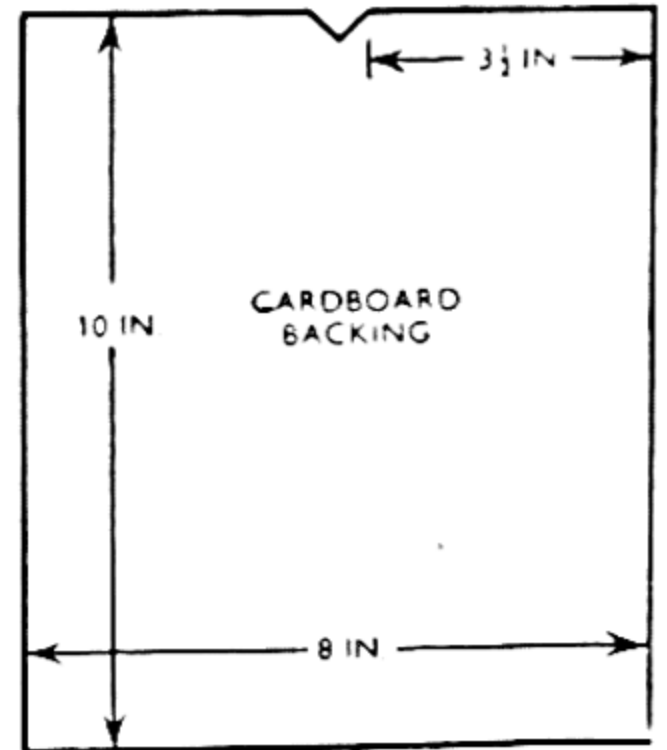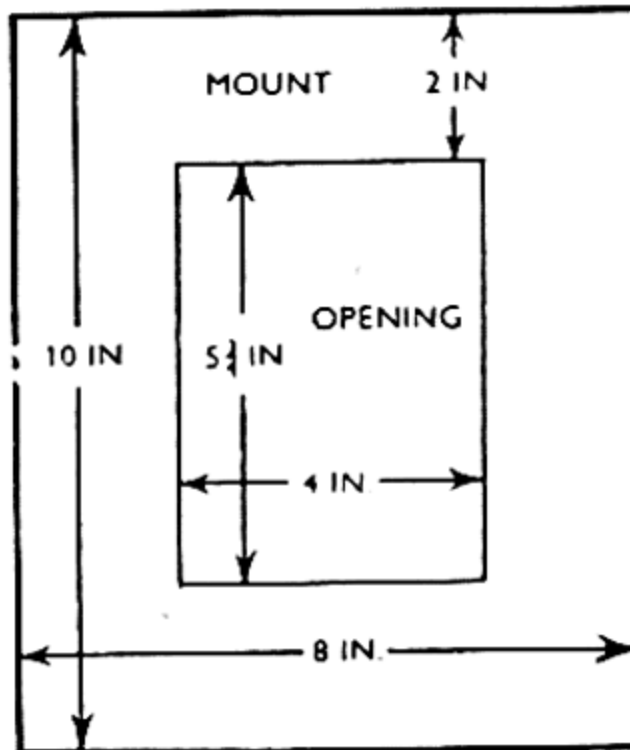
Place the cardboard backing in position resting on the spare card, paste the projecting edge of the bottom strip of cloth and the projecting edges of the side strips up to the cuts, turn edges over and stick down.

The cardboard back forming stand is now prepared. Measure 3½ ins. down from the top (the edge with the V-cut in it), with a knife score half through the thickness of the card and carefully bend it, opening the cut. Cut a piece of cloth to measure 9½ ins. by 7½ ins. Paste it and stick it to the underside of the card up to the scored line, fold over and stick down the side and bottom margins on to the other side of the card. Place this cardboard back, with the scored cut underneath, on to the cardboard backing.

Paste the two remaining edges of the 3½ ins. by 1½ ins. strips (one on each side of the V-cuts) and stick down on to the cardboard back. The cardboard backing and the cardboard back are now held together at the top edge of the frame. Paste the remaining parts of the side strips (3½ ins. long) and stick down on to the cardboard back thus holding glass, mount, cardboard backing and cardboard back in position.

Cut a piece of cloth measuring 9½ ins. long by 7½ ins. wide and paste on to cardboard back, covering the turned-over edges and making everything neat. Put the frame aside to dry and later on remove the spare piece of card replacing it with the mounted photograph.

PASSE-PARTOUT FRAME

GLASS

10 IN.

8 IN.

MOUNT

2 IN

OPENING

10 IN

5½ IN

4 IN

8 IN.

3½ IN

CARDBOARD BACKING

10 IN

8 IN

SCORED CUT

3½ IN.

CARDBOARD BACK FORMING STAND

10 IN.

8 IN

FRONT OF GLASS

3½ IN

CUT

½ IN. MARGIN
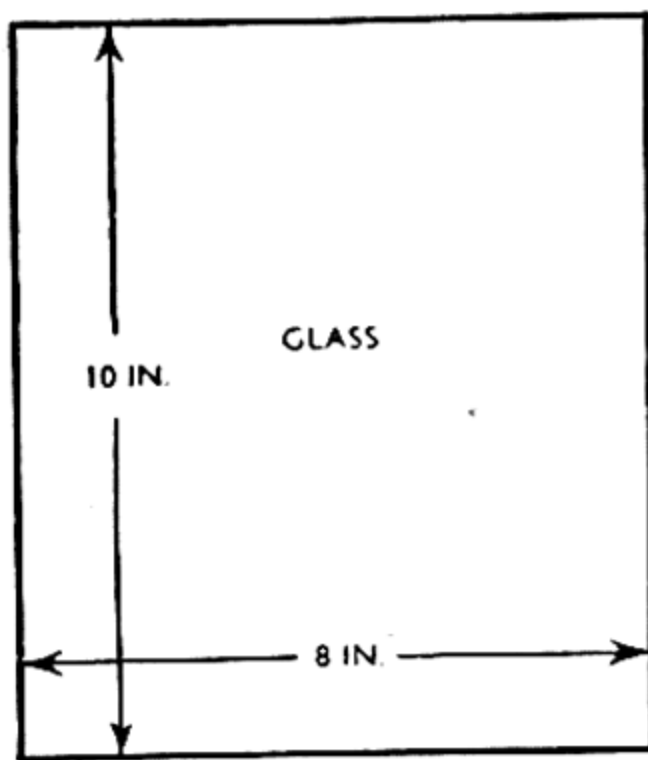
CLOTH STRIP FASTENING GLASS AND MOUNT TOGETHER AT THE TOP

MOUNT OPENING

BACK OF MOUNT

CARDBOARD BACKING WITH STRIPS OF CLOTH PASTED ON UNDERSIDE

CARDBOARD BACKING PLACED IN POSITION

MARGINS PASTED DOWN

CARDBOARD BACK WITH MARGINS PASTED DOWN

MARGINS TURNED OVER FROM CLOTH ON UNDERSIDE

CLOTH 9¼ IN. X 7¼ IN. PASTED OVER MARGINS TO FINISH THE WORK

BACK OF FRAME

SKETCH OF FRAME SHOWING CARDBOARD BACK OPENED OUT AT THE SCORED CUT AND FORMING STAND

FOR A FRIEND WITH A HOBBY. *A favourite music score bound with a potato printed cover will prove a happy gift for music lovers; or a concertina-styled snap album with a decorative cover will record happy holiday memories.*

Decorative Covers

AND BOOKBINDING

POTATO PATTERNED COVER

MATERIALS

An old table knife.
A small pen-knife or a set of lino-cutting tools. Poster colour.
Cartridge drawing paper. Flat brush.

Method.—The potato is cut in half with the table knife, and the flat surface produced on each half is the printing surface. The surface should be smooth, flat and suitable for printing.

The next stage is to cut the sides of the potato to a square, oblong, or other geometrical shape, or, the natural shape of the potato can be retained giving an irregular oval or circular block.

Draw the design on cartridge paper, and paint in with poster colour. As soon as it is dry, place the freshly cut printing surface of the potato on it and press well for two or three seconds. When lifted the potato will be found to have the design transferred on to its surface and cutting can start immediately.

When cutting away the parts of the design which are not to print, bear in mind that the cut-out piece must always be V-shaped underneath.

To achieve this the knife must be inserted at a slope, so that the cuts on each side will meet beneath the piece at the centre ; the piece can then be easily removed, leaving sharp clean-cut edges which will give good clear prints.

Some poster colour is placed in a saucer and slightly thinned with water. The surface of the block is brushed over with the poster colour ; the block is then turned face downwards and placed in position on the paper. Repaint the block and make the next print, carefully fitting it against the one already made.

BINDING A MUSIC SCORE

MATERIALS

Music score. Cartridge paper.
Bookbinding cloth 2 ins. wide. Paste.

A potato printed paper was used for the cover of the music in the illustration.

Method.—Place the sheets of music one inside the other and cut two pieces of plain cartridge paper the same size.

Make the decorated cover paper, as described on this page. Then place it on a table, decorated side down, and on the inside lay the opened sheets of music. Mark round them with a pencil ; then mark lines 1/10 in. away from these ; this last lot of lines are the folding lines, so making the cover 1/10 in. larger than the music ; beyond these folding lines mark margins about ¾ in. wide. Trim the cover paper and cut off the corners leaving about ⅛ in. between the cut and the corner of the folding lines.

The next thing required is a strip of bookbinding cloth about 2 ins. wide and the length of the sheet of music. This is pasted on the inside of the cover paper over the fold along centre of the back.

Make two little cuts, about ⅛ in. apart, in the margins of the cover paper at the top and bottom of the centre fold ; paste these narrow strips down on to the binding cloth.

Paste and stick down the margins, making sure that the corners are neat.

If the music was stitched, remove the old stitching and use the same holes for stitching sheets and cover together.

There will probably be five holes in the fold and the needle is passed from the inside through the centre hole to the outside, leaving an end of thread inside. Pass the needle through the next hole to the inside, along to the end hole and through it to the outside, pass it back to the inside through the second hole, miss the centre one and thread it through the fourth hole. It is now on the outside and is passed through the fifth, or end, hole to the inside ; from here the thread is taken back to and through the fourth hole to the outside and from there it is passed through the centre hole to the inside. The ends of the thread are then pulled tight and tied at the centre.

Take a piece of folded newspaper, larger than the sheet of music, and place it between two of the plain sheets. Paste the outside of the plain sheet, slip out the newspaper, and stick the sheet on to the inside of the cover, Do this to the other back sheet and the music will be held securely in the cover.
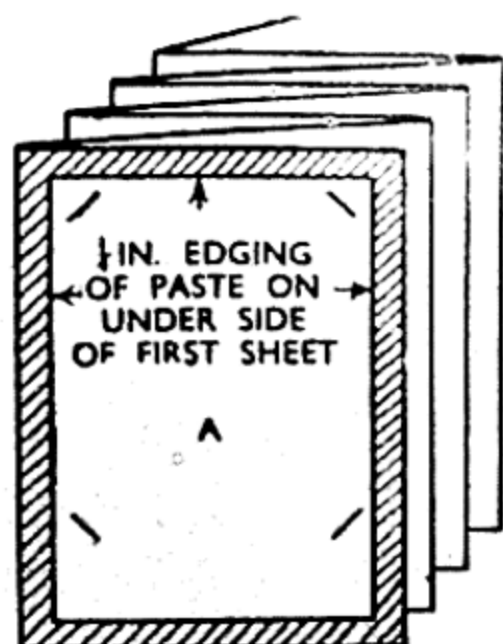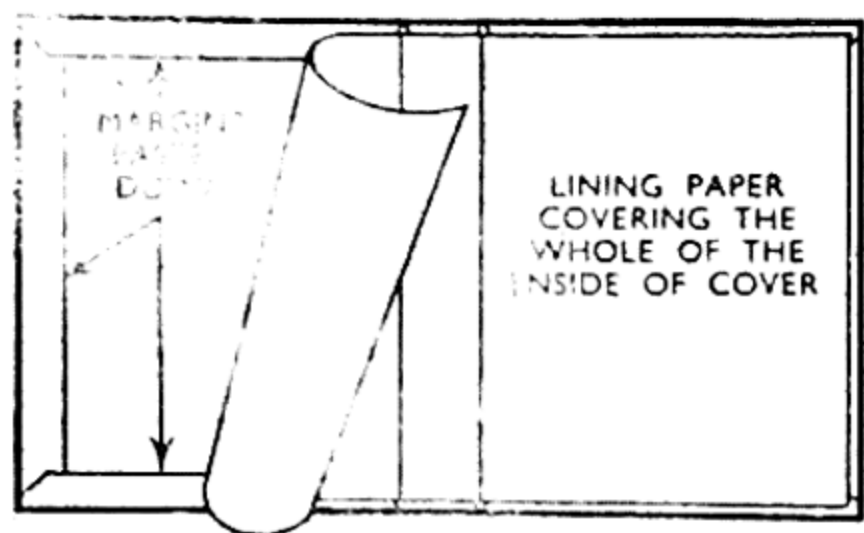
HOLIDAY SNAP ALBUM

The album shown in the illustration has a potato printed cover, and it is made to open and close on the same principle as the folds of a concertina, and it contains twelve snaps.

The size of the folded page is 4 ins. by 5½ ins., which takes a photograph measuring 3⅝ ins. by 2⅜ ins., and gives a good margin which sets off the picture. A narrow line border is ruled on each page and within this framework a diagonal cut is made at each corner to enable the photograph to be slipped into position and quickly removed if desired. The folded strips must be joined to make one piece long enough to take twelve photographs.

The cover is made as described in the Recipe Book on page 236, only it is stiffened with two pieces of cardboard and lined throughout with grained paper before attaching the zig-zag sheets.

The first folded sheet is pasted for a quarter of an inch all round its edges on the underside and is attached to the inside of the back of cover.

The last folded sheet has a piece of the lining paper pasted to its wrong side by means of a hinge. When the book is opened the lining paper should match the lining of the cover.

LINING PAPER COVERING THE WHOLE OF THE INSIDE OF COVER

MARGIN

¼IN. EDGING OF PASTE ON UNDER SIDE OF FIRST SHEET

A

BACK OF COVER

A

PAPER JOINED

WRONG SIDE OF LAST PAGE

HINGE

LINING PAPER
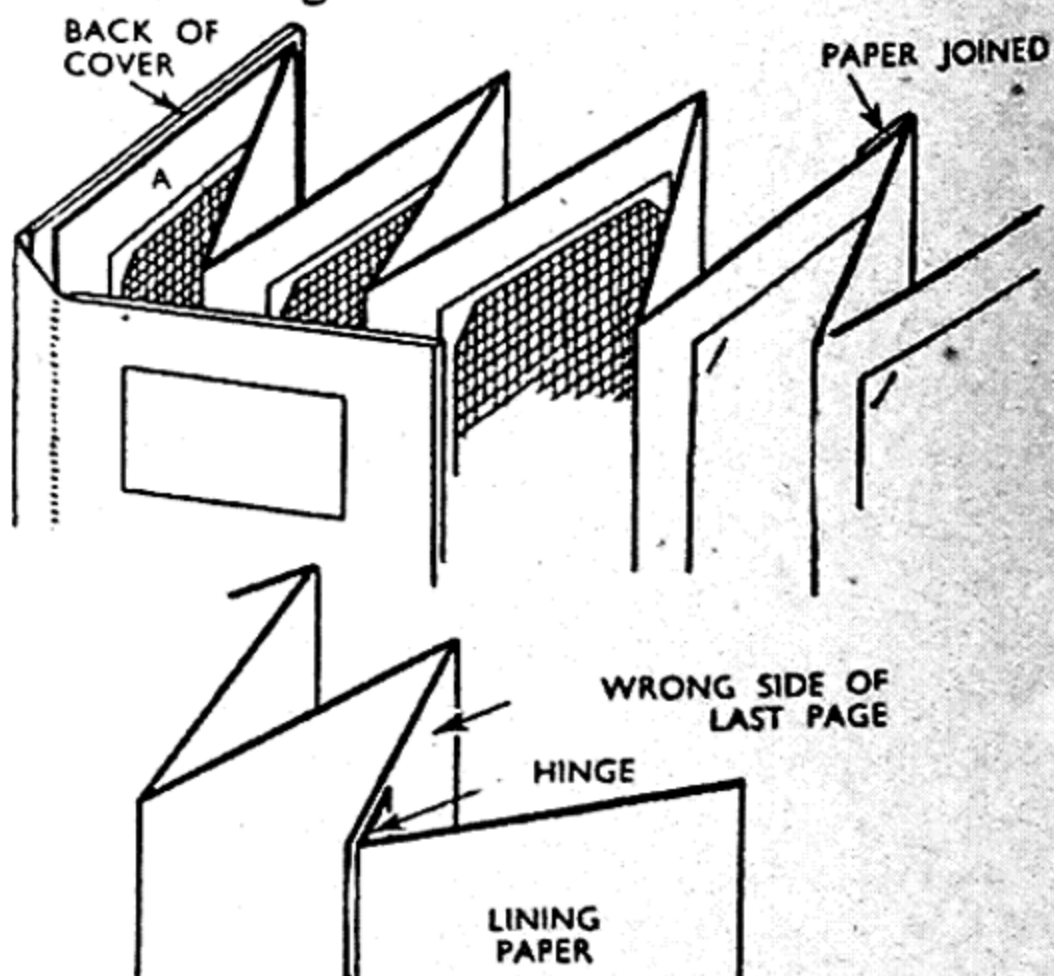
MAKING DECORATIVE COVER PAPERS

Potato printed method

PATTERNS SUITABLE
FOR KNIFE CUTTING

SHAPE OF THE
POTATO RETAINED

PATTERNS SUITABLE FOR
CUTTING WITH LINO TOOLS

A DESIGN WITH THE BLOCK PRINTED
IN EXACTLY THE SAME POSITION
ALL OVER THE PAPER

THE SAME DESIGN WITH THE
BLOCK TURNED UPSIDE DOWN
IN ALTERNATE SPACES

THIS SHOWS THE EFFECT OF
CONTRAST, LIGHT AND DARK

TWO DIFFERENT DESIGNS CAN BE
USED ON THE SAME PAPER. THIS
SHOWS THE EFFECT OF PRINTING
THEM IN ROWS

THIS SHOWS THE EFFECT WHEN
THE TWO BLOCKS ARE PRINTED
ALTERNATELY

THIS SHOWS THE EFFECT WHEN
ONE BLOCK & A SUPPLEMENTARY
PRINTED IN A DARKER COLOUR,
ARE USED TOGETHER

MICKY THE MONK *will please any child lucky enough to own him.   He is made from fur material, with a red felt jacket and a green fez with a red tassel.   This is made by silk wound round three fingers to make loops, secured one end, and cut the other.*

Soft Toys

A MONKEY, A DOG, A TEDDY BEAR AND A DOLL

MATERIALS FOR THE MONKEY

Any thick woollen material or fur fabric may be used (preferably brown or fawn), ½ yd. for main part.

A small quantity of flesh coloured felt (or any similar firm material) for face, hands, ears and eyelids.

Any bright oddments of material for jacket and fez.

Some strands of black silk for tassel.

1 pair glass animal eyes or two large light brown boot buttons.

Strong thread and stuffing.

Piece white material for beard.

Note.—To obtain patterns for the soft toys trace each pattern piece from the loose inset at the back of the book, on to plain paper, then cut round the outline. Do not cut the paper inset.

Cutting out.—Pin each piece of pattern on material (if fur fabric, " pile " goes downwards) and cut out number of pieces as indicated. Allow ¼-in. turnings.

Making-up.

The Body.—Fold in half and back stitch firmly A B C D seams together.

Now fold (making side opening come in middle of back) and sew seams E and F. Turn right side out and stuff through back opening. Sew up neatly.

The Head.—Fold ears in half and insert on right side in head opening at X and sew up seam to top. Fold face piece and sew up centre opening—this gives shaped effect. Sew on beard, seam J to J, now sew curved face piece B to head piece B, and C to C.

The two head pieces now meet at the top. Sew together from L to L. Turn right side out; stuff through bottom opening. Gather opening and draw tight.

The Arms.—Sew up seams A B and C, turn right side out and stuff.

The Legs.—Sew up seams A B and C, turn right side out and stuff.

The Hands.—Fold in half and stitch right round, leaving bottom open. Turn right side out and make four lines of sts. to mark fingers. Stuff hand part slightly. Insert a hand into each opening of arms and legs and stitch firmly.

The Tail.—Fold in half and sew right round leaving top open. Turn and stuff.

Sew up opening—seam in middle.

The Eyes.—If toy eyes are used, cut back wire ¾-in. long and twist up into a loop with pliers. Gather round eyelid edge marked A. Draw up and fit over half the eye. Sew firmly to loop at back. If buttons are used paint the centre.

Assemble Body by stitching head firmly to top. Arms and legs are now stitched to sloping seams on side of body, seam to seam. Sew on tail ; seam underneath.

Put in eyes with a length of thread through back loops which are inserted into face. Bring thread ends out just behind ears. Tie firmly and bury ends into head.

Embroider two straight sts. for nose.

The Coat.—Sew up side and shoulder seams, turn right side out and buttonhole st. all round edges with coloured silk.

The Hat.—Join seams A. Oversew crown into top. Turn right side out and fix tassel to centre.

MATERIALS FOR DOG

¼ yd. fur fabric or any woollen material.
2 glass eyes or buttons with metal shanks. Stuffing. Lining for ears.
Strong thread for sewing up.
Black wool to embroider nose.
Small piece of red felt for tongue.

Making-up.—Place all pattern pieces (after tracing them from the loose inset, see page 149) on the material and pin firmly in position. (If fur fabric or material with nap is used, pieces must be placed with the "*pile*" *going downwards*). Cut two more ear pieces in lining material.

Place each ear lining to fit outer piece (right sides facing). Sew firmly all round edge leaving top open. Turn right side out.

With the lining on the inside, place each ear on side head (A to A) and sew along the top. Now fit head crown along top of side-body pieces, B to B, D to D, and C to C. Stitch this firmly, making head "point" come in nape of neck.

Now place underbody to side-bodies, E to E, J to J, L to L and stitch.

Sew the two remaining edges together, from C to E., and back edges from neck to L., leaving opening. Turn right side out.

Place tail pieces together and sew, leaving top open. Turn right side out. Stuff animal very firmly and stuff tail.

Sew up back opening with thread and attach tail to bottom L.

Draw front legs together by four long stitches of thread across through body.

Sew eyes in position. Using black wool, embroider nose in inch-long stitches.

Cut out tongue in red felt and attach under nose. Bend ears and stitch.

MATERIALS FOR TEDDY BEAR

Odd pieces of fur fabric, or camel hair cloth. Black embroidery silk or wool. Two black boot buttons. Stuffing. ½-oz. wool. 2 No. 10 knitting needles. 4 buttons.

Making-up.—Trace the pattern outline from the loose inset, see page 149. Place them on the material and cut out all the pieces; stitch the darts at the centre top and bottom of the front body piece and then stitch together the front and back body pieces leaving an opening of 2 ins. at the bottom (the narrower end) for stuffing.

Stitch round edges of leg and arm pieces leaving an opening of about 2 ins. on each side seam. Stuff the arms and legs tightly.

Stuff the body and sew up openings.

Sew arms in place. To sew on the legs make a "socket" each side of the body, extending about 1½ ins. up from the bottom, into which the top of the leg can be fitted. To allow for this the stuffing at the bottom corners can be pushed into the centre of the body and the corners folded inwards. Sew the tops of the legs into these sockets.

Pin point of head gusset to the nose tip on each head piece, tack and then stitch the edges together leaving neck open.

Stuff firmly, then turn in the edges of the neck before sewing up the opening.

Stitch together the two ear pieces for each ear leaving the bottom of each open.

Stuff lightly and turn in the open ends. Oversew together, gathering the ends in slightly before sewing to head.

Embroider the nose and mouth with black wool or silk in satin stitch and sew in buttons for eyes. Sew head on firmly.

TROUSERS.—**Back and front alike.** Cast on 36 sts. work 6 rows in k. 1, p. 1 rib, then work 17 rows in st. st., ending p. row. **Next row.**—K. 17 (k. twice in next st.) twice, k. 17. **Next row.**—P. **Next row.** K. 17, k. twice in next st., k. to last 18 sts., k. twice in next st., k. 17. Rep. last 2 rows until there are 48 sts. **Next row.**—P. **Next row.**—K. 18, Cast off 10, k. 18. K. 3 rows on last 18 sts. Cast off. K. 3 rows on other 18 sts. Cast off. **Braces.**—Make 2. Cast on 56 sts. K. 2 rows. Cast off. **Make-up.**—Join side gusset and leg seams. Sew braces to back about 1 in. apart, and sew buttons over the joins. Sew two buttons to front, and make loops on front of braces.
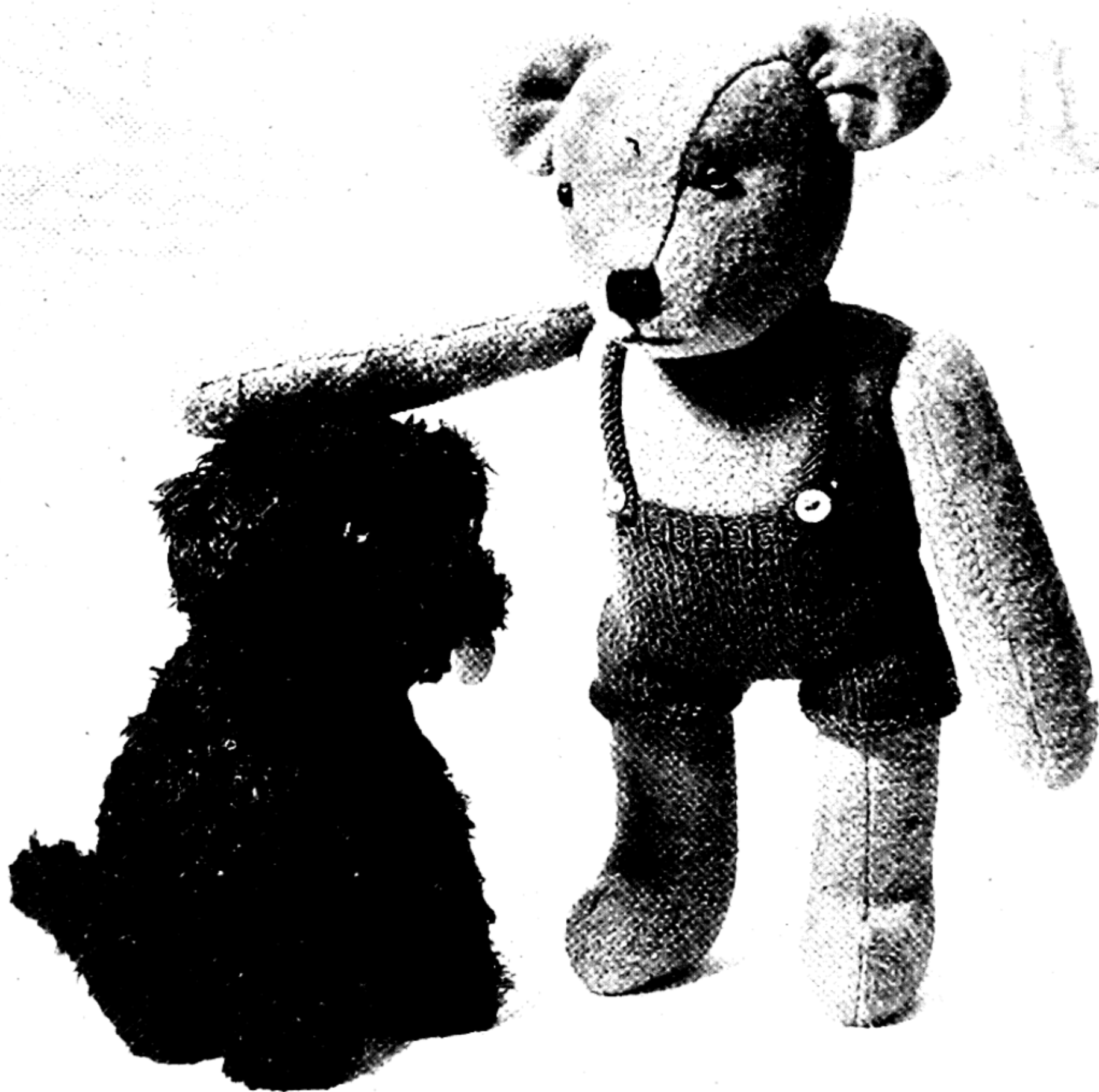
SCOTTIE AND TEDDY are firm friends of each other, and any one who owns them. Fur fabric is the best material for Scottie, and camel hair cloth for Teddy, but other materials can be used.

MATERIALS FOR DOLL

Odd pieces of flesh-coloured silk or cotton stockingette for the body.

About ¼ oz. of wool for the hair.

Ribbon for bows. Lace edging.

⅝ yd. of 36-in. material (or suitable odd pieces) for the dress, knickers and bonnet.

Small pieces of felt or leather for shoes. Stuffing.

Black, blue and red embroidery silks or wools.

THE DOLL

From the loose inset trace the pattern pieces, see page 149, for body, head, arms, and legs on to plain paper. Cut round the outline and pin on to the material, then cut out.

Stitch round edges of leg and arm pieces, leaving the tops open for stuffing.

Stuff the legs tightly and evenly first pushing the stuffing firmly into the feet so that they are solid and firm. In order to make the leg flat enough to sew to the main body, make a ¼-in. pleat at the top of each leg tapering off to nothing about 1 in. down. Make this pleat on inside of leg between seam and centre fold.

Now round off the top of each leg by folding in the remaining edges and sewing them together neatly so that the outside of the leg is higher than the inside. Sew the legs firmly to the body, placing the top of each leg about 1 in. up on each side of the body.

Stitch a small dart (marked on pattern) across the inside seam of each arm about half-way down to form a bend in the arm, then stuff the arms and hands. First push the stuffing into the hands and tie the wrists round temporarily to keep the hands a good shape.

Stuff the arms firmly and round off the tops of the arms as the tops of the legs but omitting the pleat. Now wind a length of pink silk or cotton round the wrists in the place of the temporary tie.

Fasten off this wrist band securely and embroider the finger divisions with back stitch, finishing off the stitching at the wrist so that the ends are neatened by the band. Sew the arms firmly to the body.

To make the face of the doll, first mark with pins the position for eyes, nose and mouth. (The eyes should come about half-way up the face). Embroider circles in blue silk or cotton for eyes, then embroider eyelashes in blanket stitch with black silk or cotton. Work curved eyebrows in black stem stitch and the mouth in red satin stitch. Indicate the nose by two red dots. Fasten off all ends at the back of the head.

To make the hair, wind the wool round a piece of cardboard about 10 ins. wide. Tie the wool in three places (to keep it in place while you are stitching it on to the doll's head) and cut along one edge. Place the wool evenly over the top of the doll's head and back stitch on to the head with wool to form a centre parting.

Before taking away the ties work a few stitches over the bunches of wool each side of the neck. Divide the hair into two plaits and tie with ribbon bows at the ends.

THE CLOTHES

Cut out the patterns for the clothes as for doll : mark on the material all lines with tacking thread or tailor's chalk. Half-inch turnings have been allowed except where otherwise stated. Also cut a strip 27 in. by 5 ins. for the bonnet frill, two strips 11 ins. by 1½ ins. for bonnet ties, and two strips 18 ins. by 2 ins. for sash ends.

Join the shoulder and side seams of the dress and turn up a 1-in. hem at the bottom, making the finished dress 9½ ins. in length.

Cut down the centre back for 3 ins. and hem both sides. Turn in ½ in. all round the neck line, put in two gather threads, draw up to size of neck and fasten off threads securely. Sew on a press fastener at the back.

A DRESSED DOLL with clothes that can be taken off and put on is a joy to any little girl. This doll is made from flesh-coloured stockingette, and under her frock, she wears lace-trimmed panties. Patterns for bonnet and shoes are included.

Run three gathering threads round the waist line and draw up to fit a 12-in. length of elastic stretched to its fullest extent. Arrange the gathers with most of the fullness to the centre front and centre back and sew on to the elastic, stretching the elastic while sewing.

Join the sleeve seams, turn up ½ in. at lower edge, run in two gathering threads and draw them up so that the doll's hand will just go through. Fasten off threads. Gather sleeve round top edge and sew into armhole, placing seam to seam. Join the sash pieces (if necessary) to make two sash ends, each about 18 ins. long. Mitre one end of each piece and hem the other edges. Sew the mitred ends to the waist of the frock about 1½ ins. to the front of each side seam. Tie at back.

To make the bonnet, fold the back piece double with the fold forming the neck edge. Pleat the top edge of this double piece slightly so that it fits on to the head of the doll. Fold back one long edge of the frill about 1¼ ins., and run two gathering threads about 1 in. in from the folded edge of the piece which is now the front of the bonnet. Run another gathering thread on the opposite edge of the piece and draw up all gathers to fit the rounded edge of the back piece. Sew the gathered frill on to this edge and sew on the hemmed bonnet ties.

Hem the edges of the knickers and sew up the side seams. Then turn down a narrow hem at the top and thread elastic through. Trim leg edges with narrow lace.

Cut out the shoes. Neatly oversew the outside and the inside pieces of each of the two shoes together down the back seam and round the curve of the front to the bottom. Sew on the sole. Make a buttonhole in one end of each strap and sew a button to the other end.

Doll's Bed

AND FULL SET OF BEDCLOTHES

MATERIALS FOR BED

For the ends:
- 2 pieces, 9½ ins. by 2 ins. by ¾ in.
- 2 pieces, 11 ins. by 1¼ ins. by ¾ in.
- 2 pieces, 10 in. by ¾ in. by ¾ in.
- 2 pieces, 8 in. by ¾ in. by ¾ in.
- 2 long rails, by ¾ in. by ¾ in.
- 1 piece 3-ply, by 2¾ ins.
- 1 piece 3-ply, by 5¼ ins.
- 2 pieces, 18¼ ins. in. by ¾ in.
- 2 pieces, 16¾ in. by by ¾ in.
- 2 pieces, 9¼ in. by by ¾ in.
- 2 pieces, 7¼ ins. by in. by ¾ in.
- 18 ins. of ¾ in. dowel stick

Finished sizes.

The ¾ in. by ¾ in. wood required totals nearly 11 ft. The rest of wood (excluding 3-ply) may be obtained from 3 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ins. by ¾ in.

Also required: ½ in. and 1 in. veneer pins, and about 9 ins. by 18 ins. piece of wire netting for mattress (hessian, plywood or webbing may do instead)

Note.—The long rails have holes at the ends. These holes drop over the dowel stick projections on the bottom rails of bed ends. Thus the bed can be assembled as required.

Method.

Ends of bed.—Mark out on the 9½ ins. by 2 ins. by ¾ in. pieces the curve shown in Diagram 1 and cut off the waste wood with a saw, chisel, spokeshave or rasp. Smooth with glasspaper. The ends of the 11 ins. by 1¼ in. pieces are cut as in Diagram 3. These pieces fit between the uprights of the ends, and have a

A DOLL'S BED AND BEDCLOTHES *will have certain success with little girls of all ages. The bed is made in three pieces. The bedclothes consist of overlay, pillows, pillowcases, sheets, blanket, bedspread and eiderdown.*

projecting piece on which the long rails rest, see Diagram 2.

Grooves to hold plywood panels.—Cut a groove ⅛ in. deep (the width equals the width of the plywood) down the middle of the underside of the top rail, and a similar groove 5/16 in. from the back of bottom rail, see Diagram 3. No grooves need be cut in the uprights.

Before assembling the ends make the long rails as follows :—

Long rails.—Cut the ends of the long rails as in Diagram 4. Bore a ⅜-in. hole in the centre of the projection, starting from the side indicated in Diagram 4.

When the point of the bit is just showing through the wood, place the long rail on the bottom of an end, as in Diagram 5, and mark the position of the hole required in the bottom rail. Now bore a hole nearly through the projection on the bottom rail. A small piece of ⅜-in. dowel stick is cut for this hole to form a peg, and the rail fits on to it.

When all four ends of the long rails have been finished, the ends of the bed may be assembled. They can be :—

(a) Glued and pinned.

(b) Glued and screwed (using round-head brass screws).

Choose your method and begin by assembling the top rail and uprights. Next, insert the ply panel and finally the bottom rail. If pins are used, punch them in and fill the holes with plastic wood.

If desired, the rails can be glued and screwed to the ends of the bed, so making a fixture of the whole.

Spring Mattress.—This is made as in Diagram 6. The netting is held between the two frames, 1-in. panel pins going through, top to bottom.

Finish.—Clean up thoroughly and finish as desired. The illustrated model is plain waxed oak. (If this finish is adopted, give the plain wood a coat of french polish before waxing).

THE BEDCLOTHES
THE OVERLAY
MATERIALS

⅜ yd. of 36-in. cotton material.
3 yds. of bias binding.
Mill-puff for filling. Scraps of leather.

Cut two oblongs of the cotton material, each 18 ins. long by 10½ ins. wide, for the top and bottom of the mattress overlay, and strips 1 in. wide for the sides. Join the side strips to the outside edges of one of the oblongs, piping the seams with the bias binding. Sew the other edge of the narrow strip to the second oblong, piping the seam as before, but leaving about 3 or 4 ins. open along one short side. Fill the overlay with mill-puff through this opening and then sew up.

Using tiny circles of leather on both sides of the overlay, stitch right through from side to side to give a padded effect and keep the filling in place.

THE PILLOWS AND PILLOWCASES
MATERIALS.

⅛ yd. of 36-in. wide material, white cotton or linen.
2 yds. of narrow white lace edging.
Mill-puff for filling.

To make a pillow cut an oblong of material 8½ ins. long by 4 ins. wide. Fold it in half and seam up both sides to make a bag. Fill with mill-puff, turn in the raw edges and oversew together. Make a second pillow in the same way.

For the pillowcase, cut a piece of material 9½ ins. by 4½ ins. and fold over so that the back portion is ½ in. longer than the front. Seam both sides to make a bag and turn in the raw edge of the front at the open end. Make a very narrow hem along the three sides of the extra material at the back. This is for a flap to turn in over the pillow to keep it in place.

Finish the pillowcase with the lace edging gathered on all round the front and then make a second one to match.

THE SHEETS AND BLANKET

MATERIALS

2 pieces of white sheeting (cotton or linen), each 12 ins. by 20 ins.
1 piece of flannel or winceyette, 12 ins. by 18 ins.
Few strands of coloured wool.

On each of the sheets make a narrow hem along both sides and the bottom and a 1-in. hem along the top.

For the blanket, turn in about ¼ in. all round and finish the edge with blanket stitch in wool.

BEDSPREAD AND EIDERDOWN

MATERIALS

½ yd. of 36-in. wide silk
Piece of wadding 11 ins. by 15 ins.

For the bedspread, cut an oblong 19 ins. by 17 ins. (approximately) and make a narrow hem on all four sides.

To make the eiderdown, cut two oblongs of silk, each 12 ins. by 8½ ins., and two pieces of wadding each 11 ins. by 7½ ins. Tack each piece of wadding in the centre of a piece of silk and turn the margin of silk over on to the wadding. Now place these two parts of the eiderdown on top of one another, wadding sides facing, and tack together. Whip together the edges of the silk all the way round, keeping the stitches as small as possible.

Tack the two thicknesses together in a simple geometrical design and machine-stitch along the tacking threads to give a quilted effect.

DIAGRAM 1

1 IN.

DIAGRAM 2

TOP RAIL

BOTTOM RAIL

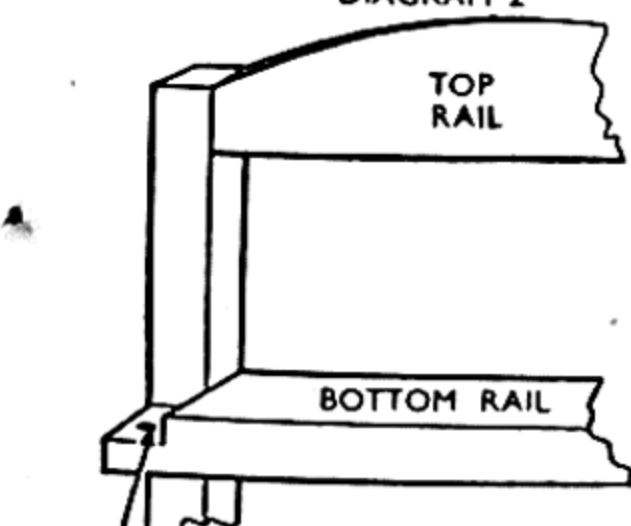½ IN. HOLE FOR PEG

DIAGRAM 3

GROOVE FOR PLY PANEL

1 IN.

¼ IN.

¼ IN.

¼ IN HOLE IN CENTRE
THIS TAKES A LITTLE PEG

DIAGRAM 4

¼ IN.

¼ IN. HOLE RIGHT THROUGH
START BORING FROM THE UNDERSIDE

DIAGRAM 5

BOTTOM RAIL

LONG RAIL

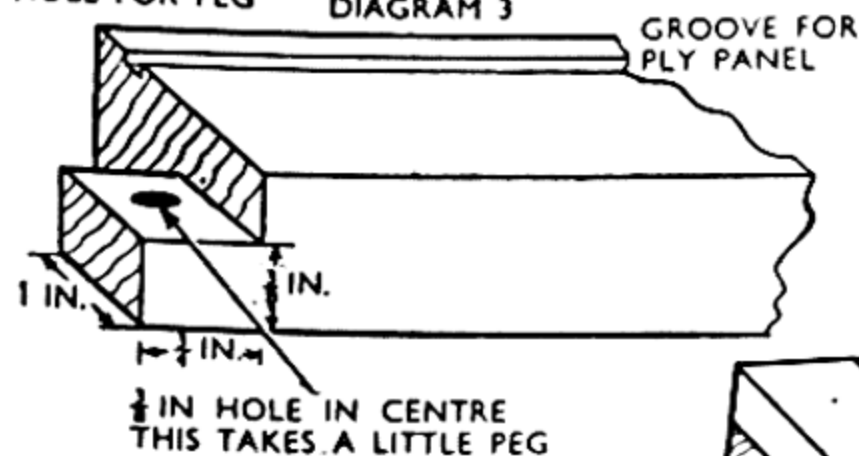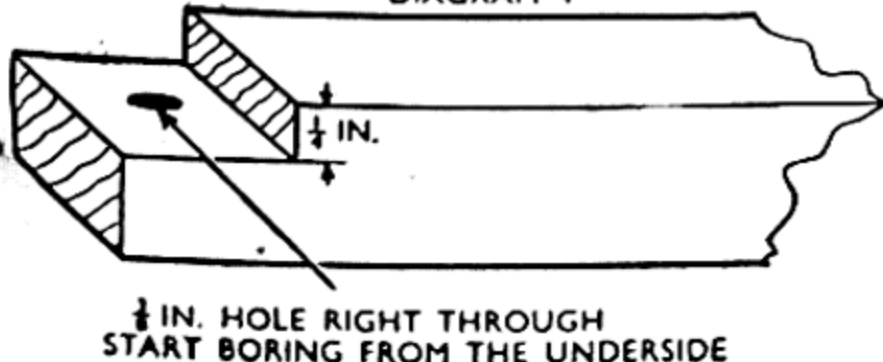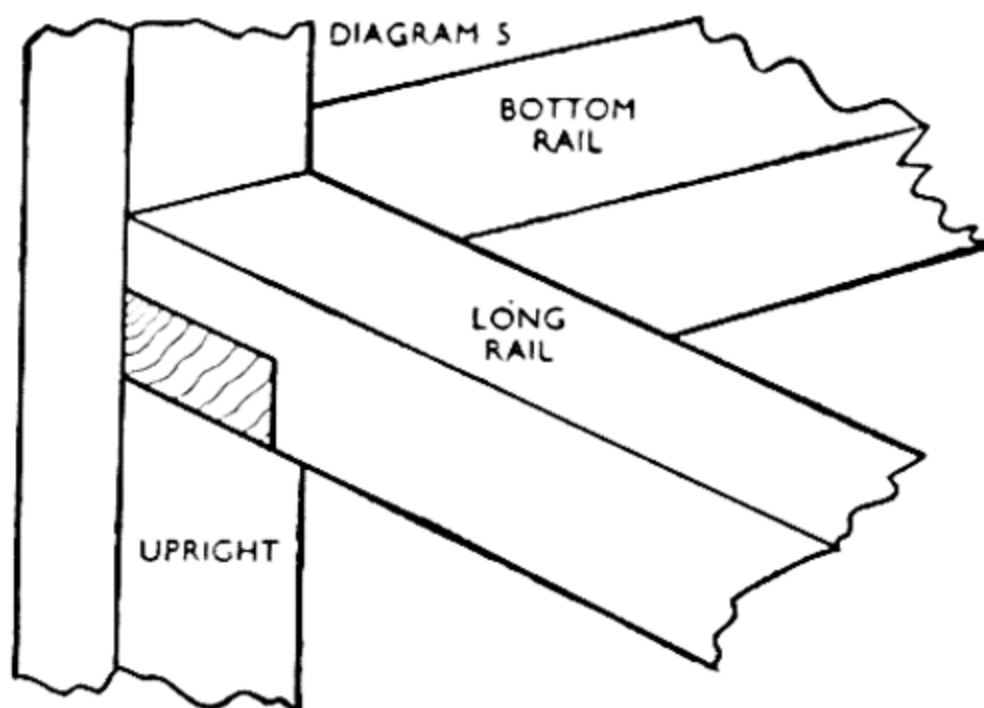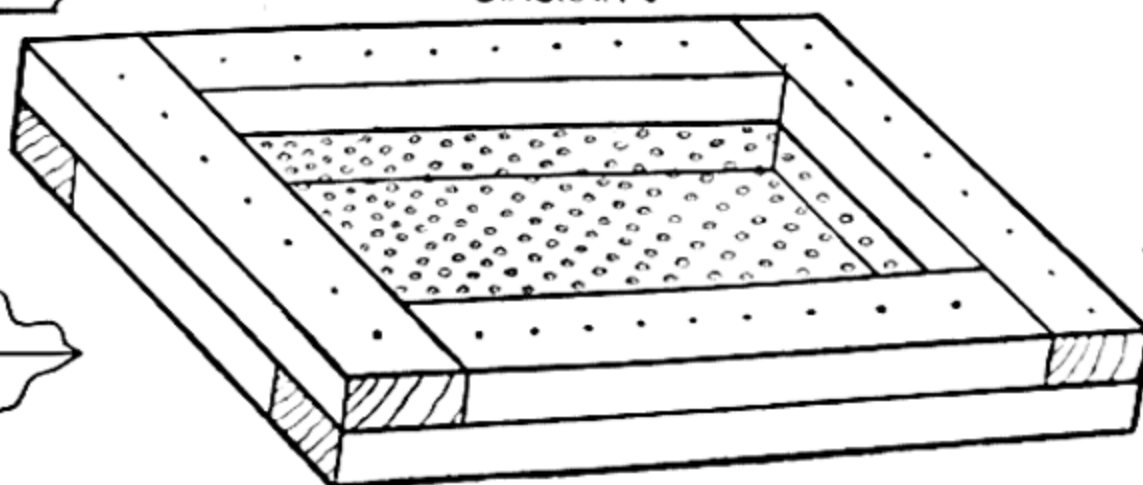UPRIGHT

DIAGRAM 6

A SMART BAG AND PURSE SET *of her very own! Any little girl would be thrilled to have this set designed especially for her. Simple in style, it is easily made in felt with saddle-stitching in contrasting colour.*

Felt Bag and Purse

SADDLE-STITCHED IN WHITE

MATERIALS

¼ yd. of 36-in. wide coloured felt.
¼ yd. of 36-in. wide silk for lining.
Few strands of thick white embroidery silk. Small piece of blotting paper.
2 press fasteners.

THE BAG.—Cut the felt shapes as in diagrams and round off the lower corners of the gussets as indicated by the dotted lines in Diagram 5. The saddle-stitching, which is a large running thread taking up equal amounts of material back and front, is worked in the white silk.

Join the gussets to the main part of the bag with saddle stitching. Gather along the top edges of the bag from gusset to gusset, each side.

Now take the two pieces in Diagrams 1 and 2 which make the bag top. Cut pieces of blotting paper ⅛ in. less each way than 1 and 2. Glue the blotting paper into the centres of 1 and 2 and when the glue is dry, turn the ⅛-in. margins of felt over on to the blotting paper ; stitch all round the edge of each oblong in saddle-stitching. Press well.
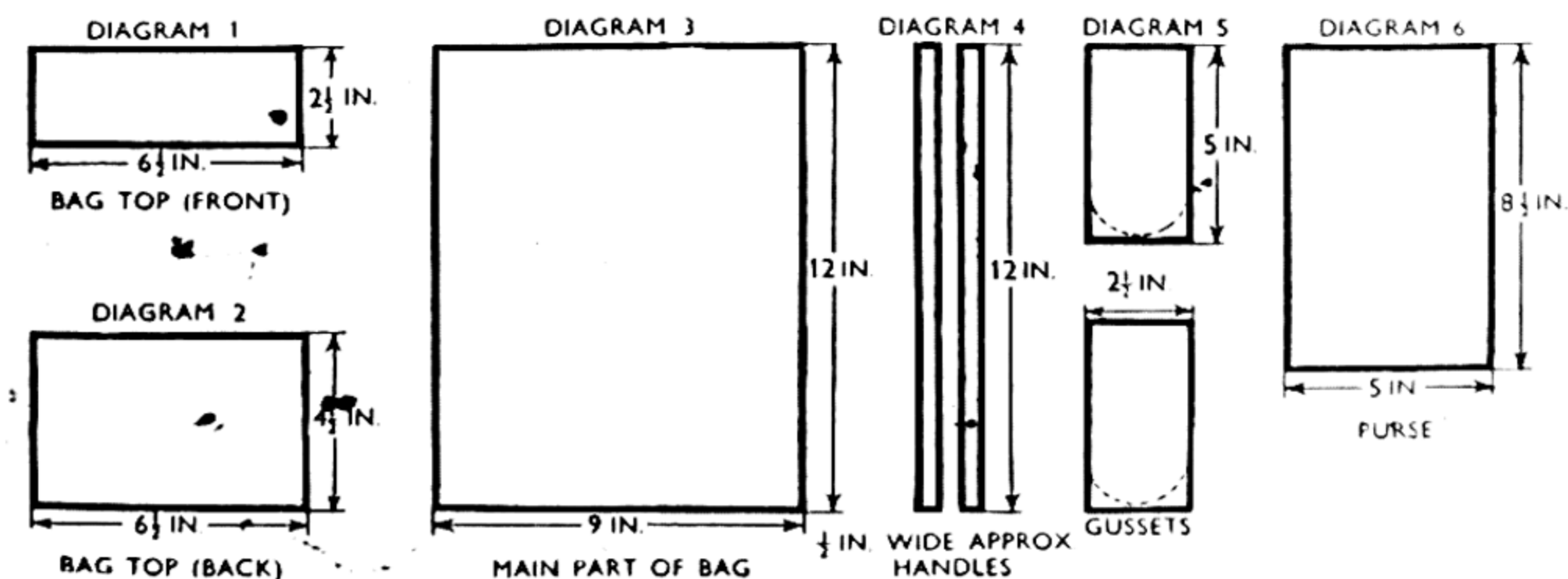
Draw up the gathering threads on the main part of the bag to the same size as the long sides of 1 and 2 and hem these oblongs down over the gatherings.

Saddle-stitch each edge of the two long handle strips and sew the ends on to the outside of 1 and 2 about 1 in. in from the outer edges.

Now cut the shapes as Diagrams 1, 2, 3 and 5 in lining silk. Join the gussets to the main part of the bag lining, slip the lining inside the bag and hem the top of the gusset lining to the felt gussets. Gather the top of the silk lining and stitch over the felt gathers. Line the two oblongs shown in Diagrams 1 and 2, and fold 2 over 1. Sew on a press fastener to keep the bag closed.

THE PURSE.—Cut oblong as in Diagram 6 in felt and lining, also in blotting paper, ⅛ in. smaller each way. Glue the blotting paper in the centre of the felt, turn over the felt edges and saddle-stitch. Line the oblong with the silk and then fold over 3 ins. to make the pocket. Stitch the double felt edges together securely. Sew press fastener under flap.

DIAGRAM 1
2½ IN.
6¼ IN.
BAG TOP (FRONT)

DIAGRAM 2
4½ IN.
6¼ IN.
BAG TOP (BACK)

DIAGRAM 3
12 IN.
9 IN.
MAIN PART OF BAG

DIAGRAM 4
12 IN.
⅜ IN. WIDE APPROX
HANDLES

DIAGRAM 5
5 IN.
2½ IN.
GUSSETS

DIAGRAM 6
8½ IN.
5 IN.
PURSE

A CAP AND MITTS ENSEMBLE *that will delight the girl in her early 'teens. The original was made in jade green felt, with hearts of magenta stitched on bonnet and mitts. Ribbon ties can be added to the bonnet if desired.*

Cap and Mitts

MADE IN BRILLIANT-COLOURED FELT

MATERIALS

Piece of felt, 18 ins. by 18 ins. approximately.

3 yds. of felt trimming or ric-rac braid (contrasting colour).

Scraps of felt in same colour as braid.

MEASUREMENT

The cap will fit 21-22 in. head size.

THE CAP.—Cut the pattern for this in paper first to ensure getting a good shape. First draw a circle 6 ins. in diameter. Draw a line through the centre of this and extend the line $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. beyond the circle. Using this line as a centre draw a rectangle 3 ins. wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. deep. From the lower corners of this rectangle, A and B, draw two slightly curving lines to meet the outside of the circle, Diagram 1. This forms the horse-shoe shape for the back of cap.

For the front of the cap, draw a line $14\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long (C to D in Diagram 2) and mark the centre E. From this centre draw another line at right angles to it, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long (E to F) and mark the centre of that.. Through this point draw another line 17 ins. long (H to J) parallel with C to D, both H and J being equidistant from G. Draw straight lines to connect C to H and D to J and gently curving lines from H to F and F to J (Diagram 2).

To make up the cap, sew the curved edge of the front piece round the outer curve of the horse-shoe shape on the wrong side. Take a narrow turning round all the outside edges and herringbone down. Turn the cap on to the right side and stitch the felt trimming or ric-rac braid over the seam and right round the front edge, leaving only the short straight edge at back of neck.

From the contrasting felt cut three heart-shapes, one $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. wide by $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins.
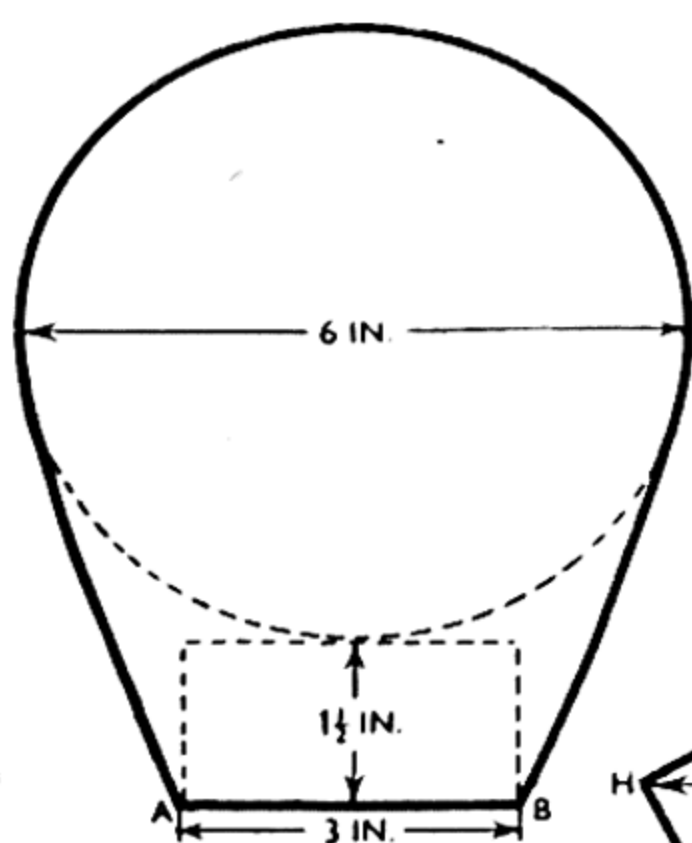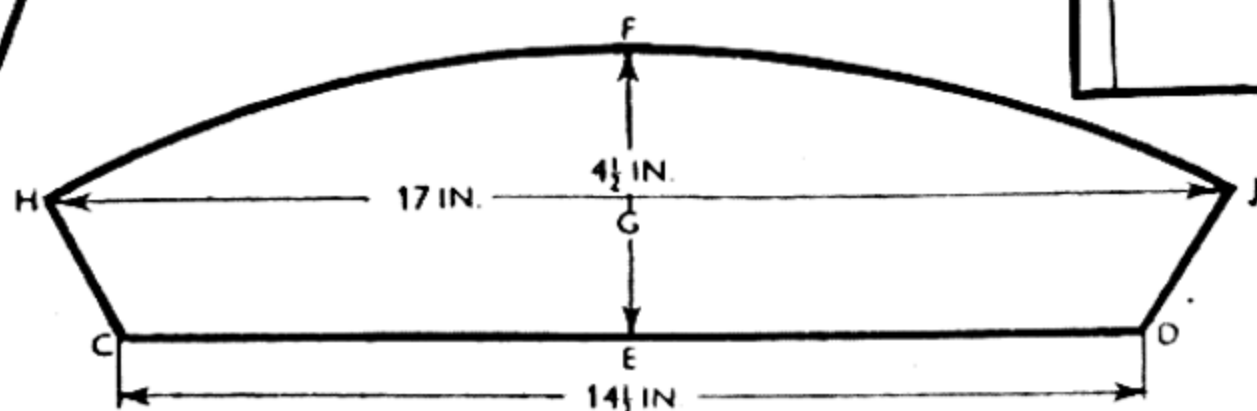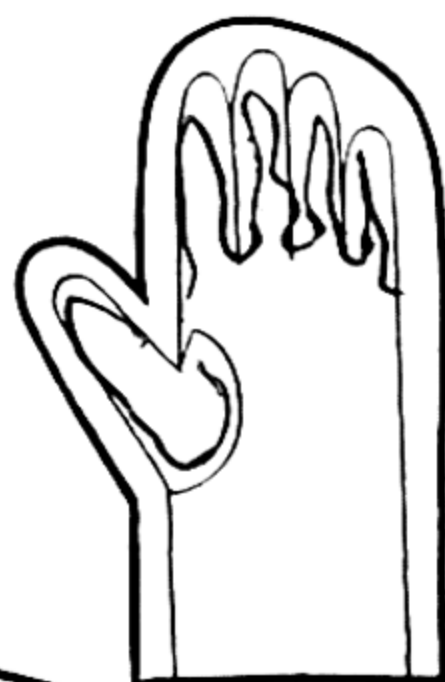

DIAGRAM 1
BACK OF CAP

DIAGRAM 2. FRONT OF CAP

DIAGRAM 3
USE A GLOVE AS
A GUIDE FOR THE
SHAPE OF THE MITTS

deep and two 1¾ ins. wide by 1¾ ins. deep. Applique the larger one on the back of the cap and the smaller ones over each ear.

THE MITTS.—Again cut the pattern in paper first. Use a pair of gloves of a suitable size as a guide. Lay one glove down on a piece of paper with the thumb spread out at the side.

Now draw a line right round the out-side edge of the gloves, leaving a margin of about ½ in. on each side, Diagram 3.

Cut four of these shapes in felt and seam them together, in pairs, right round the outside edges, on the wrong side. Turn the mitts on to the right side and sew the braid or felt trimming round on top of the seam. Cut two small heart-shapes (1¾ ins. wide by 1⅝ ins. deep) in the contrasting felt and applique them, one on the back of each mitt.

Net-Trimmed Basket

AND PILLOW-CASE FOR A BABY

MATERIALS FOR BASKET

1 large fruit basket, 13 ins. by 8 ins. at the top and 5 ins. deep.
½ yd. 36-in. wide satin (blue).
¾ yd. 54-in wide net.
5 yds. of satin ribbon (pink), 1 in. wide.
1 sheet of white wadding.

Scrub the basket and dry it thoroughly. Using double thickness of wadding throughout cover both the long sides of the basket inside and out, then with one long strip, cover a short side outside and inside, then the floor of the basket and the other short side, inside and out-side. The bottom is not covered.

Use a strong needle and double thread and take the stitches through the chip straw of the basket to hold the wadding securely. Finally, cover the handle with a strip of wadding, catching the edges together over the top, Diagram 1.

Cut an oblong of satin and one of net to the measurements of the floor of the basket. Tack the net over the satin. Cut a strip of satin long enough to go round the basket at the top edge and one inch wider than the depth of the basket inside. Sew this strip round the edge of the satin and net floor oblong, gather-ing the strip slightly at the bottom corners to take in the surplus material. Stitch the inside lining in place taking the stitches through the sides of the basket, not through the bottom. When the lining is secure at the bottom of the basket draw the satin sides up smoothly and stitch them over the top edges of the basket. Snip the satin at the base of the handles and turn the raw edges in neatly.

Now cut and join strips of net to make one long strip the same width as the satin sides but twice as long. Join the short ends and, taking a narrow turning along the bottom edge, run a gathering thread through and draw the net up to fit the interior sides of the basket, at the bottom. Stitch this in place over the satin sides, through the sides of the basket. When the bottom edge is secure draw the net up and stitch over the top edge of the basket. At the handles, snip the net and gather the edges to the wadding covering the base of the handle.

For the pocket cover a small piece of satin (approximately 5 ins. by 4 ins.) with gathered net, leaving a tiny frill of the net at the top. Turn in the other three sides and stitch in place along one

BABY'S BIRTHDAY! *Mothers will love these enchanting gifts for baby. The dainty net-trimmed basket will soon be in use to hold baby's toilet accessories, although the pillow-case may be kept for special occasions.*
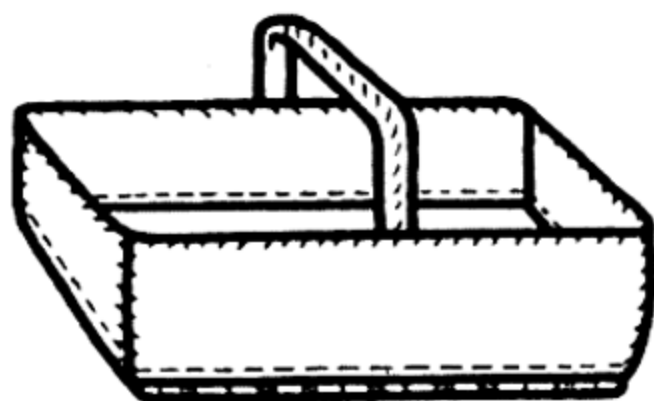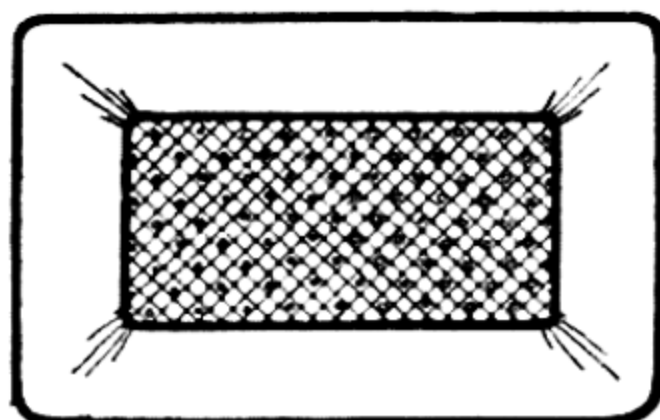
short end of the basket. To cover the handle bind it tightly with ribbon letting the edges of the ribbon overlap slightly.

Now cut a strip of satin long enough to go right round the outside of the basket and about 1 in. wider than the outside depth. Turn in the top edge and catch-stitch it to the top of the basket to cover the raw edges of net and satin of the inside lining. Pull the satin down tightly towards the bottom of the basket, turn the lower edge in and hem evenly to the lower edge of the wadding.

For the outside frill of net, cut and join strips to make one long one, twice as long as the top measurement of the basket and about 1½ ins. deeper than the sides. Turn in an inch at the top edge and run a gathering thread through to form a small frill. Join the short ends of the net and draw up the frill to fit the top of the basket. Stitch the frill on along the gathering thread.

The row of stitching where the frill is added is covered with a twist of ribbon. Starting at the base of the handle, sew one end of the ribbon on the net frill. Now take the ribbon right round the basket, twisting it carefully as you go and securing it to the basket with a stitch here and there. Cover the join

with a soft bow of ribbon and add another bow to match at the base of the handle on the other side of the basket.

MATERIALS FOR PILLOW-CASE

½ yd. 36-in. wide satin.
½ yd. 54-in. wide net.
½ yd. of ribbon.
1 yd. of bias binding.

Cut two oblongs of satin and two of net each 14 ins. by 16 ins. (or larger if for a larger pillow). Tack the net over the satin in each case. One of these oblongs is for the front of the pillow and to this the net frill is added thus :—

Cut and join net strips to make one long strip about 60 ins. long and 5 ins. wide. Fold this strip in half lengthwise and press, then run a gathering thread through the double raw edges. Take a narrow turning along each edge of the satin and net oblong and gather the net frill up to the same size. Tack the frill under the turned-in edge and hem the edge down over it spacing the gathers evenly (Diagram 3).

Make a ribbon bow. Stitch it flat across one corner of the pillow front and hem down. Press on wrong side.

Turn in the edge of the second net and satin oblong, which is for the back of the pillow-case, and tack it over the raw edges of the frill on three sides of the front only, leaving one short side open. Hem along the three sides and neaten back and front edges of the opening with bias binding. Press, and sew on fasteners.
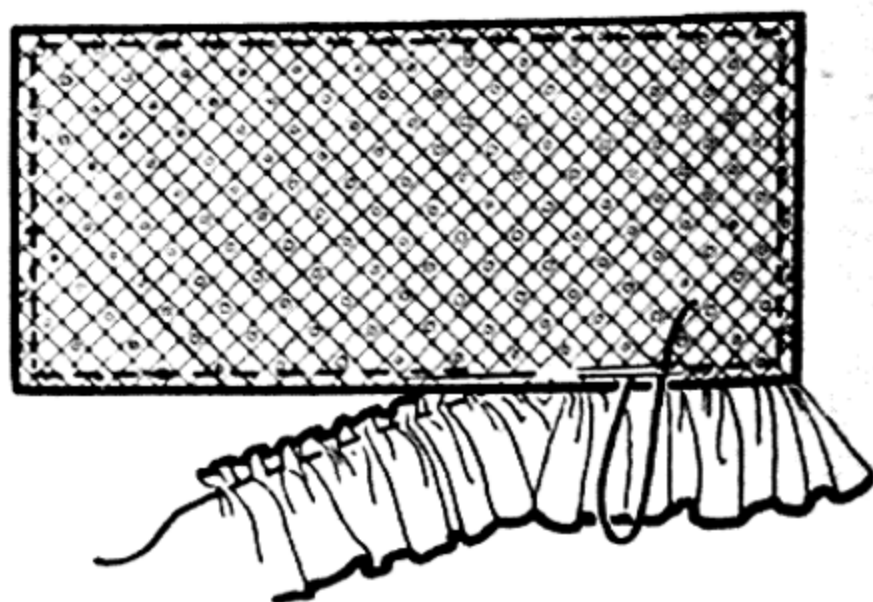

DIAGRAM 3. THE GATHERED FRILL OF NET IS ADDED TO THE FRONT OF THE PILLOW CASE

Feeder Set

FOR THE TODDLER

MATERIALS

½ yd. of 36-in. wide American cloth.
4½ yds. of cotton bias binding.
Scraps of coloured American cloth, felt or leather.

THE TABLE-CLOTH. —Cut American cloth 18 ins. by 24 ins., and bind all round it with the bias binding. From scraps of felt or leather, cut the pieces for decoration as follows :—

2 circles, size as half-crown, for the bodies of the chickens—preferably in yellow. 2 circles, size as shilling, for the heads, in yellow. 2 triangles, ¼ in. high, for the tails, in yellow. 2 triangles, ⅜ in. high, for the beaks, in red. 2 tiny circles, in black, for the eyes.

4 triangles, approximately ½-in. deep and ¼ in. wide at base for the legs and feet, in black.

FOR BABY. *A bib and cloth set in washable cloth, trimmed with felt. The cloth is designed to go on the tray of a high chair, or a buffer chair.*

Strip, about 5 ins. long by ¼ in. wide, for the grass, in green.

Strip, 2½ ins. long by ¾ in. wide, for feeding bowl, in brown.

Mark the centre of the top edge of the cloth, trim off the sides of the brown strip so that the base is about 1¼ ins. long and glue this piece in the centre, about 4½ ins. from the top edge. Now glue the chickens, piece by piece, in position, as in the illustration. Finally, take the narrow strip of green, cut one edge in points, glue beneath chickens and bowl.

THE BIB.—Cut American cloth 12 ins. deep by 11 ins. wide. Cut a semicircle, about 3½ ins. deep out of the centre of the top edge. Bind the outside edges of the bib with bias binding, from neck edge to neck edge.

Take a strip of bias binding about 30 ins. long. Fold and machine the edges for about 9 ins., then bind the neck edge with the centre portion and fold and machine the remaining 9 ins. to make the ties to fasten at the back of the neck.

Cut pieces for trimming exactly as for the table-cloth, with the exception of the strip of green for the grass. Glue the pieces down in the same way as for the cloth, at the bottom edge of the bib, about ¼ in. up from the bias binding.

Toddler's Reins

MADE FROM COLOURED WEBBING

MATERIALS

3½ yds. of 1½-in. webbing.
¾ yd. of contrasting 2-in. webbing.
One 1¾-in. buckle.
9 ins. of rope or clothes line.
Bright coloured embroidery wools.

The Belt.—Mitre the ends of the 2-in. webbing. (To do this, fold webbing in half lengthwise and machine-stitch the end a ¼ in. from the edge—turn inside out). Turn in and machine-stitch the edges for about 2 ins. from the mitred end to strengthen. Make the end narrow enough to slip through the buckle.

The Bib.—Cut two 8-in. strips of narrow webbing and hem the ends. Machine-stitch the two strips together lengthwise, then machine-stitch to the centre of the belt leaving an equal length of belt free at each end.

The Shoulder Straps.—Cut two 22 ins. strips of narrow webbing. Mitre one end of each and make a 3-in. hem at the other end, leaving sides of hem open.

Slot the belt through this about 3 ins. away from buckle to form shoulder straps. Machine-stitch the mitred ends to each side of the bib front.

The Reins.—Cut 60 ins. of narrow webbing and mitre at both ends. Attach these mitred ends to the side of the bib, placing them just under the ends of the shoulder straps.

Place the piece of rope inside the centre of the reins at the back and buttonhole stitch the edges of the webbing together over the rope, using coloured thread or wool. Back stitch across the folded webbing on either side of the rope ends so that the rope will not slip out.

Decoration.—Using the coloured wools embroider a line of feather stitch along the bib front to cover the machine stitching. In contrasting wool make a dot inside each "zig-zag" with two satin stitches, then work a straight line of stem stitch along each side of the feather stitching.

FOR THE TODDLER. *A pair of reins made in bright-coloured webbing, and gaily decorated with stitching in brilliant-coloured embroidery wools, will appeal to toddlers, and help to make a walk more enjoyable for both them and their mothers.*

FOR TINY FOLK *who cannot walk very far, or very fast, this carry-chair will prove a boon. It is made from sail cloth or strong canvas, and decorated with coloured braid and webbing. The child sits in the seat, which is easily carried by two people.*

Carry Seat

MADE IN CANVAS, BRAID AND WEBBING

MATERIALS

A piece of sail cloth or canvas 30 ins. square (original in white).

1 yd. rope.

3 yds. of 1-in. braid (original in blue).

2½ yds. of 1½-in. webbing (original in scarlet).

The Seat.—Cut the material as shown in the diagram.

Bring A to A and machine the sides together, raw edges inside.

Cut off 8½ ins. of braid. Turn in a hem at one end of the braid and lay it lengthwise along the raw edges. Stretch the braid tightly, tack down and press it to flatten the seam, then back-stitch along each side of the braid in white linen thread. The turned-in edge of braid should come at the back of the seat and the raw edge at the front.

Bring B to B and repeat the process.

Working from the outside, at E tack the braid as, binding along the curved leg edges to A, stitching it tightly so that it lies flat and making the join at the inside leg. Stitch the binding with matching cotton.

Bind all round the top in the same way.

Press all bindings as completed.

Turn up the front flap so that C joins G and D joins H. Machine-stitch the side seams together, raw edges outside.

Pattern diagram for the carry seat is shown on the right. GH forms the back, AB is the underseat, and EFCD is the front. Rope bound with webbing is fixed to the sides for handles.

The Handles.—Starting at CG lay the webbing flat down the raw edges of the front flap, across the underseat at the front and up the other side to cover the other raw seam.

Leave a 9-in. loop at the top to form a handle and take the webbing back down the sides of the carrier, under the seat at the back and up the other side leaving another 9-in. loop.

Join the webbing where the handle joins the front with a machine-stitched seam, raw edge to inside.

Machine-stitch the webbing to the canvas. Cut four 9-in. pieces of rope and lay two pieces inside each webbing loop. Tack the braid round them and stitch together the edges with fine string in a matching colour.
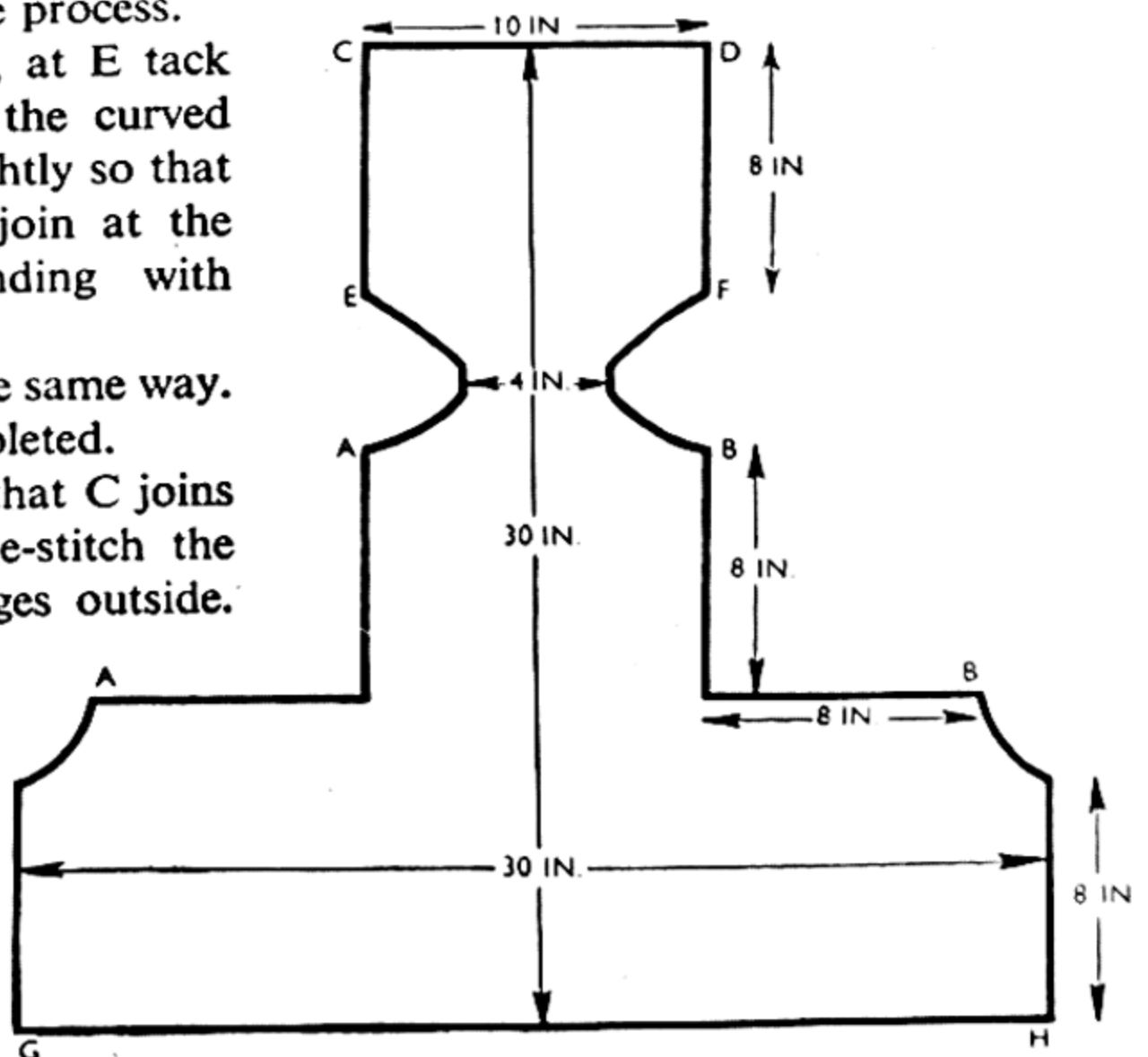
THE 'TEEN-AGE GIRL *will love this gay knitted hat (stiffened to hold the shape of a pillbox), with its heart motif cleverly worked into the head band, and repeated in the two little tassels.*

Hearts Win

OVER HEADS IN THIS KNITTED CAP

MATERIALS

1 oz. 3-ply wool, red.
1 oz. 3-ply wool, blue.
1 oz. 3-ply wool, natural.
2 No. 10 and 2 No. 12 knitting needles.
Crochet hook.
Length of stiff ribbon to line head-band.
Circle of stiffening to line crown.

MEASUREMENTS

About 18 ins. round, unstretched.

TENSION

On No. 12 needles, 8 sts. to 1 in.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, p. purl, st. stitch, rep. repeat, tog. together, b. blue, r. red, n. natural, ch. chain, tr. treble, dc. double crochet.

With No. 12 needles cast on 144 sts. with b. wool.

1st row.—K. with b.
2nd row.—K. with r.
3rd row.—K. with r.
4th row.—K. with n.
5th row.—K. with n.

Change to No. 10 needles and stocking-stitch.

1st row.—K. with b.
2nd row.—P. with b.
3rd row.—* K. 7 b., 1 r., 8 b., rep. from * to end.
4th row.—* P. 6 b., 5 r., 5 b., rep. from * to end.
5th row.—* K. 4 b., 7 r., 5 b., rep. from * to end.
6th row.—* P. 4 b., 3 r., 1 b., 1 r., 1 b. 3 r., 3 b., rep. from * to end.
7th row.—* K. 2 b., 3 r., (1 b., 1 r.) twice, 1 b., 3 r., 3 b., rep. from * to end.
8th row.—* P. 2 b., 3 r., (1 b., 1 r.) 3 times, 1 b., 3 r., 1 b., rep. from * to end.
9th row.—* K. 1 b., 4 r., (1 b., 1 r.)

twice, 1 b., 4 r., 2 b., rep. from * to end.
10th row.—As 8th row.
11th row.—As 9th row.
12th row.—* P. 2 b., 13 r., 1 b., rep. from * to end.
13th row.—* K. 2 b., 5 r., 1 b., 5 r., 3 b., rep. from * to end.
14th row.—* P. 4 b., 3 r., 3 b., 3 r., 3 b., rep. from * to end.
15th row.—K. with b.
16th row.—P. with b.
Next 2 rows.—K. with n.
Next 2 rows.—K. with r.
Next 2 rows.—K. with b.   Cast off.

The Crown.—With No. 10 needles cast on 180 sts. with b. wool.

1st row.—* K. 1 b., k. 1 n., rep. from * to end.
2nd row.—* P. 1 b., p. 1 n., rep. from * to end.
3rd row.—With r. * k. 2 tog., k. 8, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end.   (150 sts.)
4th row.—With r. k.
5th to 8th rows.—Rep. 1st and 2nd rows twice.
9th row.—With r. * k. 2 tog., k. 6, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end.   (120 sts.)
10th row.—With r. k.
11th to 14th rows.—Rep. 1st and 2nd rows twice.
15th row.—With r. * k. 2 tog., k. 4, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end.   (90 sts.)
16th row.—With r., k.
17th and 20th rows.—Rep. 1st and 2nd rows twice.
21st row.—With r. * k. 2 tog., k. 2, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end.   (60 sts.)
22nd row.—With r., k.
23rd to 26th rows.—Rep. 1st and 2nd rows twice.

27th row.—With r. * k. 2 tog., rep. from * to end. (30 sts.).

28th row.—With r., k.

29th to 32nd rows.—Rep. 1st and 2nd rows twice.

Break wools, thread end through the 30 sts., draw up and fasten off.

Join seam, matching pattern.

Make-up.—Press work with hot iron and damp cloth.

Line head-band with piece of stiff ribbon cut to fit the head, easing or stretching the knitting to correspond.

Line crown with flat piece of stiffening cut to fit.

Join band to crown, oversewing neatly on wrong side.

Turn right side out and with red wool back-stitch regularly along seam, forming a small tuck.

Make a crochet heart in each colour thus :—

4 ch. join in ring with single crochet.

1st round.—3 ch., 9 tr., join with single crochet.

2nd round.—3 ch., 1 tr., into 1st tr., 3 tr. into 2nd tr., 1 tr., into each of next 4 tr., 3 tr. into next tr., 1 tr. into each of next 2 tr., join with single crochet.

3rd round.—3 ch., 1 tr. into each of 2 tr., 3 tr. into next tr., 1 tr. into each of next 6 tr., 3 tr. into next tr., 1 tr. into each of next 3 tr.

4th round.—1 dc. into 3 ch. and 1st tr., 1 tr. into each of next 5 tr., 1 dc. into each of next 4 tr., 1 tr. into each of next 5 tr., 1 dc., into each of next 2 tr.

Break wool.

Lightly stuff the heart with small pieces of wool in same colour.

Sew top together, joining the dcs. and gathering the trs. slightly.

With double matching wool make a length of chain and sew one end to the centre top of heart and the other end to the centre of the crown.

Fair-Isle Jumper

AND MATCHING GLOVES

MATERIALS

7 ozs. 3-ply wool in red.
2 ozs. 3-ply wool in blue.
2 ozs. 3-ply wool in white.
2 No. 9 and 2 No. 12 knitting needles.
A fine crochet hook for the jumper.
3 small buttons for jumper.

MEASUREMENTS

The Jumper :
Length, 19 ins.
Bust size, 34 ins.
Sleeve seam, 18 ins.

The Gloves :
To fit average size.

TENSION

7½ sts. to 1 in. when using No. 9 needles.

N.B.—When working the fair-isle pattern carry wool not in use loosely across back of work to retain elasticity of fabric. Abbreviations : see page 177.

THE JUMPER

The Front.—With No. 12 needles and red wool cast on 128 sts.

Work 2¾ ins. in k. 1, p. 1 rib. Change to No. 9 needles and cont. in patt. thus :—

Join in the blue wool and work from the stitch diagram beginning at the 1st row, the odd rows will be k. rows and are worked from right to left, and the even rows will be p. rows and worked from left to right.

A guide to the colour of the sts. is given with the diagram on page 174.

There are 16 sts. in each complete. These are repeated to end of row.

Now rep. patt. rows 1 to 16 inclusive once, then break off blue wool and

ANOTHER 'TEEN-AGE GIFT. This striking jumper and matching gloves were originally made in brilliant red, royal blue and white; the blending of these colours gives a lovely effect of hazy purple hue.

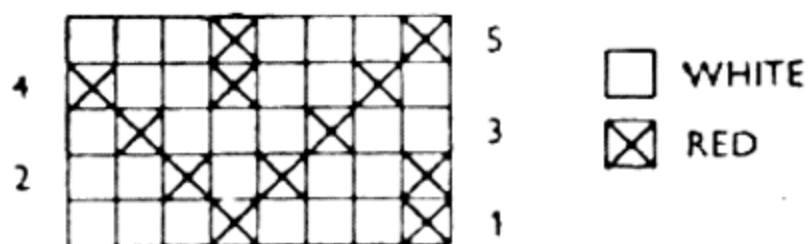## PATTERN DIAGRAM FOR MAIN PART OF JUMPER AND GLOVES
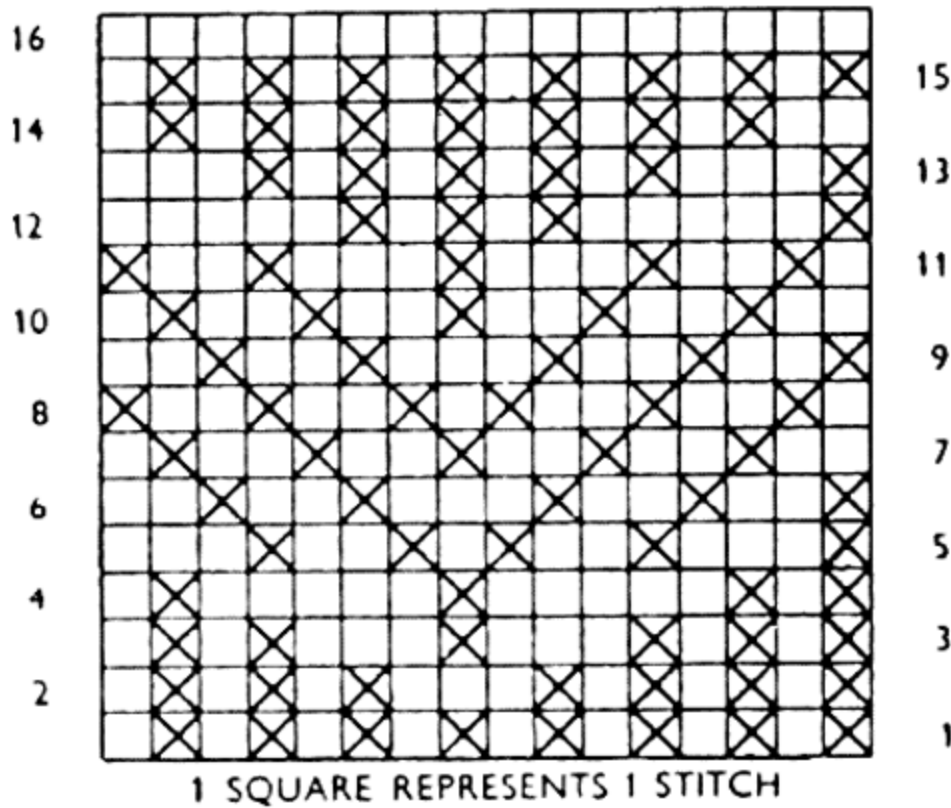
1 SQUARE REPRESENTS 1 STITCH

☐ RED

☒ CONTRAST (BLUE OR WHITE)

PATTERN DIAGRAM FOR NECK BORDER.

☐ WHITE

☒ RED

change to white wool and, using red and white wools, continue in patt. working the patt. rows from the stitch diagram in reverse order thus : rows 15, 14, 13, 12, etc. Cont. in this way until the 1st patt. row has been worked, then p. 1 row with red wool.

These 32 rows form the patt.

Continue in patt. until work measures 12 ins., ending with 12th row of patt.

Shape Armholes thus :—Keeping continuity of patt., cast off 6 sts. beg. of next 2 rows, then dec. 1 st. both ends of every row until 100 sts. remain.

Continue straight in patt. allowing for dec. sts. until work measures 16¾ ins., ending with 16th row of patt.

Break off blue and white wools and work for yoke in st.st. with red wool thus :—Next row.—K. 40, turn.

Continue in st.st. (beg. with a p. row) on these sts. only, dec. 1 st. at neck edge on every alternate row until 30 sts. remain.

Continue without shaping until work measures 19 ins., ending armhole edge.

Shape Shoulder thus :—

Next row.—Cast off 10, work to end.

Next row.—Work to end.

Rep. last 2 rows once.

Cast off remaining sts.

Return to main sts. and slip the centre 20 sts. on to a spare needle, join red wool to remaining 40 sts. at neck edge and work in st.st. as given for first side.

The Back.—Continue to match with front until work measures approximately 16¾ ins., ending with a 16th patt. row.

Break off blue and white wools and work for yoke and divide for back opening using red wool thus :—

Next row.—K. 50, turn, cast on 2 sts. for under-wrap, slip remaining sts. on to a spare needle.

Continue in st.st. on this set of sts. until work measures 19 ins., ending armhole edge.

Shape Shoulder thus :—

Next row.—Cast off 10, work to last 19 sts., turn, slip these sts. on to a spare needle.

Next row.—P. 2 tog., p to end.

Next row.—Cast off 10, work to last 2 sts., k. 2 tog.

Next row.—P. 2 tog., p. to end.

Cast off remaining sts.

Rejoin red wool to remaining sts. and continue in st.st. until work measures 19 ins., ending armhole edge.

Shape Shoulder thus :—

Next row.—Cast off 10, work to last 17 sts., turn, slip these sts. on to a spare needle.

Next row.—K. 2 tog., k. to end.

Next row.—Cast off 10, work to last 2 sts., p. 2 tog.

Next row.—K. 2 tog., k. to end.

Cast off remaining sts.

The Sleeves.—With No. 12 needles and red wool cast on 64 sts.

Work 3 ins. in k. 1, p. 1 rib.

Change to No. 9 needles and continue

in patt. to match with main part, working from the stitch diagram and inc. 1 st. both ends of the 5th row and of every following 6th row until there are 98 sts. on needle, working the extra sts. into patt.

Continue without shaping until work measures approximately 18 ins., ending with 12th row of patt.

Shape Top thus :—Keeping continuity of patt., dec. 1 st. both ends of the next 10 rows, then dec. 1 st. both ends of every 4th row until 66 sts. remain.

Now dec. 1 st. both ends of the next 5 rows.

Break off blue and white wools and, using red wool, continue in st.st., dec. 1 st. both ends of every row until 46 sts. remain.

Cast off 10 sts. beg. of next 4 rows.

Cast off remaining sts.

The Neck Band.—Join shoulder seams with very narrow backstitch.

With right side of work facing, and using No. 12 needles and blue wool, begin at back opening edge and k. the 17 sts. from spare needle, then k. up 8 sts. along neck edge to shoulder, 20 sts. along front neck edge, 20 sts. from spare needle, 20 sts. along front neck edge to shoulder, 8 sts. along neck edge, 19 sts. from spare needle.   (112 sts.)

Using blue wool work 3 rows in k. 1, p. 1 rib.

Join in white and red wools and rep. the patt. rows 1 to 5 inclusive as given in the small stitch diagram once, using the same method as for main part.

Using blue wool work 3 rows in k. 1, p. 1 rib.   Cast off in rib with blue wool.

To Make-up.—Press work lightly on wrong side, using a hot iron over a damp cloth.

Join side and sleeve seams.

Close up of the 'teen-age fair-isle jumper and gloves.

Sew sleeves into armholes matching seams.

Now work a row of d.c. down back opening edge, then work a second row making 3 small chain button loops at regular intervals, the first one being at neck edge. Sew on buttons to match with loops. Press seams.

THE GLOVES

The Left-hand Glove.—With No. 12 needles and red wool cast on 64 sts. and work 2 ins. in k. 1, p. 1 rib.

Now work 32 rows in the fair-isle patt., as explained for front of jumper, thus ending with a p. row.

Shape for Thumb thus :—

Next row.—Patt. 24 sts., using red wool, k. 8, then inc. twice by knitting into row below of last st. and of next st. to avoid a hole, turn, cast on 4.

Next row.—P. 14 red, then inc. twice by purling into row below of last st. and of next st. to avoid a hole, turn, cast on 4 sts, red.

Now continue in st.st. on these 20 sts. for 2¼ ins., ending with a p. row and dec. 1 st. both ends of last row.

Shape Top thus :—

1st row.—(K. 1, k. 2 tog.) 6 times.
2nd row.—P. to end.
3rd row.—(K. 1, k. 2 tog.) 4 times.

Break off wool, thread end through remaining sts., draw up and fasten off, then sew down side edges to base.

Now return to sts. for back and palm of glove and, with right side of work facing, join in red wool and k. up 8 sts. at base of thumb, work in patt. to end. (64 sts.)

Now rep. patt. rows 2 to 16 inclusive once, then, using red wool, work 4 rows in st.st. ending with a p. row.

Break off blue and white wools and work 6 with red wool in st.st. thus :—

Next row.—* K. 7, k. 2 tog., k. 7. Rep. from * to end. (60 sts.) P. to end. Now begin fingers.

First Finger :-

1st row.—K. 38, turn, cast on 1 st.
2nd row.—P. 17, turn, cast on 1 st.

Continue in st.st. on these 18 sts. for 2½ ins., ending p. row.

Shape top and complete as for thumb.

Second Finger :—With right side of work facing, join red wool and k. up 2 sts. at base of first finger, k. 7, turn, cast on 1 st.

Next row.—P. 17, turn, cast on 1 st.

Continue in st.st. on these 18 sts. for 2¾ ins. ending p. row.

Shape top and complete as for thumb.

Third Finger :—With right side of work facing, join red wool and k. up 2 sts. at base of second finger, k. 7, turn, cast on 1 st.

Next row.—P. 17, turn, cast on 1 st.

Continue in st.st. on these 18 sts. for 2¼ ins. ending p. row.

Shape top and complete as for thumb.

Fourth Finger :—With right side of work facing, join red wool and k. up 2 sts. at base of third finger, k. to end.

Continue in st.st. on 18 sts. for 2¼ ins. ending p. row.

Shape top and complete as for thumb, then sew down side edges of glove to wrist edge.

The Right-hand Glove.—Work as given for left-hand glove to the end of the 32nd patt. row.

Shape for Thumb :—

Next row.—Patt. 32, using red wool k. 8, then inc. twice by knitting into row below of last st. and of next st. to avoid a hole, turn, cast on 4 sts.

Next row.—P. 16 red, then inc. twice by purling into row below of last st. and of next st. to avoid a hole, turn, cast on 4 sts. red.

Now continue in st.st. on these 20 sts. for 2¼ ins., ending with a p. row and dec. 1 st. both ends of last row.

Shape top and complete hand and fingers exactly as given for left-hand glove.

Press with hot iron over damp cloth.

Novel Slippers

KNITTED UPPERS ON FELT SOLES

MATERIALS

2 ozs. 3-ply wool, dark.
2 ozs. 3-ply wool, light.
2 No. 12 knitting needles and a spare No. 12 knitting needle. Felt for soles.

MEASUREMENTS

To fit a sole 8-8½ ins. long.

TENSION

8 sts. to 1 in.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, p. purl, sts. stitches, st.st. stocking stitch, cont. continue, beg. beginning, g.st. garter stitch, patt. pattern, dk. dark wool, lt. light wool.

Using the dk. wool double begin at the toe by casting on 11 sts.

Work 2 rows in st.st., then join in lt. wool and cont. in patt. thus :—

1st row.—Inc. in first st. dk., * k. 1 lt., 3 dk., rep. from * to last 2 sts., k. 1 lt., inc. in last st. dk.

2nd row.—P. 1 dk., * 1 lt., 1 dk., rep. from * to end.

3rd row.—Inc. in first st. dk., * k. 3 dk., 1 lt., rep. from * to last 4 sts., k. 3 dk., inc. in last st. dk.
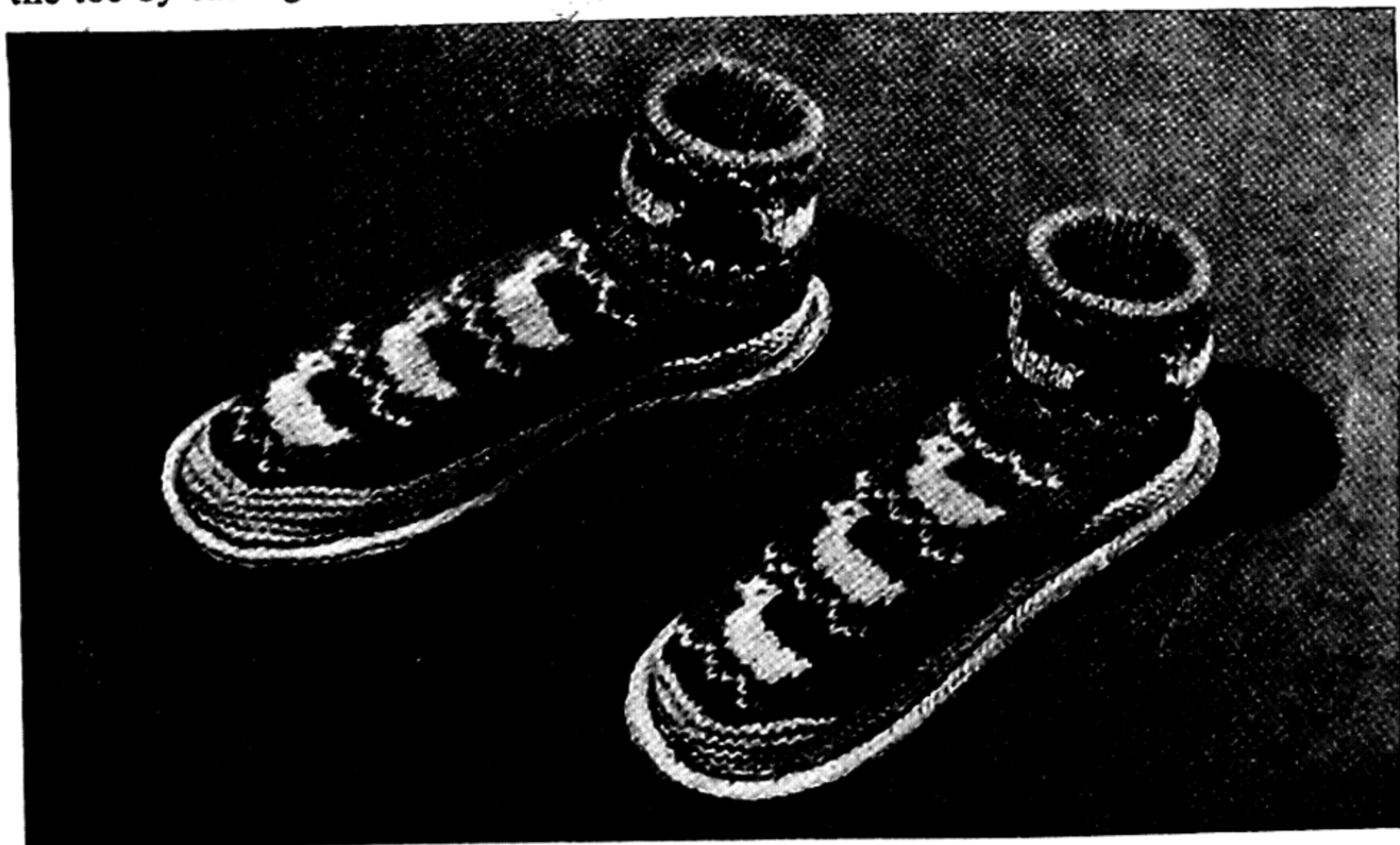
4th row.—With dk. p. to end.

5th row.—Inc. in first st. dk., k. 3 dk., 5 lt., 5 dk., inc. in last st. dk.

6th row.—P. 6 dk., 7 lt., 4 dk.

7th row.—Inc. in first st. dk., k. 3 dk., 8 lt., 4 dk., inc. in last st. dk.

8th row.—P. 6 dk., 9 lt., 4 dk.

The slippers are made by cutting soles from felt, and stitching the knitted uppers to them. Use wool double throughout, carrying wool not in use very loosely across back of work when using two colours.

9th row.—Inc. in first st. dk., k. 3 dk., 9 lt., 5 dk., inc. in last st. dk.

10th row.—P. 7 dk., 2 lt., 6 dk., 1 lt., 5 dk.

11th row.—Inc. in first st. dk., k. 11 dk., 4 lt., 4 dk., inc. in last st. dk.

12th row.—P. 7 dk., 1 lt., 1 dk., 1 lt., 13 dk. (23 sts.).

13th row.—K. 13 dk., 3 lt., 7 dk.

14th row.—With dk. p. to end.

15th row.—K. 7 dk., * 1 lt., 3 dk., rep. from * to last 4 sts., k. 4 dk.

16th row.—P. 6 dk., * 1 lt., 1 dk., rep. from * to last 5 sts., p. 5 dk.

17th row.—K. 5 dk., * 1 lt., 3 dk., rep. from * to last 2 sts., k. 2 dk.

18th row.—With dk. p to end.

19th row.—K. 8 dk., 5 lt., 10 dk.

20th row.—P. 9 dk., 7 lt., 7 dk.

21st row.—K. 7 dk., 8 lt., 8 dk.

22nd row.—P. 8 dk., 9 lt., 6 dk.

23rd row.—K. 6 dk., 9 lt., 8 dk.

24th row.—P. 8 dk., 2 lt., 6 dk., 1 lt., 6 dk.

25th row.—K. 13 dk., 4 lt., 6 dk.

26th row.—P. 7 dk., 1 lt., 1 dk., 1 lt., 13 dk.

27th row.—K. 13 dk., 3 lt., 7 dk.

28th row.—With dk. p to end.

Rep. rows 15 to 28 inclusive once, then rows 15 to 18 inclusive once more.

Break off lt. wool and, using dk., cont. in st.st. thus :—Cast off 5 sts. beg. of the next 2 rows. Cast on 17 sts. at beg. of next 2 rows. (47 sts.).

Work ½ in. in st.st., then work 2 ins. in k. 1, p. 1 rib ending row on right side.

Work 2 rows in st.st. (k. 1 row, p. 1 row), then join in lt. wool and cont. in patt. for turnover top thus :—

1st row.—* K. 1 lt., 3 dk., rep. from * to last 3 sts., k. 1 lt., 2 dk.

2nd row.—* P. 1 dk., 1 lt., rep. from * to last st., p. 1 dk.

3rd row.—* K. 2 dk., 1 lt., 1 dk., rep. from * to last 3 sts., k. 2 dk., 1 lt.

4th row.—With dk., p. to end.

5th row.—K. 4 dk., * 3 lt., 12 dk., rep. from * to last 13 sts., k. 3 lt., 10 dk.

6th row.—P. 10 dk., * 1 lt., 1 dk., 1 lt., 12 dk., rep. from * to last 7 sts., 1 lt., 1 dk., 1 lt., 4 dk.

7th row.—K 3 dk., * 4 lt., 11 dk., rep. from * to last 14 sts., 4 lt., 10 dk.

8th row.—P. 3 dk., * 1 lt., 6 dk., 2 lt., 6 dk., rep. from * to last 14 sts., 1 lt., 6 dk., 2 lt., 5 dk.

9th row.—K. 5 dk., * 9 lt., 6 dk., rep. from * to last 12 sts., 9 lt., 3 dk.

10th row.—P. 3 dk., * 9 lt., 6 dk., rep. from * to last 14 sts., 9 lt., 5 dk.

11th row.—K. 5 dk., * 8 lt., 7 dk., rep. from * to last 12 sts., 8 lt., 4 dk.

12th row.—P. 4 dk., * 7 lt., 8 dk., rep. from * to last 13 sts., 7 lt., 6 dk.

13th row.—K. 7 dk., * 5 lt., 10 dk., rep. from * to last 10 sts., 5 lt., 5 dk.

14th row.—With dk. p. to end.

Rep. rows 1 to 14 inclusive once.

Using dk., work 3 rows in K. 1, p. 1 rib. Cast off loosely with dk. wool in rib.

With right side of main part of foot facing (*i.e.*, wrong side of turnover top), begin at inside edge and, using dk. wool k. up 17 sts. along the cast-on edge of one set of 17 cast-on sts.

Work ½ in. in st.st. ending with a p. row.

Break off wool, leave sts. on a spare needle. Now beg. at outside edge work along the other 17 cast-on sts. as given for first side, ending with a p. row.

Next row.—(Beg. at back of heel), using lt. wool k. 17, then pick up and k. 34 sts. along side edge of main part of foot, k. 11 sts. along cast-on edge, pick up and k. 34 sts. along other side of foot, k. remaining 17 sts. (N.B.—It would be easier to use three needles at this point.)

Work 1 in. in g.st. using lt. wool and ending with row on wrong side. Cast off.

Make a second slipper in the same way.

Make-up.—Press work lightly. Join the ½ in. of st.st. to the 5 cast-off sts. Join the back seam, reversing the seam for the turnover top.

SIX-YEAR-OLDS *will love both black mammy nightdress case and slippers. To sew the uppers to the felt soles, back stitch with twine inside the cast-off edge, taking stitches through felt. Make another line above it, and cover with chain stitch.*

MATERIALS FOR BLACK MAMMY

¼ yd. cretonne or gingham for skirt.
¼ yd. plain material for lining.
Some pieces of bright contrasting colour for scarf, shawl and apron.
Black felt for head, body and hands.
Blue, white, red and black felt (small pieces) for eyes. 2 brass rings. Stuffing. Thread to match. Pieces of lace.

Making-up.—Cut out all pattern pieces shown on loose inset as described on page 149.

Place skirt and lining right sides facing and stitch round two short edges and one long edge leaving top (*i.e.,* other long edge) open. Turn right side out.

Fold in half and stitch along bottom and 1½ ins. along side at bottom and top. Stitch top of skirt and lining together, turn in and gather up to fit body.

Fold shawl in half to form a triangle, hem round, and sew lace on two sides.

Hem round edges of head scarf and of apron and string. Sew lace to apron edge. Make two pleats in top of apron and attach right across top to middle of string. Stitch darts in back of head to give a rounded shape. Fit in front face and stitch all round edge leaving neck open. Turn right side out. Sew shoulders of body together and sew in arms. Seam right down arms and sides.

Sew across bottom of body, leaving an opening for stuffing.

Fold hands in half and sew round edges leaving bottoms open. Turn right side out and stitch half way down to make fingers. Stuff head and body firmly and hands slightly.

Attach neck of head to neck of body. Attach hands, drawing up armhole ends first. Attach skirt making opening come at the side. Sew rings to side of head. Tie on head scarf by placing point in front, bringing the ends up each side and tying on top. Fold point back over knot and stitch firmly.

Cut two rounds of white felt (a little over ½ in. in diameter), two rounds slightly smaller in blue and two smaller still in black. Sew in position on face. Embroider two white specks in corner of eye. Cut red felt into shape for mouth. Embroider two stitches with red wool for nose. Arrange shawl and stitch in place. Tie on apron.

Knitted Doll
AND DOLL'S KNITTED TROUSSEAU

MATERIALS FOR DOLL

1 oz. 3-ply wool (flesh pink).
2 No. 14 knitting needles.
About ¼ oz. brown wool for hair.
Small piece red wool for mouth.
Small pieces white felt, blue and black sewing silk for eyes.
Stuffing (old knitted garments or unravelled wool cut up into small pieces make excellent stuffing).

MEASUREMENTS

Height 12 ins.

TENSION

10½ sts. to 1 inch.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, p. purl, st.st. stocking stitch, rep. repeat, tog. together, dec. decrease, ins. inches, st. stitch, cont. continue, sl. slip, p.s.s.o. pass slipped st. over.

Front Body.—Cast on 40 sts. Work 4½ ins. in st.st. (1 row k., 1 row p.).

Cast off 10 sts. at beg. of next 2 rows.

Work ¼ in. in st.st. on remaining 20 sts. for neck. Cast off.

The Back.—Work the same as front.

The Legs.—(Make 2.) Cast on 40 sts. Work 1½ ins. in st.st. ending with a p. row.

SUSANNAH *will soon be a favourite! She has a knitted body, and she can be dressed and undressed to her owner's heart's content. Her wardrobe consists of a knitted dress and matching bonnet, vest, knickers and shoes.*

Next row.—K. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. to last 3 sts., k. 2 tog., k. 1.

Work 7 rows in st.st. beginning with a p. row.

Rep. last 8 rows until 32 sts. remain.

Cont. in st.st. without further shaping until leg measures 4½ ins. from cast on, ending with a p. row.

Shape Foot thus :—

Next row.—K. 21, turn.

Next row.—P. 10, turn.

Work 9 rows on these 10 sts. Break wool.

Rejoin wool at end of first 11 sts., pick up and k. 7 sts. along side of last 10 rows, k. 10, pick up and k. 7 sts. along other side, k. last 11 sts.

Work 5 rows in st.st. on these 46 sts.

1st row.—(K. 1, k. 2 tog., k. 17, k. 2 tog., k. 1) twice.

Next and alternate rows.—P.

3rd row.—(K. 1, k. 2 tog., k. 15, k. 2 tog., k. 1) twice.

5th row.—(K. 1, k. 2 tog., k. 13, k. 2 tog., k. 1) twice.

Break wool. Divide sts. on to two needles and graft together.

The Arms.—(Make 2.) Cast on 36 sts. Work 3 ins. in st.st. ending with a p. row.

Next row.—K. 2 tog., k. 16, k. 2 tog., k. 16.

Work 5 rows in st.st. beginning with a p. row.

Next row.—K. 2 tog., k. 15, k. 2 tog., k. 15.

Work 5 rows in st.st. beginning with a p. row.

Next row.—K. 2 tog., k. 14, k. 2 tog., k. 14.

Work 5 rows in st.st.

Next row.—K. 2 tog., k. 13, k. 2 tog., k. 13.

Cont. in st.st. until arm measures 5½ ins., ending with a p. row.

Shape hand thus :—

1st row.—K. 2 tog., k. 12, k. 2 tog., k. 12.

2nd and alternate rows.—P.

3rd row.—K. 2 tog., k. 11, k. 2 tog., k. 11.

5th row.—K. 2 tog., k. 10, k. 2 tog., k. 10.

7th row.—K. 2 tog., k. 9, k. 2 tog., k. 9.

Break wool, divide sts. on to two needles and graft together.

The Head.—Cast on 20 sts. Work 2 rows in st.st.

Cont. in st.st. inc. 1 st. both ends of alternate rows until there are 50 sts.

Work 1 in. without shaping.

Dec. 1 st. both ends of alternate rows until 20 sts. remain.

Break wool.

With right side of work facing, and beginning half-way down the straight edge, pick up and k. 20 sts. evenly from straight and sloping sides.

Now k. the 20 sts. at top.

Pick up and k. 20 sts. from other side of slope and to half-way down the straight side.

Work 5 rows in st.st., beginning with a p. row.

Next row.—*K. 4, k. 2 tog., k. 4, rep. from * to end.

Work 3 rows st.st.

Next row.—*K. 3, k. 2 tog., k. 4, rep. from * to end.

Work 3 rows st. st.

Next row.—*K. 3, k. 2 tog., k. 3, rep. from * to end.

Work 3 rows st.st.

Next row.—*K. 2, k. 2 tog., rep. from * to last 2 sts., k. 2.

Next row.—P.

Cast off.

Pick up 60 sts. from other half of face in the same way (5 from side, 15 from sloped edge, 20 that were cast on, 15 from slope and 5 from straight side) and work to match.

Make-Up.—Back stitch the leg and arm seams neatly, leaving cast-on edges open for stuffing. Stuff legs and join to the body pieces, sewing cast-on edges of body together at the same time.

SUSANNAH *wears her " undies " with an air ! This photograph of her shows clearly how her body is knitted, and how her arms, legs and head are knitted separately and secured to her body.*

Join side, shoulder and neck seams of body—leaving cast off of neck open for stuffing. Stuff body.

Sew the face part to neck firmly in front, so that the cast on is hidden by neck and stuffing, then sew back part of head to neck. Join the side seams at back of head. Stuff head and draw up the cast-off sts. and fasten off securely.

Stuff arms and sew in place by folding in about half-inch at under arm and placing the wider "flap" at the top over the shoulder. Wind pink wool round to make wrists, and make fingers and thumbs by working stitches through and over the top of hands in four places.

Embroider the mouth with red wool.

It is best to mark the places for eyes, nose and mouth first with pins in order to get the right positions.

Mark small oval shapes on the white felt for eyes, embroider a half-circle with blue silk, and fill inside this with black silk. Cut out the felt and sew to face with small straight stitches of black cotton to represent eye-lashes.

Make a white french knot in the middle of each black circle, and put any finishing touches to the blue and black parts after the eyes are attached to the face. Indicate the nose by making two small stitches each side of it with the pink wool.

The Hair.—Wind the brown wool round a piece of cardboard about 8 ins. wide until there seems to be sufficient to cover the top and back of head without showing the knitting through.

With brown wool work a row of back stitches through the wool to keep it together in the centre of the cardboard on both sides. Slip off cardboard and sew to head forming a parting.

Smooth the loops down sides and back of head and back stitch in place just above the neck, leaving a row of loops. Thread 5 or 6 of these loops on the needle at one time and sew to head making little roll curls.

A further row of curls can be sewn round the face and a second row round the back thus :—

Thread a long length of brown wool in a large darning needle and make a stitch in head at required place.

Wind wool about 10 times round first finger of left hand, make a chain stitch with the needle through these loops to keep them together and sew in place on the head.

THE CLOTHES

MATERIALS

½ oz. 3-ply wool for vest and knickers.
1 oz. 3-ply wool for dress, bonnet and shoes.
2 No. 12 knitting needles (for shoes).
2 No. 10 knitting needles.
Crochet hook.
Ribbons.
2 buttons for dress.
2 buttons for shoes.

MEASUREMENTS

To fit 12-inch doll, 7½ ins. all round body.

TENSION

7½ sts. to 1 inch.

ADDITIONAL ABBREVIATIONS

M.1. make 1, ch. chain, d.c. double crochet, s.c. single crochet, patt. pattern.

THE VEST

With No. 10 needles cast on 30 sts. Work in k. 1, p. 1 rib for 4 ins.

Shape Neck thus :—Rib 8, cast off 14, rib 8. Work on last 8 sts. in rib for ¾ in. Break wool.

Rejoin wool to other 8 sts. and work in rib for ¾ in., ending at side edge.

Next row.—Rib 8, cast on 14, rib 8.

Work 4¼ ins. in rib.

Cast off in rib.

Make-up.—Join side seams for 2¼ ins.

Work a picot edging round armholes and neck thus :—1 s.c. into edge, * 4 ch. 1 d.c. into first of these ch., 1 s.c. into edge, rep. from *.

THE KNICKERS

Cast on 30 sts. Work 4 rows in k. 1, p. 1 rib. Make holes thus :—

Next row.—* K. 2 tog., m. 1, rep. from * to last 2 sts., k. 2. Continue in rib, inc. 1 st. both ends of every 4th row until there are 40 sts. Cont. in rib without further shaping until work measures 2 ins.

Shape Legs thus :—Cast off 3 sts. at beginning of next 10 rows.

Work 4 rows in rib.

Cast on 3 sts. at beginning of next 10 rows. Work in rib. dec. 1 st. both ends of every 4th row until there are 30 sts.

Cont. in rib until work measures the same as front to beginning of holes.

Make holes as before, work 4 rows in rib. Cast off.

Make-up.—Join side seams.

Work picot edging round legs.

Thread ribbon or elastic through holes at waist.

THE DRESS

The Back.—Cast on 73 sts. K. 4 rows.

Work in pattern thus :—

1st row.—K. 1 * p. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, p. 2 tog., p. 1, rep. from * to end.

2nd row.—P.

3rd row.—K.

4th row.—P.

Rep. these 4 rows until work measures 4 ins., ending with a 1st row.

Next row.—P. 1 * p. 2 tog., rep. from * to end (37 sts.).

Work in st.st. on these 37 sts. until dress measures 6½ ins. Cast off.

The Front.—Work as for back until front is 6 ins., ending with a p. row.

Next row.—K. 12, cast off 13 sts., k. 12.

Work ½ in. in st.st. on last 12 sts.

Cast off.

Rejoin wool to remaining sts.

Work ½ in. in st.st.

Cast off.

The Sleeves.—Cast on 31 sts., k. 4 rows. Work in pattern as beginning of dress for 1 inch. Cast off.

Make-up.—Join shoulders at armhole edges only.

Sew cast-off edges of sleeves to sides of bodice, so that centre of sleeve is at shoulder joins. Join side and sleeve seams.

Work picot edging round front and back of neck.

Sew one press-stud (or button and loop) to each shoulder at neck edge. Embroider lazy-daisies on front. Press.

THE BONNET

Cast on 49 sts. K. 4 rows.

Work in patt. as beginning of Dress for 2½ ins. ending with a row on wrong side.

Next row.—Cast off 16 sts., k. 17, cast off 16 sts.

Rejoin wool to remaining 17 sts. and work 2 ins. in st.st. Cast off tightly.

Make-up.—Join cast off of patt. to sides of st.st. Press seams. Work a row of d.c. round back to neaten. Embroider little flowers on the back.

Sew ribbons to lower edges.

THE SHOES

(Make 2.) With No. 12 needles cast on 30 sts. for ankle straps. K. 2 rows.

Next row.—K. 2 tog., m. 1, k. to end. Cast off. Cast on 40 sts.

1st and alternate rows.—K.

2nd row.—K. 19, k. twice in next st., k. twice in next st., k. 19.

4th row.—K. 20, k. twice in next 2 sts., k. 20.

6th row.—K. 21, k. twice in next 2 sts., k. 21.

8th row.—K. 22, k. twice in next 2 sts., k. 22. K. 5 rows.

Next row.—K. 12 (k. 2 tog.) 12 times, k. 12. Cast off, or divide sts. on to two needles and graft together, with seam at centre back.

Make-up.—Join cast-off edge with seam at centre back. Join back seam.

Sew the centre part of the ankle strap to the back of the slipper.

Sew button to ankle strap.

FOR BABY. *Bonnet and bootees in silk and wool in two colours, and a pram cover in pastel coloured wool. The duckling is made from three wool balls with eyes, tail and beak of leather, and a bell tied round its neck.*

Gifts for the Pram

COVER, BONNET, BOOTEES, AND TOY

THE PRAM COVER

MATERIALS

8 ozs. 4-ply wool.
2 No. 8 and 2 No. 10 knitting needles.
No. 8 needle pointed both ends.

MEASUREMENTS

24 ins. by 30 ins.

TENSION

8 sts. to 1 inch measured over pattern worked on No. 8 needles.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, p. purl, st. stitch, sts. stitches, rep. repeat, cont. continue, g.st. garter stitch (every row knit), sl. slip, ins. inches, inc. increase, patt. pattern.

The Centre Panel.—With No. 8 needles cast on 162 sts. and work in patt. thus :—

1st row.—K. 2, * p. 2, k. 2, rep. from * to end.

2nd row.—P. 2 * k. 2, p. 2. rep. from * to end.

3rd row.—As 1st row.

4th row.—P. 2 * sl. next 3 sts. on to a spare needle and leave at front of work, k. 2, p. 1, then p. 1, k. 2 from spare needle, p. 2, rep. from * to end.

5th-9th rows.—Rep. 1st and 2nd rows twice, then 1st row again.

10th row.—P. 2, k. 2, * p. 2, sl. next 3 sts. on to a spare needle and leave at back of work, k. 2, p. 1, then p. 1, k. 2 from spare needle, rep. from * to last 6 sts., p. 2, k. 2, p. 2.

11th and 12th rows.—Rep. 1st and 2nd rows once.

These 12 rows form the patt., rep. them until work measures 26 ins. Cast off.

The Border.—With right side of work facing and using No. 10 needles, k. up 123 sts. along cast-on edge thus :—pick up and k. 1 st. into each of first 4 sts., *

miss next st., pick up and k. next st., miss next st., pick up and k. 1 st. into each of next 5 sts., rep. from * to last 6 sts., miss next st., pick up and k. 1 st., into each of next 5 sts.

Work 2 ins. in g.st. inc. 1 st. both ends of every alternate row, ending row on right side of work. Cast off. Work along cast-off edge in the same way.

Now with right side of work facing, and using No. 10 needles, pick up and k. 185 sts. evenly down 1 side edge.

Work 2 ins. in g.st. inc. 1 st. both ends of every alternate row, ending row on right side of work. Cast off. Work along other side edge in same way. Press work lightly. Join mitred corners neatly. Press seams.

THE BONNET AND BOOTEES

MATERIALS

1 oz. 3-ply wool.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. silk in contrasting colour.
2 No. 10 knitting needles.
Ribbon.

MEASUREMENTS

Bonnet—Round face 12 ins., depth 6 ins.
Bootees—Top to ankle 2½ ins. Length of foot 3½ ins.

TENSION

About 7 sts. to 1 in.

The Bootees. (Both alike.) Cast on 34 sts. with silk, and k. 2 rows.

Change to wool and pattern.

1st row.—P.

2nd row.—K. 1 * k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. into back of next st., k. 2, k. into back of next st., m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., rep. from * to last st., k. 1.

3rd row.—P.

4th row.—K. 1, m. 1 * sl. 1, k. 1

p.s.s.o., m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 2 tog., m. 1, rep. from * to last st., k. 1.

5th row.—Change to silk. P. 2 * p. 2, cross next 2 sts. thus :—p. the 2nd st. on left-hand needle and slip the st. off needle over the 1st st., now p. the 1st st. in the usual way, p. 2 (p. 1, k. 1) into next st., rep. from * to last 8 sts., p. 2, cross next 2 sts., p. 4.

6th row.—P.

Change to wool and rep. from 1st row until work is 2½ ins., ending with a 6th row. Break silk and cont. in wool for foot.

1st row.—P. 23, turn.

2nd row.—K. 12, turn.

K. 25 rows on these 12 sts. Break wool. Rejoin wool to the 11 silk sts. with wrong side facing P. 11.

Next row.—K. 11, pick up and k. 13 sts. along side of instep flap, k. 12, pick up and k. 13 sts. along other side of flap, k. remaining 11 sts.

Next 11 rows.—K. 60.

Shape Foot thus :—

1st row.—(K. 2 tog., k. 26, k. 2 tog.) twice.

2nd and alternate rows.—K.

3rd row.—(K. 2 tog., k. 24, k. 2 tog.) twice.

5th row.—(K. 2 tog., k. 22, k. 2 tog.) twice.

7th row.—(K. 2 tog., k. 20, k. 2, tog.) twice.

8th row.—K. Cast off.

The Bonnet.—Cast on 82 sts. with silk. K. 2 rows.

Work in patt. as given for bootee for 5 ins., ending with a 4th patt. row. Decrease for crown.

1st row.—Change to silk. P. 2 * p. 2, cross next 2 sts., p. 3, rep. from * to last st., k. 1.

2nd row.—P.

3rd row.—Change to wool. P.

4th row.—K. 1, k. 2 tog., * m. 1, k. into back of next st., k. 2, k. into back of next st., m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., rep. from

* ending k. 2 tog., k. 1 instead of sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o.

5th row.—P.

6th row.—K. 1, k. 2, tog., * m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 2 tog., m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., rep. from * ending k. 2 tog., k. 1 instead of sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o.

7th row.—Change to silk. P. 3 * p. 2 tog., p. 3, rep. from * to end.

8th row.—P.

9th row.—Change to wool. P.

10th row.—K. 2 * m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 1, rep. from * to last st., k. 1.

11th row.—P.

12th row.—K. 2 * sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., k. 1, rep. from * to last st., k. 1.

13th row.—Change to silk. * P. 1, p. 2 tog., rep. from * to last st., p. 1.

14th row.—P. Break wool and silk, thread end through remaining sts., draw up and fasten off.

To Make-up.—Press work lightly.

Sew up leg and foot seams on bootees. Thread ribbon through ankle holes.

Sew up back of bonnet for last 2 ins. from the fastening off. With right side of work facing and using silk, pick up and k. 50 sts. round back of neck. K. 2 rows. Cast off. Press. Sew on ribbon.

THE FLUFFY DUCKLING

This is made from three "cut wool" balls.

For the body cut two cardboard circles 3¼ ins. in diameter and cut a hole in the middle 1¼ ins. in diameter.

Wind wool round cardboard until the centre hole is filled up.

Cut through the wool between the two layers of cardboard.

Tie very firmly round the centre with strong thin string leaving an end.

Remove the cardboard. For the neck and head, cut circles 1½ ins. in diameter with centre holes ½ in. in diameter.

Stitch head, neck and body together.

Cut out the beak, tail and eyes in leather and sew in position.

Toy Delivery Van

MADE FROM WOOD AND PAINTED

MATERIALS

1 bonnet 6 ins. by 4 ins. by 3½ ins.
1 chassis 14 ins. by 5 ins. by 1 in.
1 roof 10 ins. by 5 ins. by 1 in.
Chassis and roof all from 24 ins. of floorboard (6 ins. by 1 in.).
2 sides 11 ins. by 7 ins. ply wood.
1 partition 5 in. by 4¾ ins. ply wood.
From 16 ins. by 14 ins. piece ply wood.
2 doors 6 ins. by 2½ ins.
1 seat 5 ins. by 1½ ins. by 1½ ins.
4 pieces 6 ins. by ¾ in. by ½ in. for uprights.
4 wheels 3½ ins. in diameter (3 ins. will also do).
1 steering wheel and rod (Meccano).
12 ins. ¼-in. beading for windscreen.

Method :

The Bonnet.—Wood for this may be obtained by glueing together two pieces of 6 ins. by 4 ins. by 2 ins. and then planing to size. The mudguards and bonnet are shaped from this piece of wood.

(a) Cut a recess 4 ins. by 1¾ ins. by 1 in. deep for chassis as shown in Diagram 1. The depth should be equal to the thickness of chassis.

(b) On the opposite face to the recess, mark out as in Diagram 2. The shaded portion is removed by saw and plane.

DIAGRAM 1

DIAGRAM 2

SIDE VIEW

TOP VIEW

DIAGRAM 3

THIS TONGUE FITS INTO RECESS UNDER BONNET
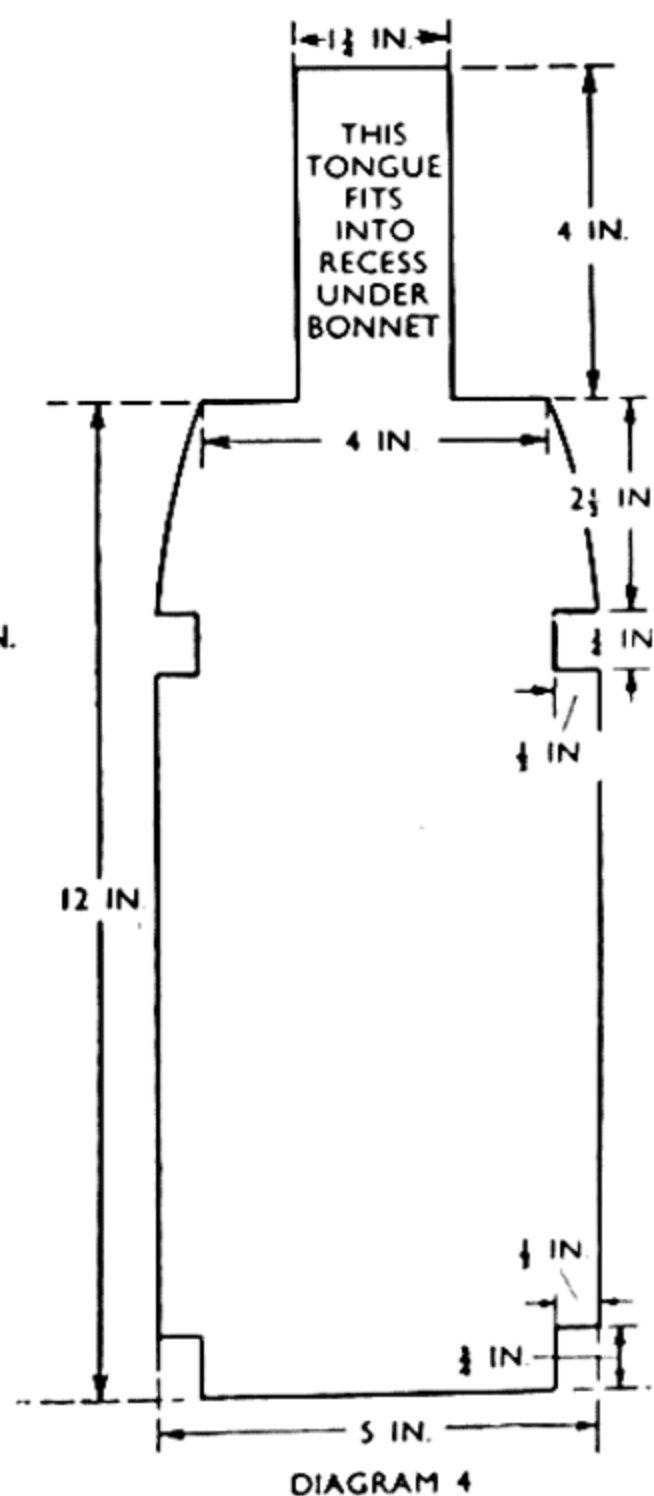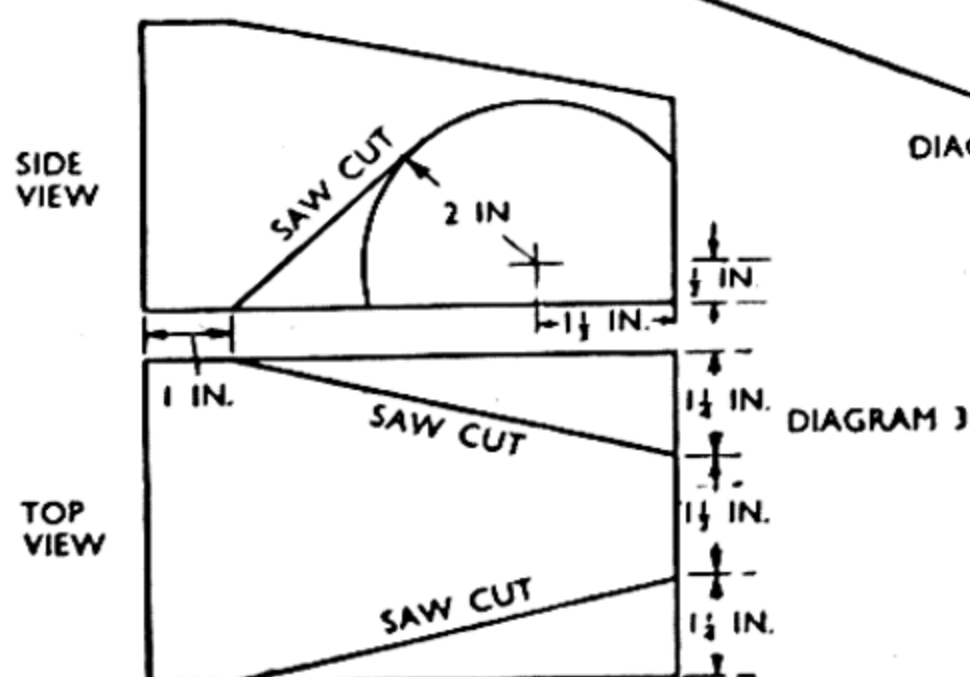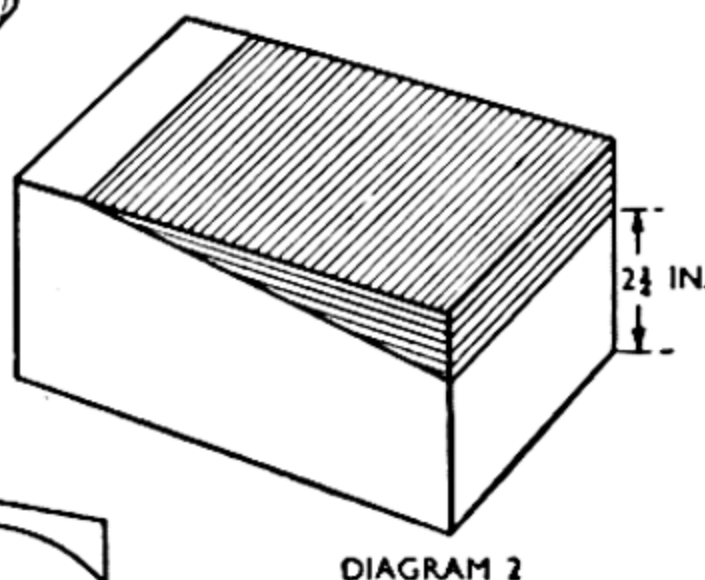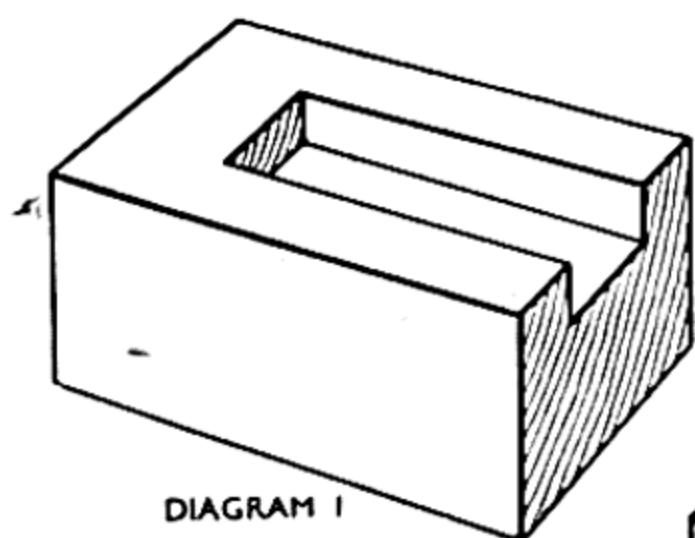
DIAGRAM 4

(c) Mark out the mudguards as in Diagram 3.

(d) Cut carefully with a small saw (keyhole saw or coping saw) around mudguard a little at a time, removing waste wood with chisel as you progress. Finally, round the top of mudguard, and finish off with a rasp and glass paper.

(e) Chamfer the edge of bonnet and slope the radiator with a chisel.

The Chassis.—

1. Cut one end to fit into the recess under the bonnet.

2. Cut four grooves for uprights on which the sides are fastened.

3. Slope the shoulders. Diagram 4.

The Sides.—Cut as shown in Diagram 5. The window can be cut out with a chisel and file rasp, or with a fretsaw or coping saw.

The Roof.—This must first have one end shaped, exactly as for chassis. Lay chassis on roof and mark along curves. Cut off waste wood with chisel or spokeshave. One face of the wood for the roof must be shaped to coincide with the sloping top of sides (see dotted line in diagram 5). Remove waste wood with a chisel, spokeshave and rasp.

The Partition.—Cut a small window, 1 in. by 1½ in. in the partition, Diagram 6.

The Uprights.—Nail and glue these in chassis. Fix partition into place; then nail and glue the roof to the tops of the uprights.

The Seat.—The ends of the seat must be cut to slope with the chassis, then glued into place.

The Steering Wheel. — The steering wheel can be an axle and wheel from a Meccano set. Put this in before fixing sides. Paint the inside of the driving cabin black, before putting on sides.

The Sides.—Glue and pin with ½-in. pins.

The Doors.—The top edges of the doors are shaped to continue the slope of the roof. Hinge each door with two 1-in. hinges.

The Windscreen.—Glue and pin ¼-in. square beading to sides of roof and bonnet, thus forming a window frame.

The Wheels.—These are fixed by 2-in. round-headed screws, ½ in. from the bottom edge of the car. Front wheels are screwed 1½ ins. from the front of bonnet, and rear wheels are fixed 2¼ in. from the rear of the car (exclude door measurement). Make holes carefully with bradawl. Screw the wheels on.

Finish.—Smooth with fine glasspaper. Fill all faults and cracks with plaster of paris. Rub down when dry. Coat the car with glue size. Paint as preferred.

The wheels are fixed on when all paint is dry.

The radiator and hubs of wheels may be painted aluminium.

Headlamps are 2-in. by ¾-in. " domes of silence."
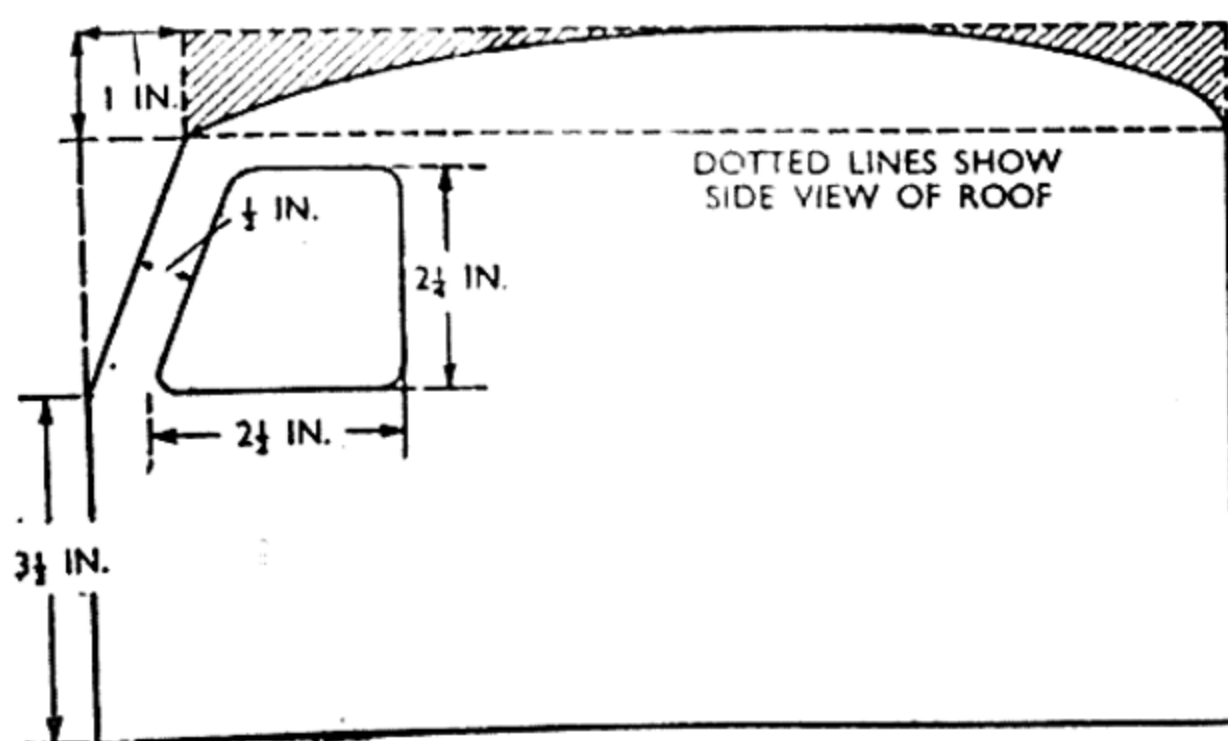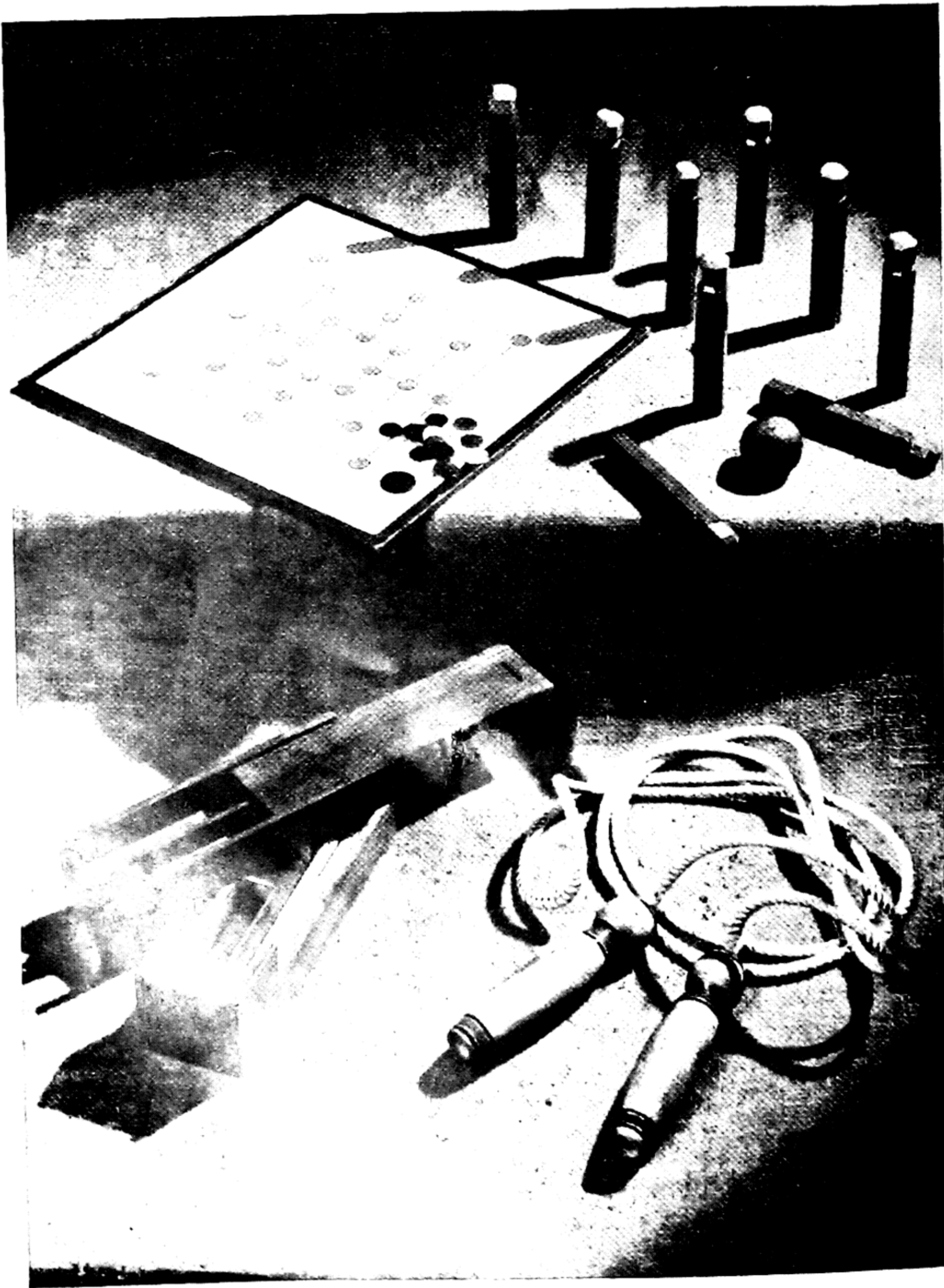

DIAGRAM 5
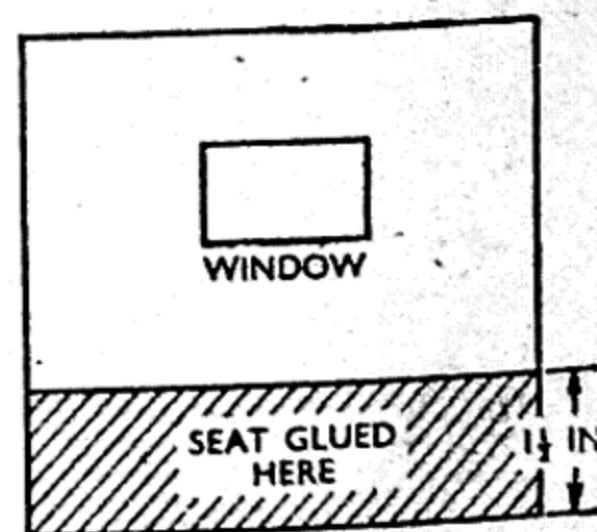
DIAGRAM 6
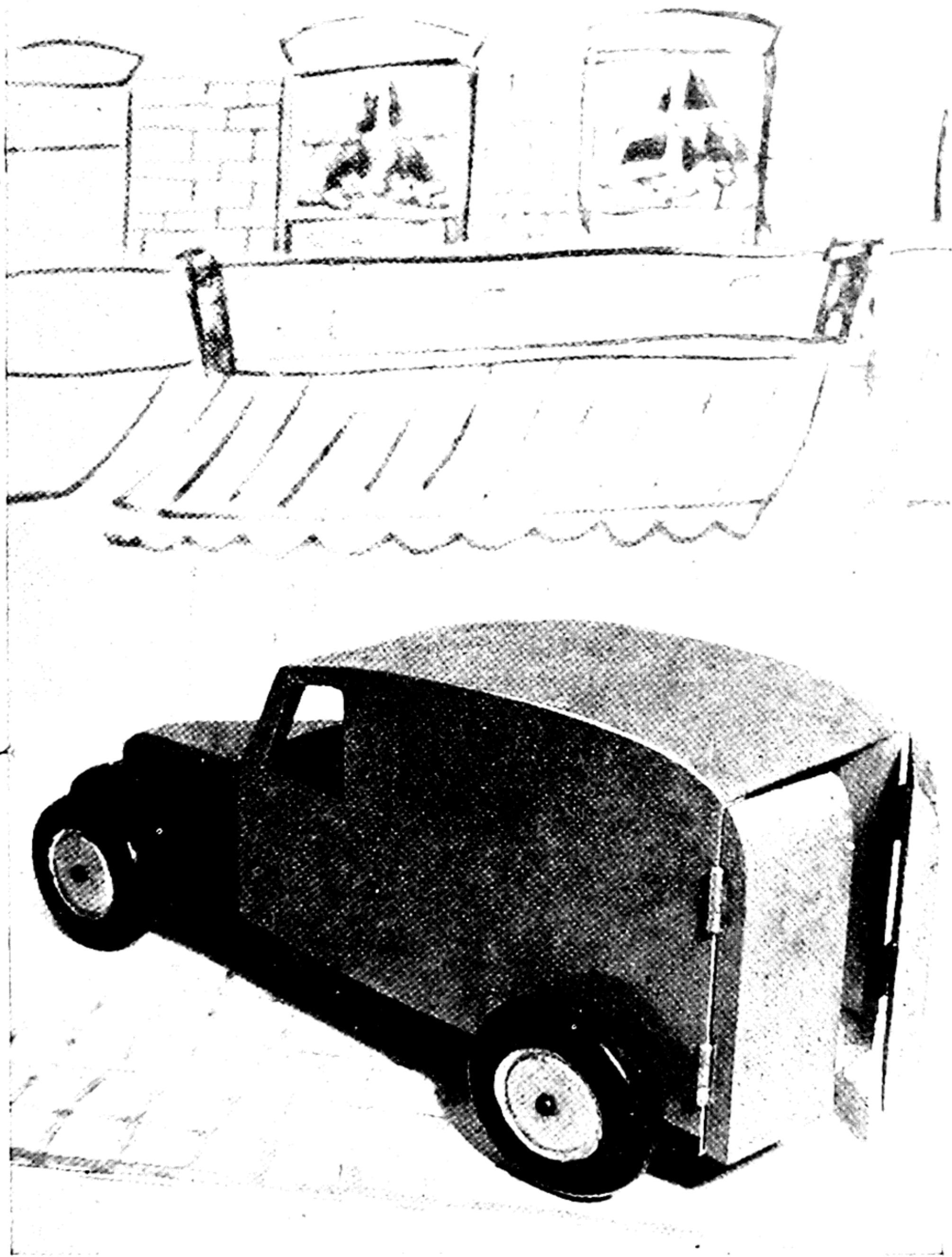
FOR YOUNG BROTHER. *A realistic-looking delivery van which will delight the heart of a small boy. The original was in red and black, with a steering wheel and double back doors — details a youngster will love.*

FOR THE SCHOOLGIRL OR BOY. *Four jolly gifts. A "double-decker" pencil box ; a skipping rope with the choice of four different-shaped handles ; "Nine Men's Morris," a game of skill for two players, and a set of skittles.*

For School and After

PENCIL BOX AND GAMES

SKIPPING ROPE

MATERIALS

2 handles about 6 ins. by 1¼ ins.
3 to 4 yds. of rope (as desired).

Method.—Using a brace and a twist bit, bore a ⅜-in. diameter hole down the centre of the handle, which is held firmly and vertically in a vice. Be sure to keep the bit perfectly upright. Stop boring about ½ in. from the end of the handle. Now bore a ⅜-in. hole from the other end of the handle until this hole meets the first. Now shape the handles.

The Handles.—Handles illustrated were shaped with a chisel and well rasped afterwards, finishing off with a medium, then fine, glasspaper. The handles in Diagram 1 can be similarly made.

Finish.—French polish the handles, then paint a simple decoration.

The rope ends are threaded through handles and knotted to prevent their coming out.
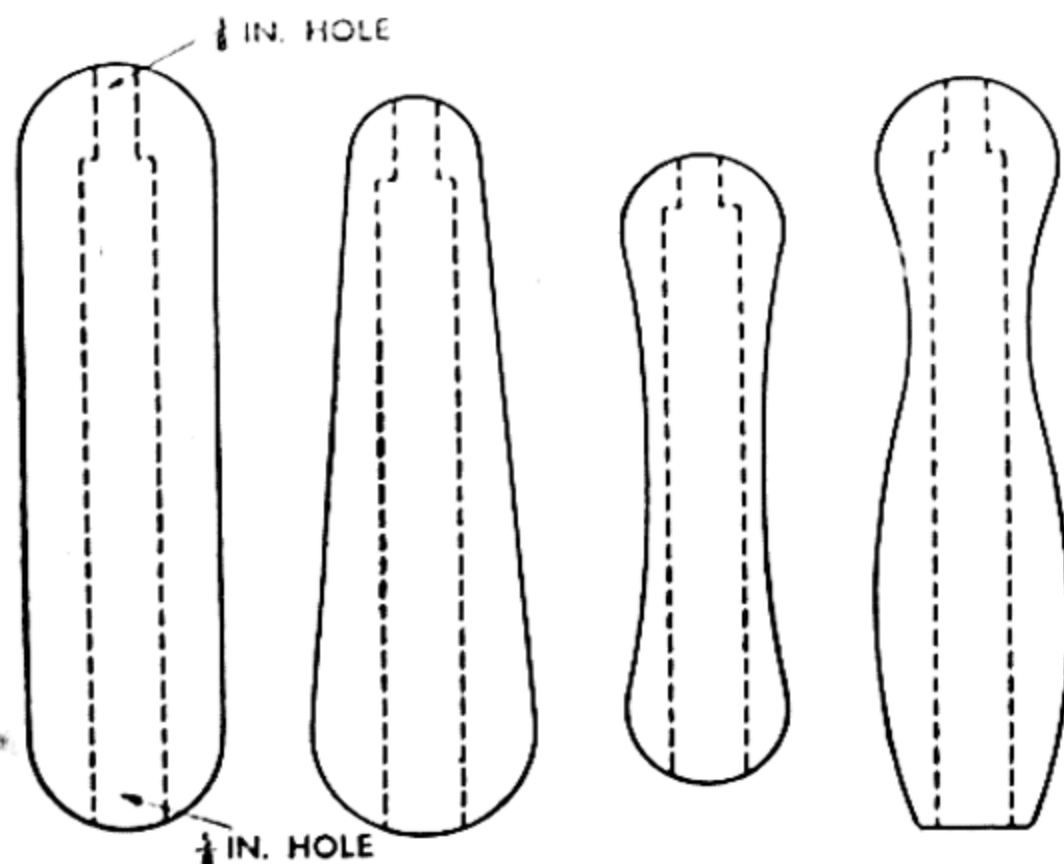
SKITTLES

MATERIALS

3 pieces of wood 16 ins. by ¾ in. by ¾ in. Enamel paint.

Method.—Plane up the three pieces of wood. Each of these will make three skittles. Saw off 5-in. lengths from these pieces making sure that the end is dead square so that the skittles will stand perfectly upright. Mark up each skittle on all four faces as shown in Diagram 2.

Saw down the line A to a depth of ⅛ in. all round with a dovetail saw, and chisel out the neck carefully to the shape shown in Diagram 3.

Plane off the 3/16-in. chamfer on the corners, and chisel the head to the shape shown.

Glasspaper all the surfaces thoroughly ; dust carefully, and paint with two or three coats of enamel paint, glasspapering lightly between each coat.
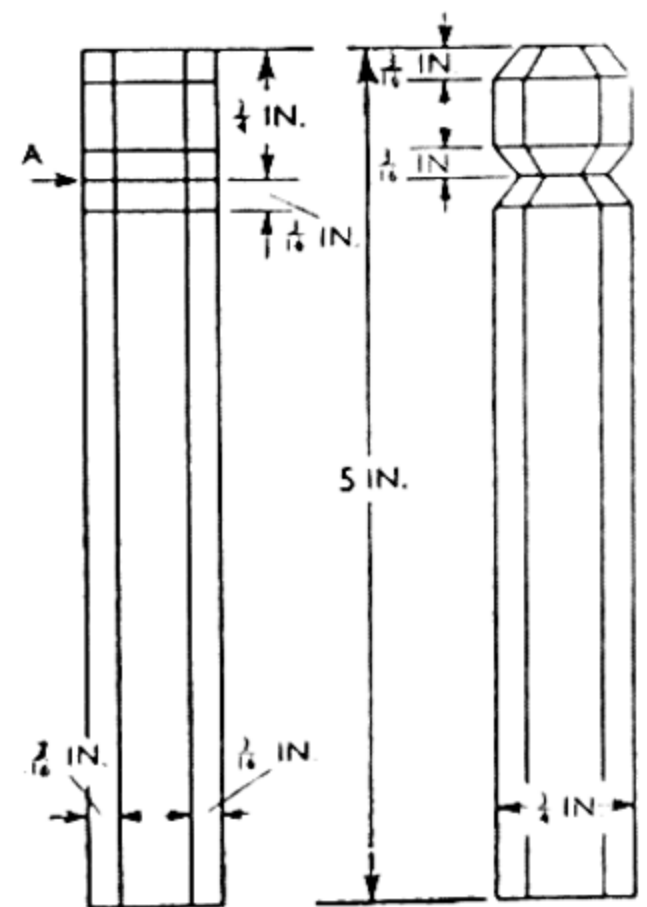
DIAGRAM 1

DIAGRAM 2   DIAGRAM 3

PENCIL BOX

MATERIALS

The Top

1 lid, 9 ins. by $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $\frac{3}{16}$ in.
2 sides, 9 ins. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
1 bottom, 9 ins. by 2 ins. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
2 ends, 2 ins. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in.
1 partition, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{5}{8}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

The Bottom

2 sides, 9 ins. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
1 bottom, 9 ins. by 2 ins. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
2 ends, 2 ins. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 1 in.
1 partition, $7\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by 1 in. by $\frac{1}{8}$ in.
Finished sizes
All the $\frac{1}{4}$-in. wood can be cut out of
3 ft. 3 ins. by 4 ins. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (planed) or
$\frac{3}{8}$ in. (unplaned).

Method : Top of Box.—Prepare the bottom, sides and ends. The sides must be grooved to take sliding lid. To make the groove, gauge two lines $\frac{1}{8}$ in. and 5/16 in. from edge. Cut out waste wood with chisel; keep the groove straight, Diagram 1.

Next, each end must have a slot cut in the middle to take a partition. These slots must be the width of the partition and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep, Diagram 2.

Glue and pin the bottom, ends and sides, using $\frac{1}{2}$-in. pins, Diagram 3.

Bottom of Box.—Make the bottom in exactly the same way as the top but, in this case, the sides are not grooved. Make a slot for the partition as described above, Diagram 2. Glue and pin, noting that the ends of the box are level with the sides. When both parts are dry, clean up with a finely set plane. The partitions can now be fitted and glued level with the respective ends.

The Lid.—Chamfer the edges to fit the angle of the grooved sides. Plane off the waste wood carefully, Diagram 4.

The top is now cut across diagonally into two pieces as indicated in Diagram 5, sawing very carefully. Smooth the saw cuts with fine glasspaper; then glue the smaller part on one end of the bottom.

An inch is then cut off the lid and glued in slots of the small end to act as a stop for the lid, see Diagram 5.

DIAGRAM 1

SECTION OF TOP BOX

DIAGRAM 2

DIAGRAM 3

END   SIDE

DIAGRAM 4

DIAGRAM 5

2 IN.

CUT

SHADED PART IS 1 IN. CUT FROM LID AND GLUED IN SLOTS, ACTING AS A STOP FOR LID

DIAGRAM 6

END OF BOTTOM BOX

SCREW

A thumb recess is cut at the end of the lid with a gouge. Make it about ¾ in. wide and ½ in. slope.
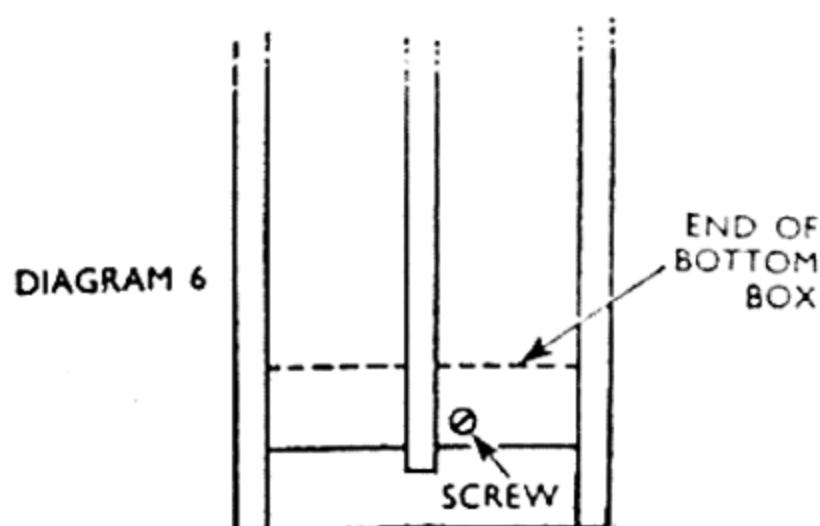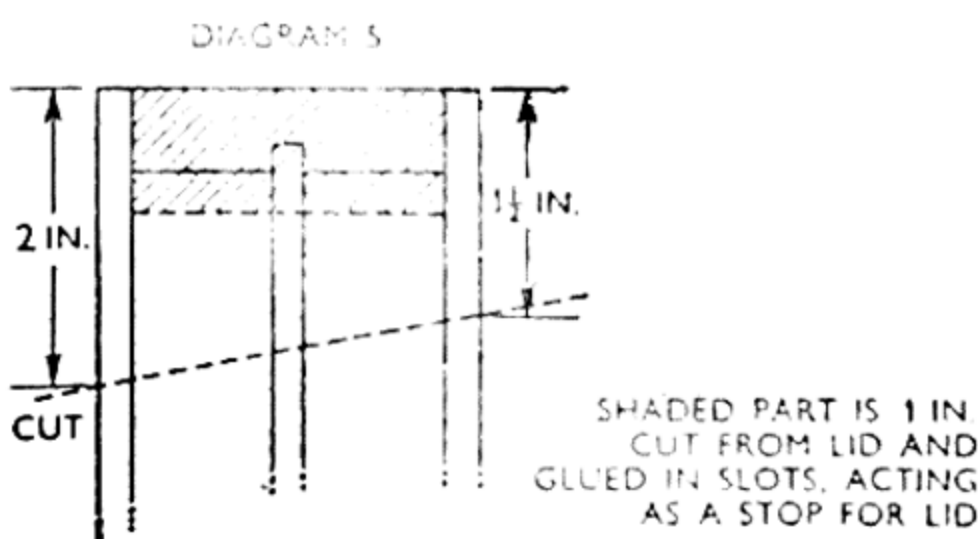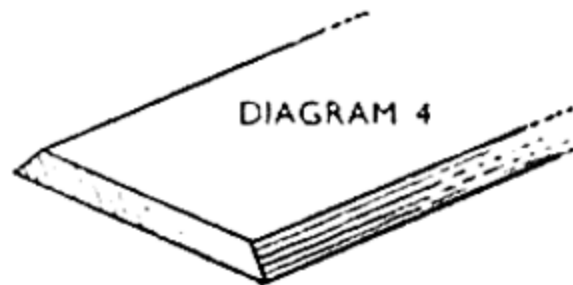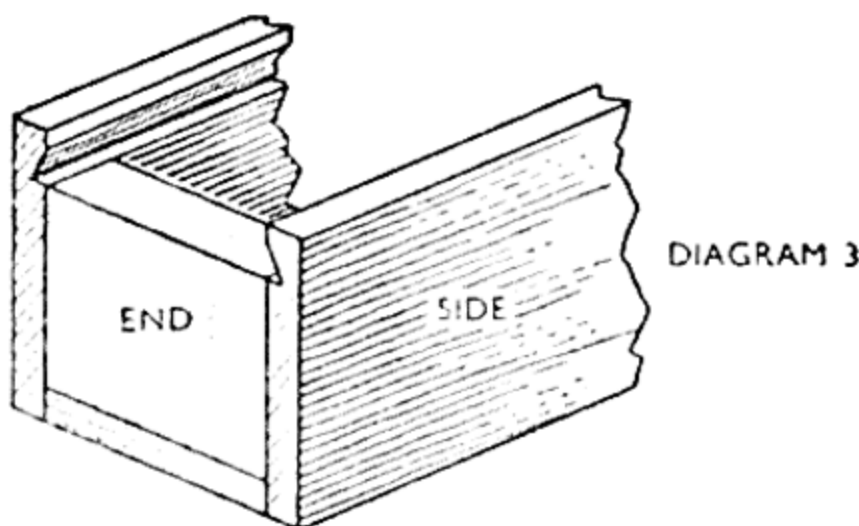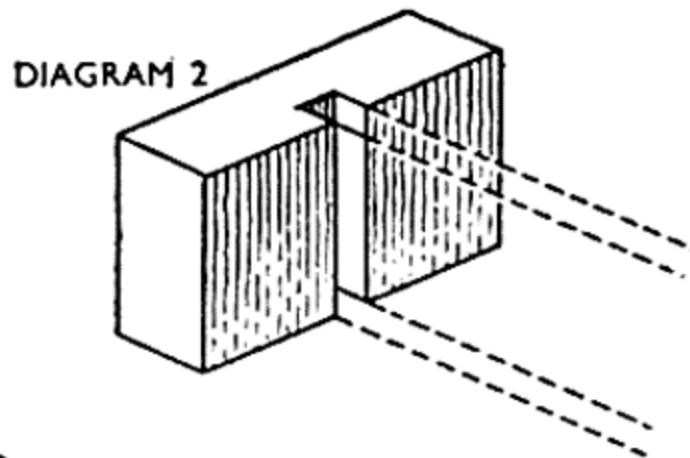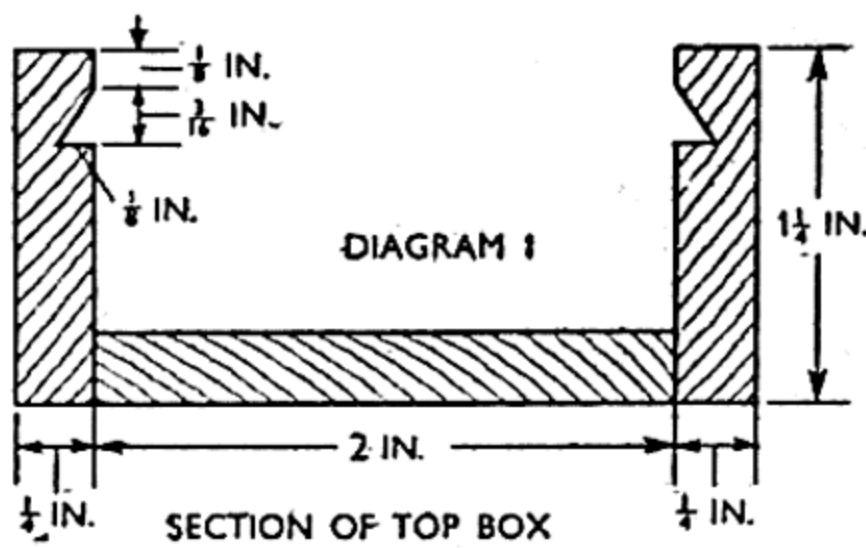
Now assemble the complete box with lid. Inspect to see that the two boxes fit well, and carefully make a small hole for a ½-in. screw right through the base of the top box and into the end of the lower box, as in Diagram 6.

Countersink the hole in the top box and drive home the screw so that the top swings easily on the bottom.

Finish.—Take the two boxes apart, clean up with fine glasspaper and varnish.

NINE MEN'S MORRIS BOARD

MATERIALS

Stout cardboard. Coloured paper. Cartridge paper. Glue.

Method.—Cut a square of 12-ins. side from some fairly stout cardboard and a square of coloured paper of 13½ ins. side.

Paste the back of the paper and place the board centrally upon it so that a ¾-in. margin of paper shows all round the card, Diagram 1.

Cut off the corners of the paper at an angle of 45 degrees making this cut slightly more than the thickness of the cardboard away from the corner of the card, as illustrated in Diagram 1.

Turn over the top and bottom edges of the paper, tucking in the paper in the corners carefully, Diagram 2, then turn the other edges over, Diagram 3, place between sheets of clean paper and place under a weight to keep it flat until dry.
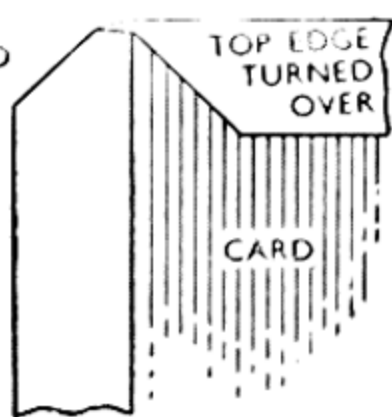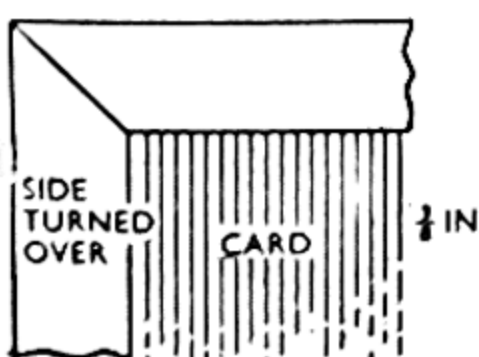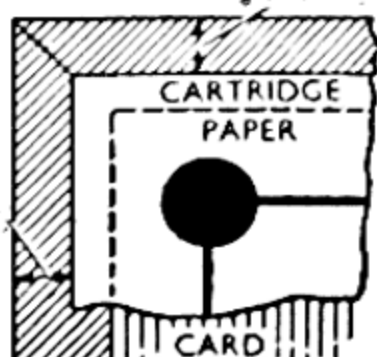
Cut a square of 11¼ ins. side from cartridge paper and draw the diagram in indian ink to sizes shown in Diagram 5.

When the ink is dry paste the back of the sheet making sure the edges are well pasted and place it on the uncovered side so that a margin of ⅜ in. of the coloured paper shows all round, Diagram 4.

Place a sheet of clean paper over the surface and rub down well and then place under a light weight until dry.

To play.—Two players have nine counters of a different colour each.

Players take it in turn to place a counter on any spot on the board, the object being to get three counters of the same colour in one line, across, or down.

Every time a player succeeds in getting three men in a line he removes any one of his opponent's men from the board.

When all nine men have been played the players move their men from spot to spot along any line but only as far as the adjoining spot provided it is unoccupied ; otherwise he cannot move in that direction. The player who first captures six of his opponent's men wins.
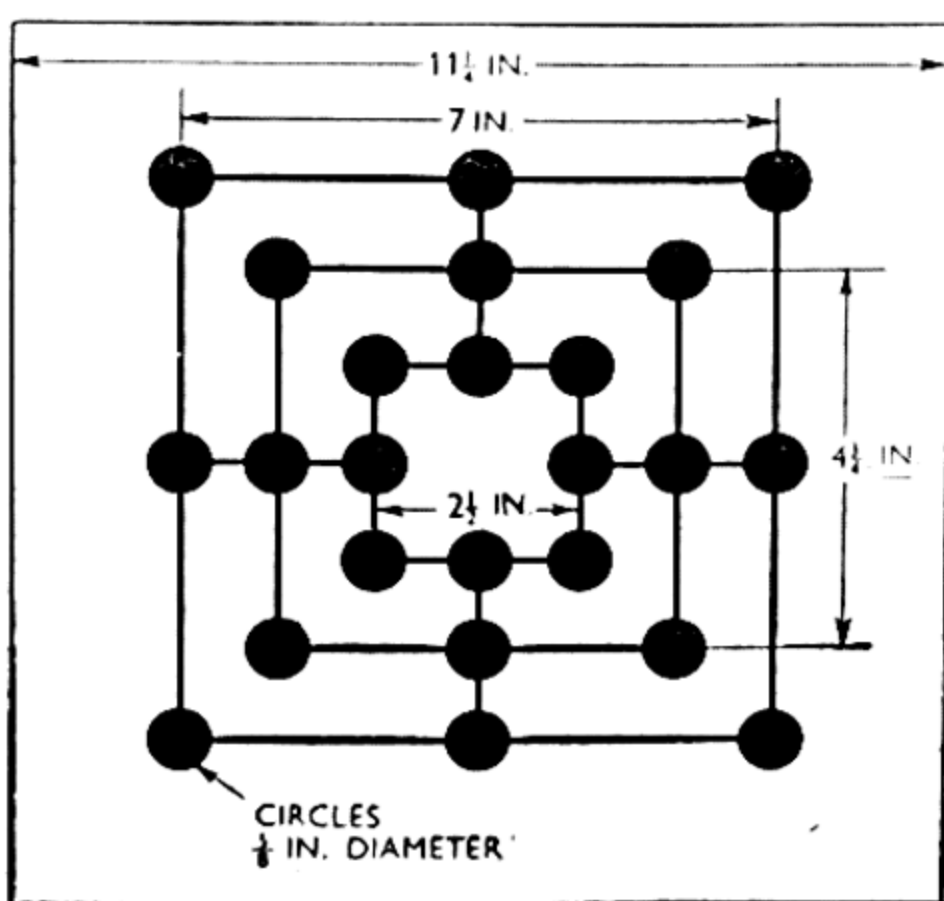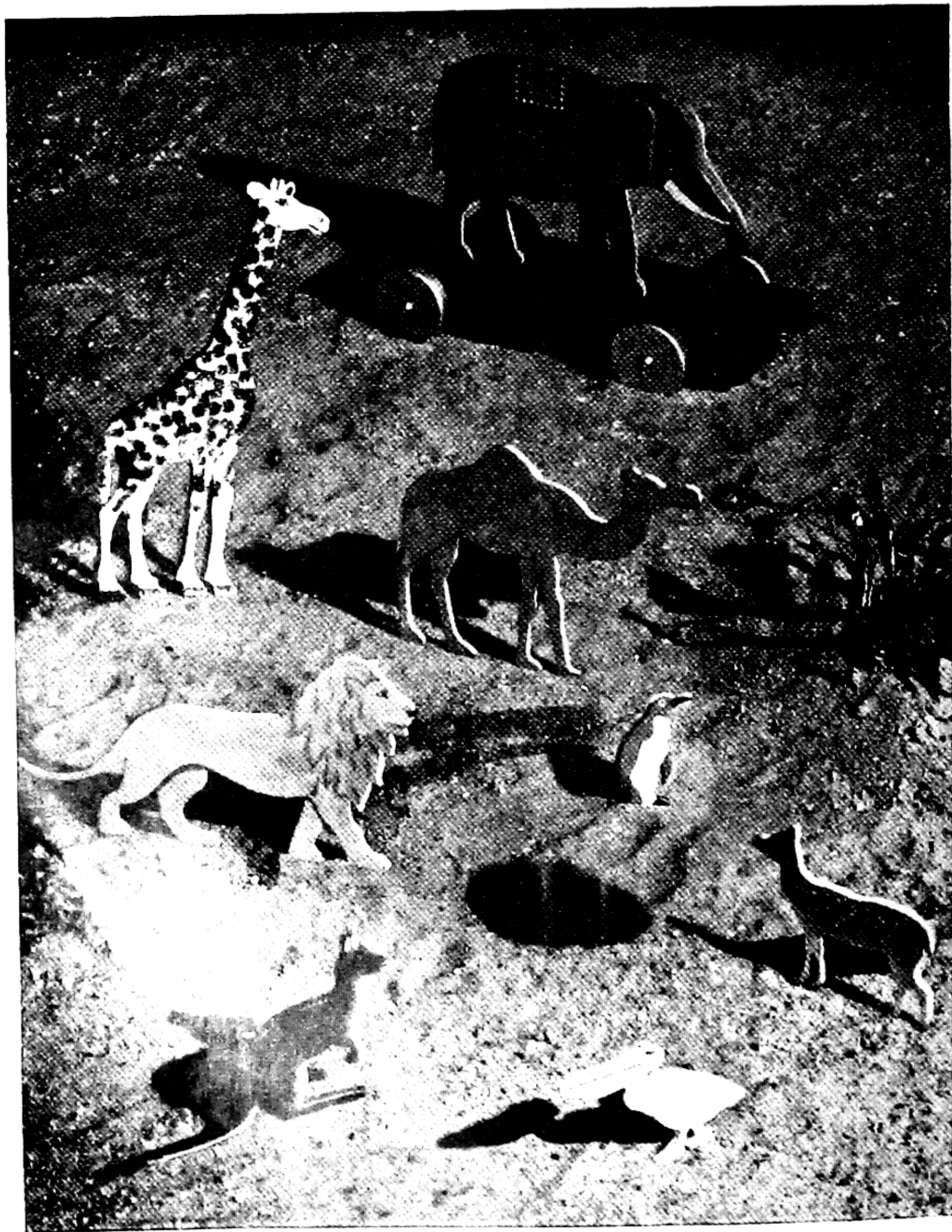

DIAGRAM 1

DIAGRAM 2

DIAGRAM 3

DIAGRAM 4

DIAGRAM 5

FOR THE TINY TOT. *Jolly little circus elephant on wheels, and seven quaint little cut-out animals : trace these carefully on to plywood from the pattern sheet at the back of the book : then cut round the outline of each animal with a fretsaw. Glue each animal on to a piece of wood so that it can stand upright, and finish by painting and varnishing both sides.*

Planned for the Nursery

QUAINT LITTLE TOY ANIMALS

MATERIALS FOR ELEPHANT

3 pieces of ply, 8 ins. by 6 ins.
1 base, 10 ins. by 4 ins. by 1 in.
4 wheels and 4 1½-in. screws.

Method.—Draw the elephant twice as big as shown in the diagram below.

From one piece of ply, cut out an elephant with legs marked (*a*) only.

From the second piece cut out an elephant with legs marked (*b*) only.

From the third piece cut out an elephant with no legs at all, as indicated by the dotted line (*c*) in diagram.

Cut out two ears from waste pieces.

Glue all the three elephants together, with the legless elephant in the middle and leave them in a cramp, press or under a heavy weight.

When dry, trim the three pieces into one piece using a chisel, rasp and glasspaper. Now stand the elephant on the base, marking the places where the legs will be fixed.

Cut slots ½ in. deep for the legs with an ⅛-in. chisel, finally glueing in the elephant. The ears may now be glued on.

When the glue has set, clean up with fine glasspaper and paint the elephant as desired.

The colours used in the original were :
Elephant   grey.
Base   green.
Wheels   aluminium.
Decoration red, aluminium, ivory and gold.

Screw a hook in the base so that a string may be tied on.

8 IN.

6 IN.

(C) (C) (C) (C) (C)

(A) (B) DIAGRAM I (A) (B)

½ IN.

SHADED PIECES ARE
LET INTO THE BASE
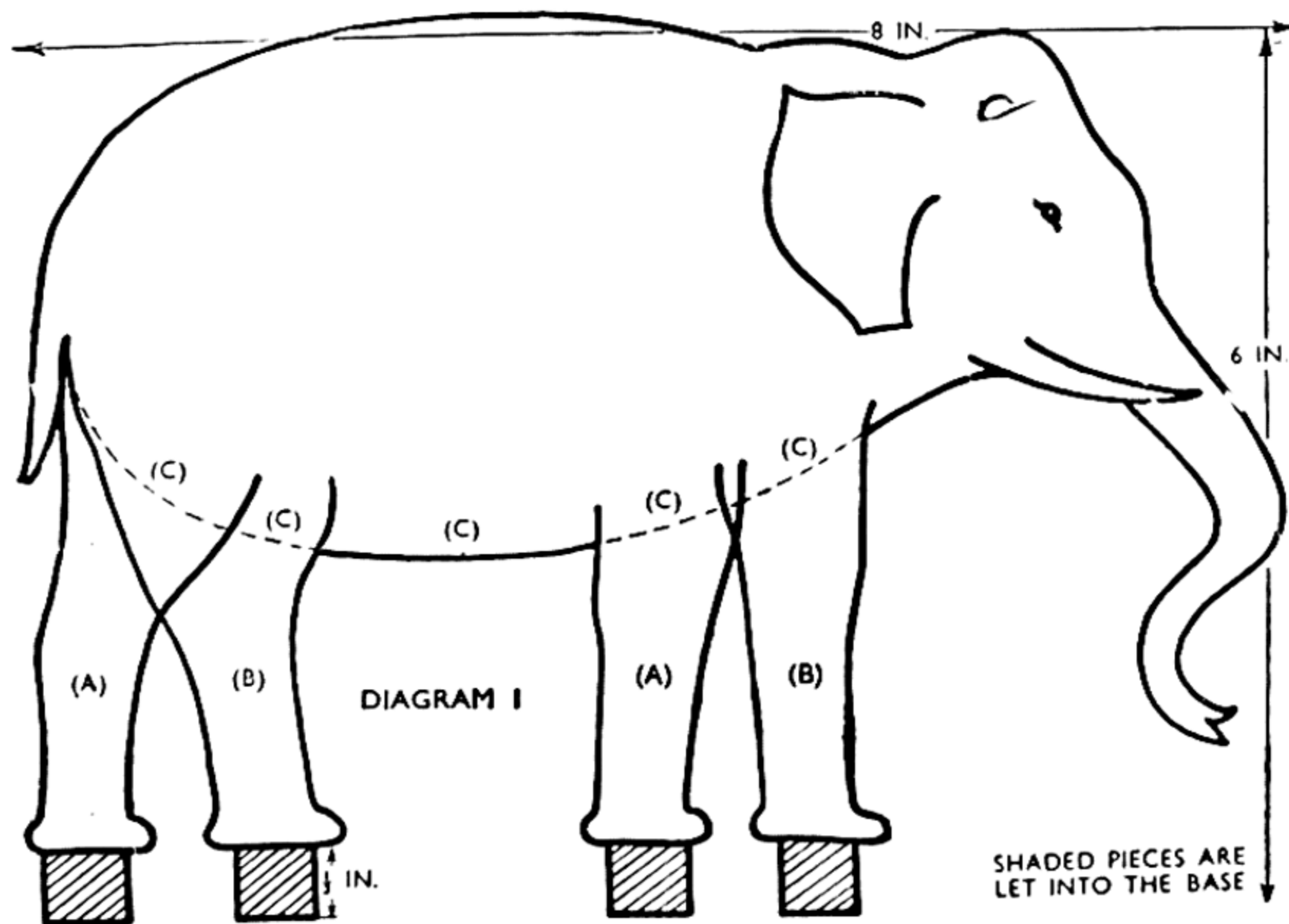
Toys for the Toddler

BRICKS, CLOWN, SNAKE AND PEGS

JOINTED WOODEN SNAKE

MATERIALS

12 lengths of ¾-in. round stick, each 2 ins. long; use hard wood if possible. (More if a longer snake is wanted)

Method.—All but two of the pieces (head and tail) are cut as follows :—

A line, ½ in. from each end, is drawn round the rod. Waste wood is cut off one end leaving a ¼-in. tongue, Diagram 1, the corners of which are rounded off with a rasp. The groove is cut out from the other end, 5/16 in. wide. Saw down both lines to the ½-in. line and remove the waste wood with a small chisel. Round the corners of the ends, see Diagram 2.

Joining Pieces.—A small hole is bored in each tongue with an awl or a fretwork drill about ⅛ in. from the end, see
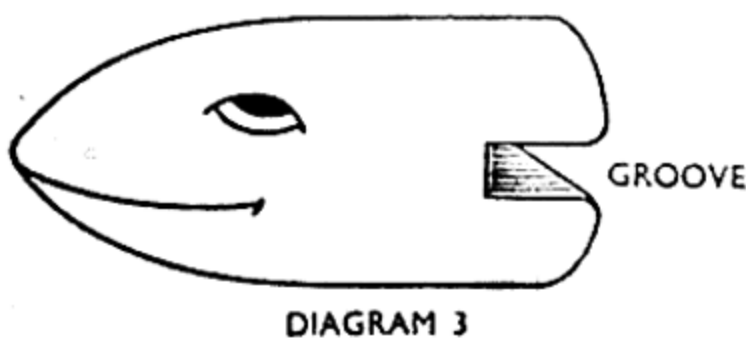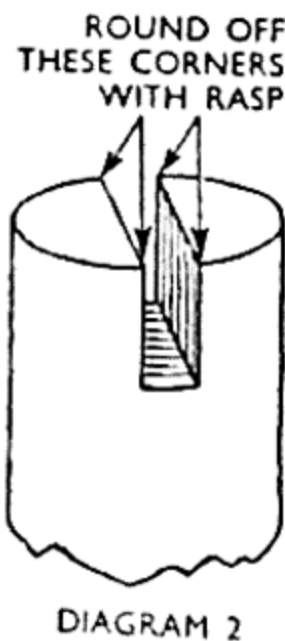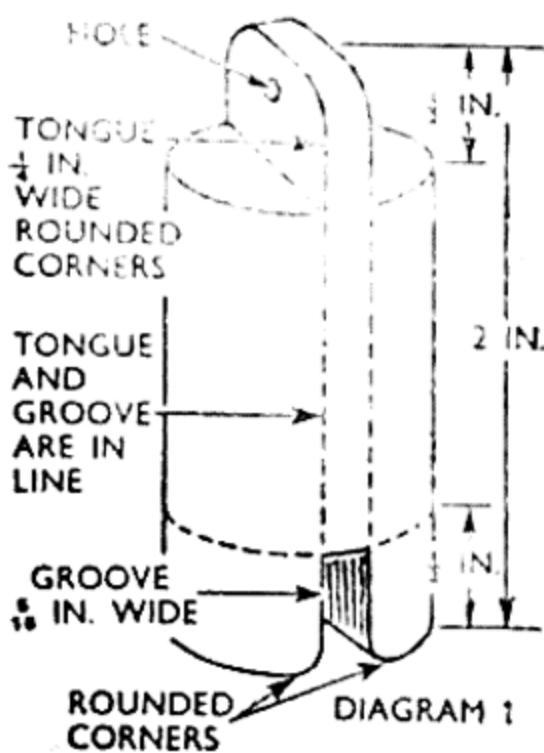
Diagram 1. Each tongue is fixed into its groove by a thin ¾-in. panel pin so that it can move sideways; two pieces forming part of the tail are not joined on.

The Head.—The head has a groove cut at one end only, the other end being shaped to resemble a snake's head, see Diagram 3.

The Tail.—The tail-end has a tongue cut at one end only. With the other two remaining pieces, this forms the tail. All three are taper d with a chisel and rasp and, when finished, are joined to the rest of the snake.

Finish.—Paint the whole green, then add markings to suit.

ROLLING CLOWN

MATERIALS

Wood, 11 ins. by 3 ins. by ⅜ in. for the base.
Wood for rails, two pieces, 11 ins. by ½ in. by ⅜ in.
1 piece 15 ins. by ⅝ in. by ½ in. for four posts.
Plywood, 6 ins. by 4 ins. for clown.

Method.—Plane up the wood for the base, the two rails, and one piece for the four posts, as given above. Cut off the four posts exactly to length. Set out the bottom of each post and also the depth of the groove on the top and bottom of the base at the same time with the same setting of the gauge. This ensures that the size of the piece left on the posts is exactly the same as the depth of the groove to be removed from the base, Diagrams 1 and 2 on page 200. Saw down the side lines of the base groove, and chisel the waste away down to the gauge mark.

HOLE
TONGUE ¼ IN. WIDE ROUNDED CORNERS
TONGUE AND GROOVE ARE IN LINE
GROOVE ⁵⁄₁₆ IN. WIDE
½ IN.
2 IN.
½ IN.
ROUNDED CORNERS
DIAGRAM 1

ROUND OFF THESE CORNERS WITH RASP
DIAGRAM 2

GROOVE
DIAGRAM 3
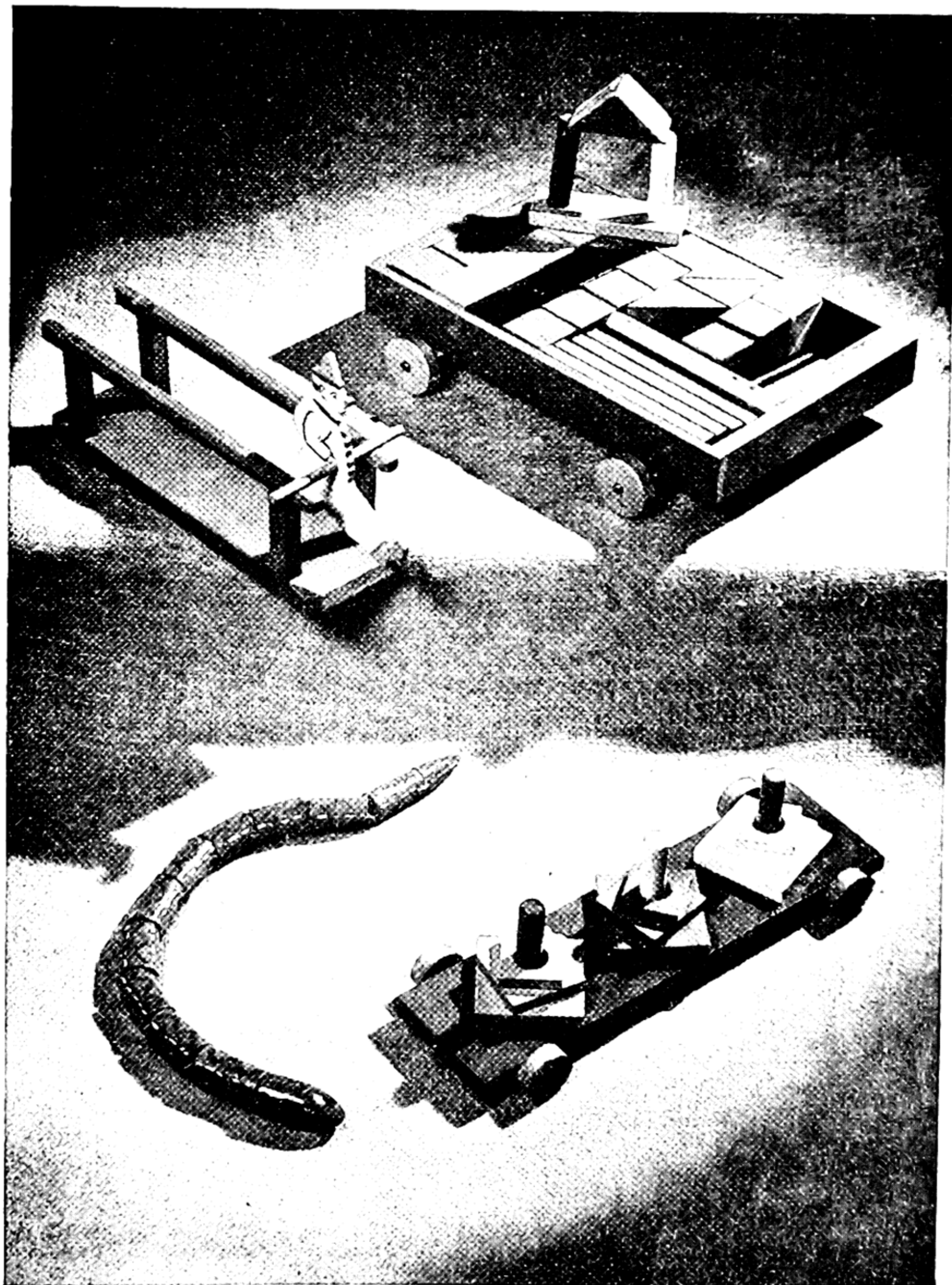
BOYS OR GIRLS *will get lots of enjoyment from these four gifts. Coloured bricks of various shapes packed into a box on wheels ; a cheeky little rolling clown ; a twelve jointed snake ; and a gaily coloured stand with pegs on which to stack the square bricks.*
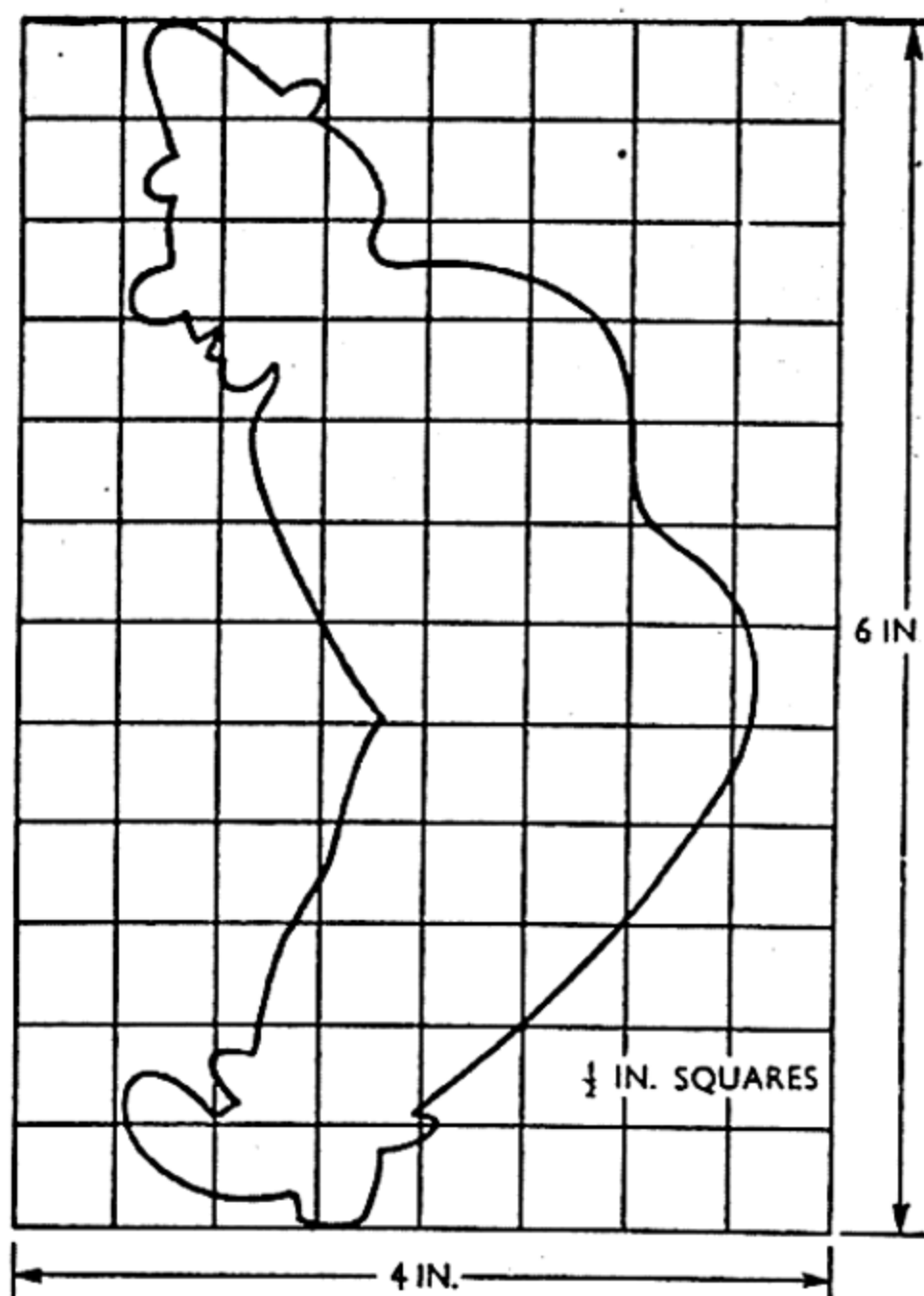
Diagram 4

6 IN

¼ IN. SQUARES

4 IN.

The exact shape of the rolling clown is shown above, make him twice this size. Diagrams for the stand are given below.

Saw out the step from the bottom of each post ; these should now fit exactly into the grooves.

Glasspaper the base and posts, and glue the joint, and fix in position with a panel pin. Round off or chamfer the top edges of the rails, and file out a small groove near each end with a round file. Glasspaper and glue, and fix in position on top of the posts with a panel pin or fine nail.

For the clown a piece of plywood 6 ins. by 4 ins. is required. Draw a grid of ½-in. squares all over it and carefully copy the figure as shown in Diagram 4. Cut out the shape with a fret saw and smooth with glasspaper.

The centre of gravity of the figure (the point where the spindle has to be placed) must now be found. Balance the figure flat on the edge of a thin ruler laid on a table or gripped in a vice, and when balanced mark the line of the ruler on the figure with a pencil.

3¼ IN.

½ IN.

1 IN.

¾ IN.

11 IN.

¼ IN.

½ IN.

3 IN.

Diagram 1

POST

½ IN.

¼ IN.

DETAIL OF JOINT

¼ IN.

½ IN.

¼ IN.

BASE
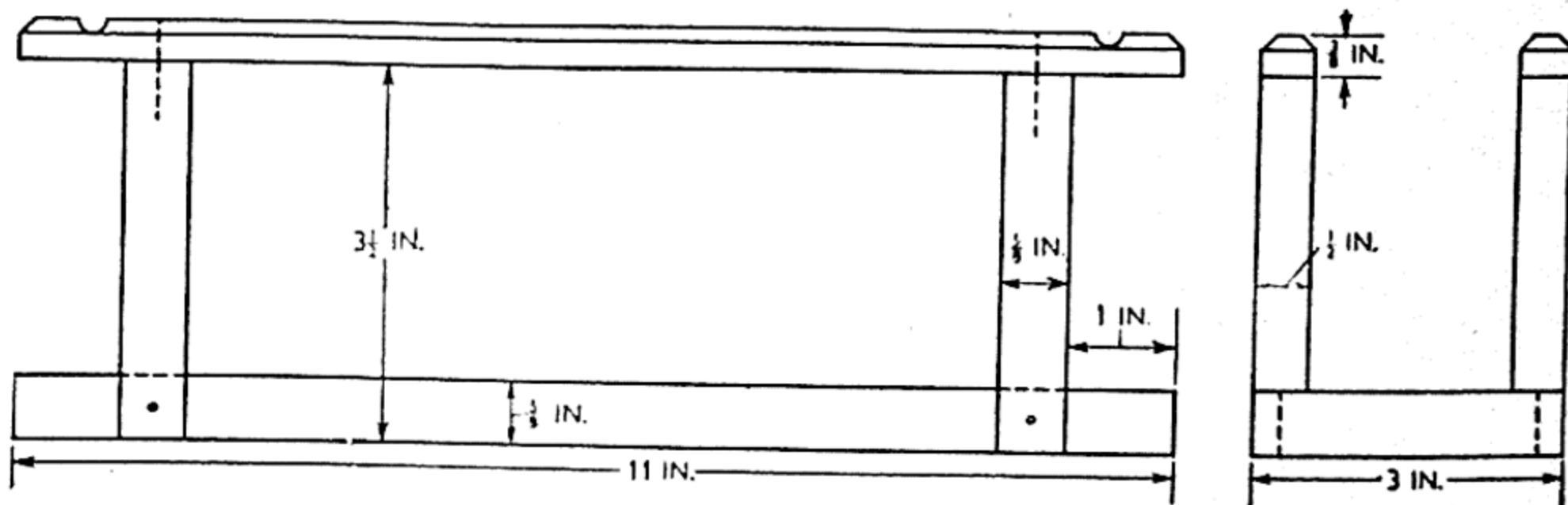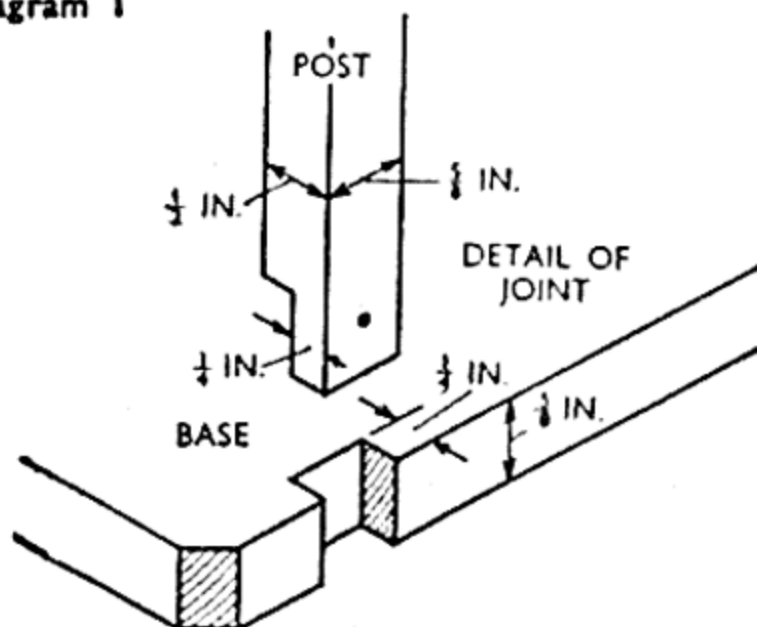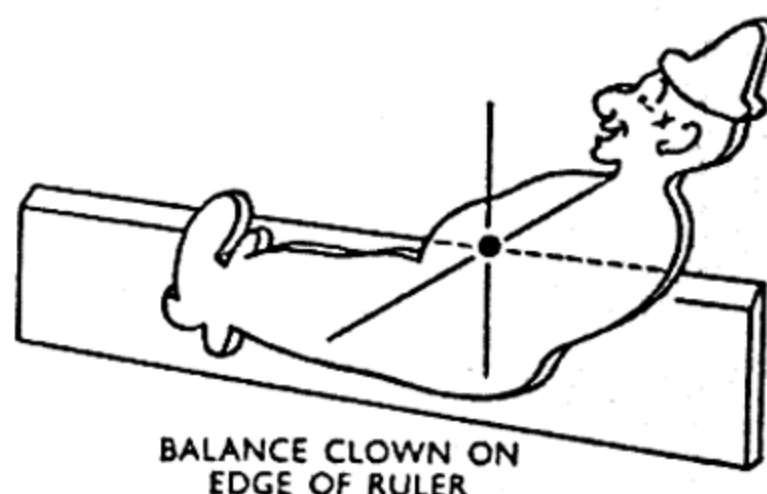
Diagram 2

BALANCE CLOWN ON EDGE OF RULER

Diagram 3

Repeat this a few times with the figure in different positions on the ruler and the lines should all be found to be crossing in one point. Bore a hole at this point to make a very tight fit for the spindle, and glue in position. A pencil was used in the model shown for want of a better spindle, but a wooden skewer or a piece of dowel rod, ¼ in. thick, would do.

When the glue is dry, try the balance of the clown and adjust to a perfect balance by filing the outline at suitable points.

Glasspaper thoroughly, and paint with a few coats of brightly coloured enamel.

PYRAMID OF PEGS

MATERIALS

Wood planed up to 12½ ins. by 3½ ins. by ⅝ in. for the base
3 pieces of wood for plates planed up as follows :—
a—8 in. by 2½ in. by ½ in.
b—7 ins. by 2 ins. by ⁷⁄₁₆ in.
c—6 ins. by 1½ ins. by ⅜ in.

Method :

Plane up the piece of wood for the base, and bore three ½-in. holes in the positions as shown in the diagrams below. Cut off three pieces of round rod ½-in. in diameter and 3⅝-in. long. Round off one end of the rods and glue the other into holes in the base.

For the plates, plane up the three pieces of wood and from each piece cut off three pieces the same length as the wood is wide, so as to produce three squares from each.

Clean up the sawn ends carefully and bore a hole in the centre of each square so that it will slip easily over the pegs.

For the wheels saw off ½ in. sections from cotton reels and after cleaning up fix on to the base with wood screws.

Glasspaper the whole thoroughly and paint with brightly coloured enamel paints. The buds can be painted all one colour, or varied and given a different coloured stand.
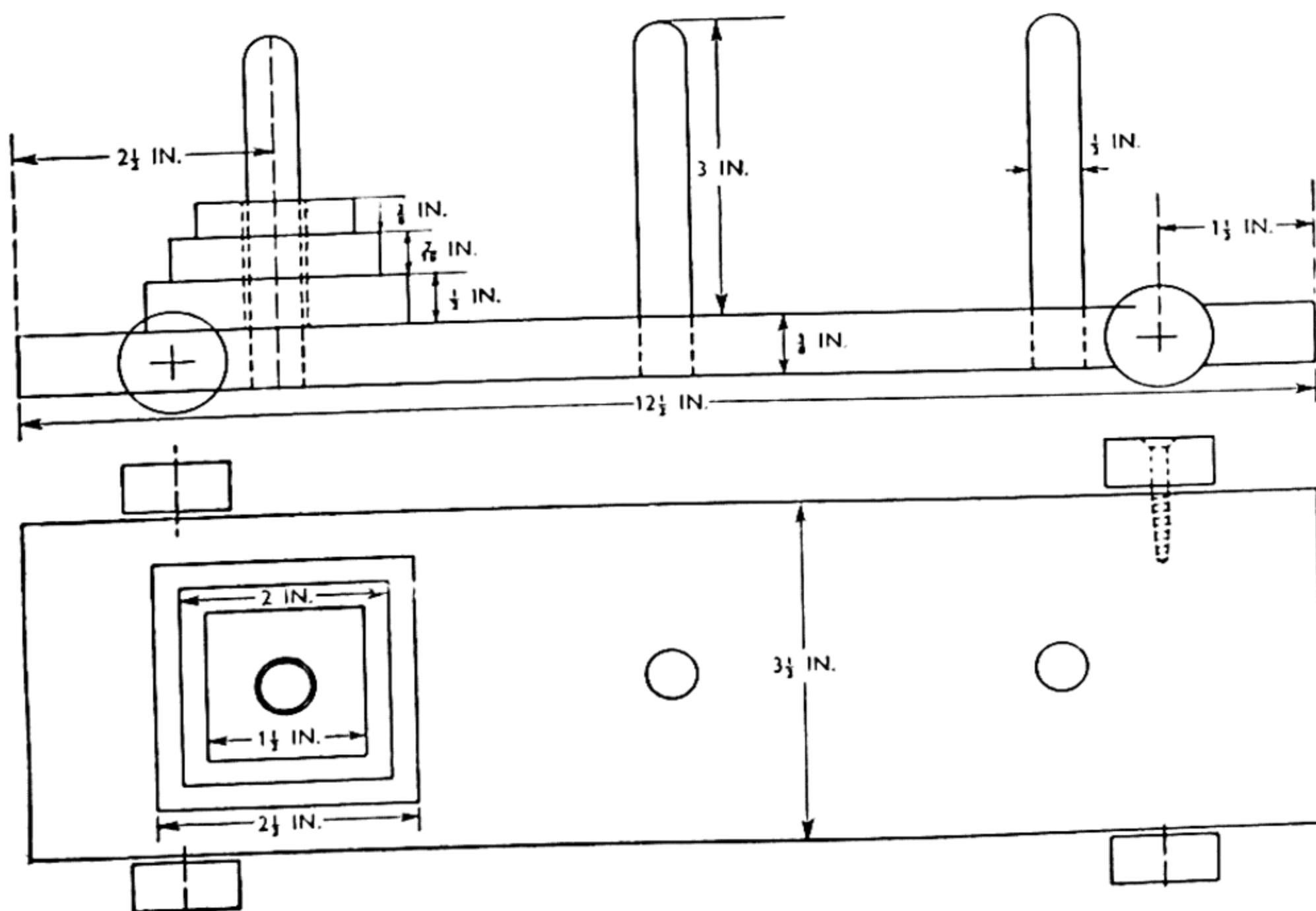
BUILDING BRICKS

MATERIALS

The Bricks

20 pieces of wood, 1½ ins. by 1½ ins. by 1½ ins.

1 piece of wood, 6 ins. by 1½ ins. by 1½ in.

4 pieces of wood, 4½ ins. by 1½ ins. by ½ in.

2 pieces of wood, 3 ins. by 1½ ins. by ½ in.

4 pieces, ⅜-in. dowel stick, 6 ins. long.

4 pieces, ⅜-in. dowel stick, 3 ins. long.

Finished sizes.

Box for Bricks

2 pieces of wood, 1 ft. 1½ ins. by 1½ ins. by ¼ in.

2 pieces of wood, 8 ins. by 1½ ins. by ¾ in.

1 piece 3-ply (or other wood, 1 ft. 1½ ins. by 8 ins.)

2 pieces, 8½ ins. by 2 ins. by 1 in.

4 wheels and screws.

Method : The Bricks.—Take the edges off the bricks with glasspaper.

Cut the 6 ins. by 1½ ins. piece as in Diagram 1, using all pieces formed.

Round the edges of all the pieces.

1¼ IN.

6 IN.

DIAGRAM 1

4½ IN.

3 IN.

HOLES
RADIUS
¼ IN.

1½ IN.   1½ IN.

¼ IN.   ¼ IN.
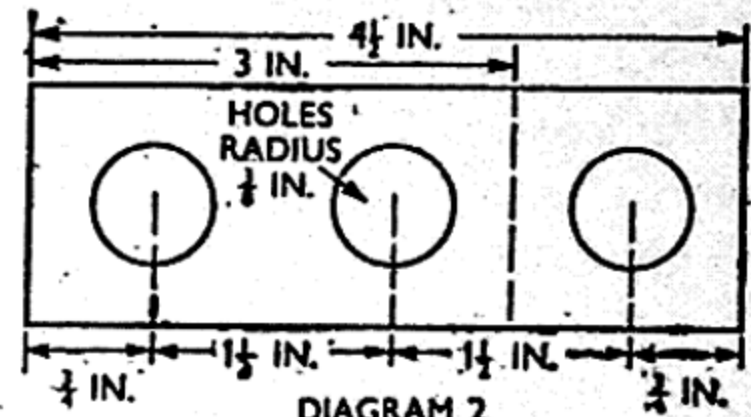
DIAGRAM 2

Drill holes in the 4½ ins. and 3 in. pieces as shown in Diagram 2. The dowel stick pieces fit easily into these holes.

Paint all the pieces as desired.

The Box.—Nail and glue ends and sides first, nail plywood base flush with bottom edges of box. The two pieces of wood for wheels should project about ¼ in. from sides of box. The pieces are screwed from inside the box. Clean up box and paint.

Toy Windmills

MADE WITH PAPER

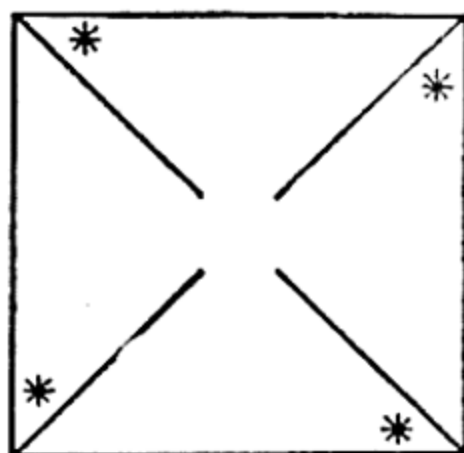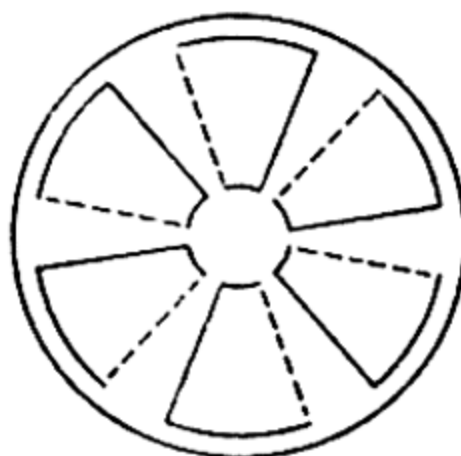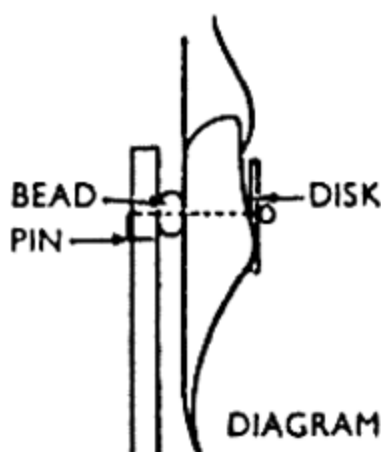DIAGRAM 1

DIAGRAM 3

BEAD — — DISK
PIN —

DIAGRAM 2

MATERIALS

Strong paper.
Stick.
Pin.
Bead.

Method.—Take a 6-in. square of paper or celluloid and cut along the four diagonals to within 1 in. of the square's centre. Bend the corners marked * shown in Diagram 1, in to the centre so that they overlap each other by ¼ in. Cut out a 1-in. circle of cardboard and decorate it with paint or coloured paper. Put the point of a large-headed pin through the centre of this, through the four bent-in corners, then through a
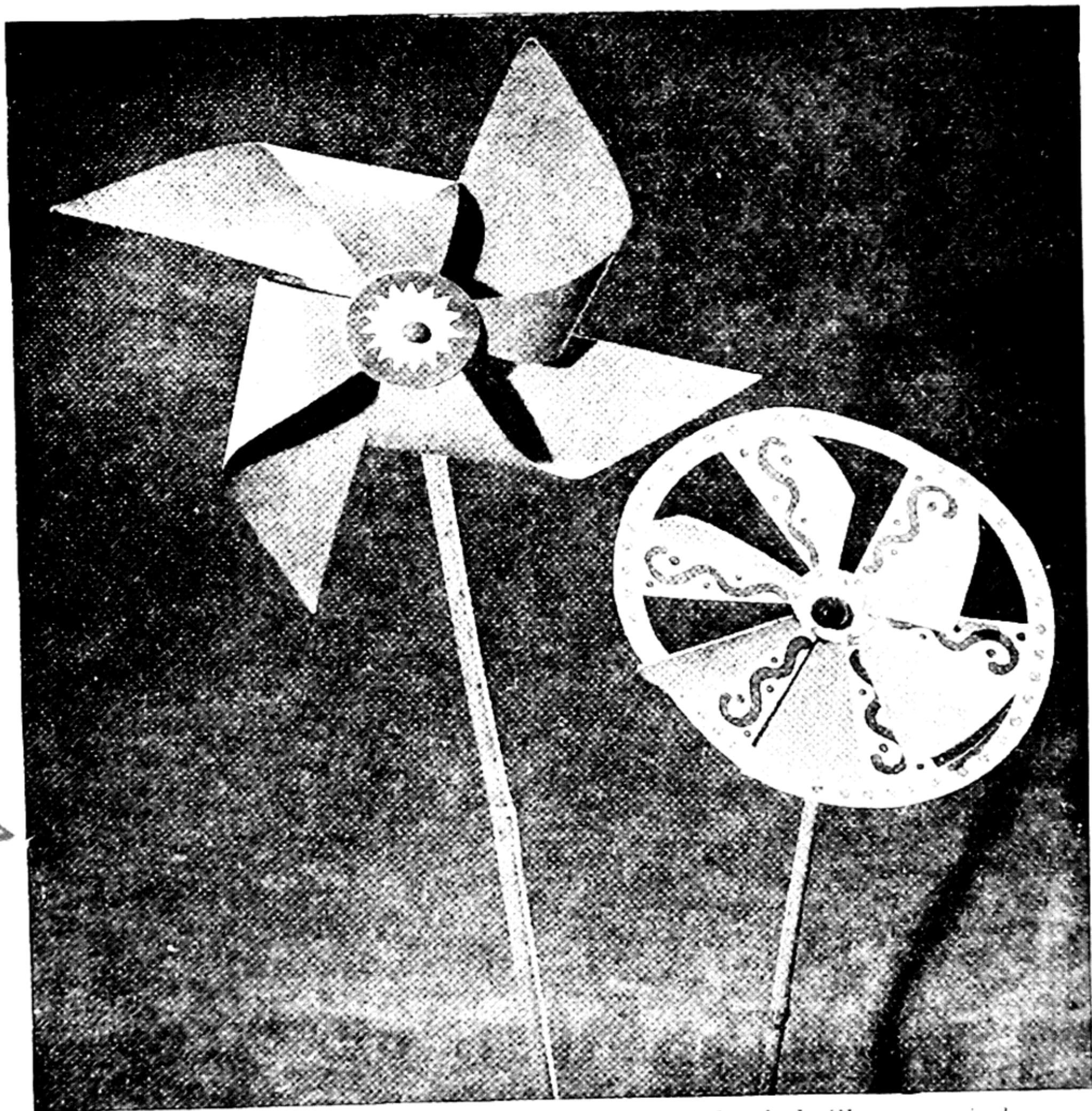
FOR THE VERY YOUNG. *These two gay little windmills, attractively coloured and patterned, are the greatest fun to hold up to the wind. A windmill with four sails, and a round one with six sails are shown above.*

bead, and so into a thin stick or cane. Drive it right through this, leaving about 1¼ ins. in front to hold the paper and bead. Now bend the pointed end into a U shape, Diagram 2, and drive it back into the stick. Another shaped windmill can be made if a circle instead of a square piece of paper is used. In this case, more than four sails can be made.

Diagram 3 shows another type of windmill. Thin card is needed for this. From it cut out a 6-in. circle, mark off six times the radius around the edge, and draw the plan shown in the diagram. Cut along all black lines, and bend along the dotted ones so that the six sails stand out. Fix to a stick as before, the small cardboard disk not being necessary in this case. Decorate, as shown above, with poster colours.

FOR THE SCHOOLGIRL. *Jacko, the loose-limbed revolving acrobat, can be made to perform amazing acrobatic tricks by squeezing the bottom of the sticks as shown above. He is attached to the sticks with twisted string through his hands.*

Loose-Limbed Acrobat

SUSPENDED BETWEEN TWO STICKS

MATERIALS

2 pieces of wood, 13 ins. by $\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in. 1 piece of wood, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $\frac{5}{8}$ in. 1 piece 3-ply, 8 ins. by 4 ins. 2 small pieces of thin wire.
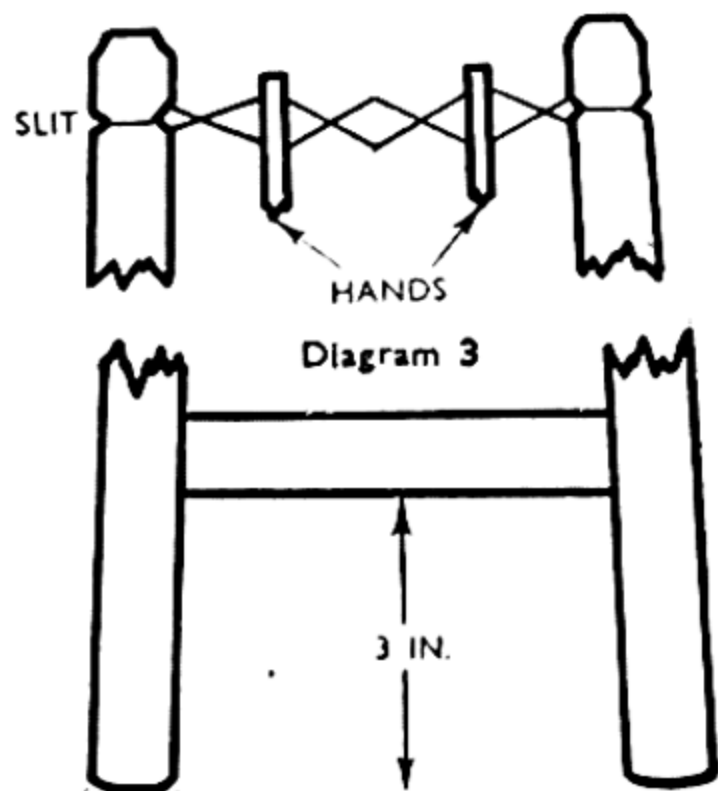
Method.—Trace the parts in Diagram 1 on to the ply, then cut them out with a fretsaw ; make the holes with a small fine bradawl, or small drill.

Before assembling, paint the pieces pink and, when dry, paint in the red trunks, nose and black feet, hair and fingers. When dry, fix together with pieces of wire as in Diagram 2. The legs and arms must move quite freely.

The Sticks.—These have slits cut on the $\frac{3}{8}$-in. sides to take the thin string which supports the acrobat. The cross piece has its ends slightly sloped. Nail the cross piece between the sticks 3 ins. from the ends, Diagram 3.

String acrobat as in Diagram 3, noting a twist in the string on either side of the hands and two twists between the hands.

Finish.—Paint the tops of the sticks black, and french polish the rest.

EACH DOT INDICATES A HOLE

Diagram 1

RED

2 PIECES

RED

1 PIECE

RED

2 PIECES

WIRE

Diagram 2

BLACK

2 PIECES

SLIT

HANDS

Diagram 3

3 IN.
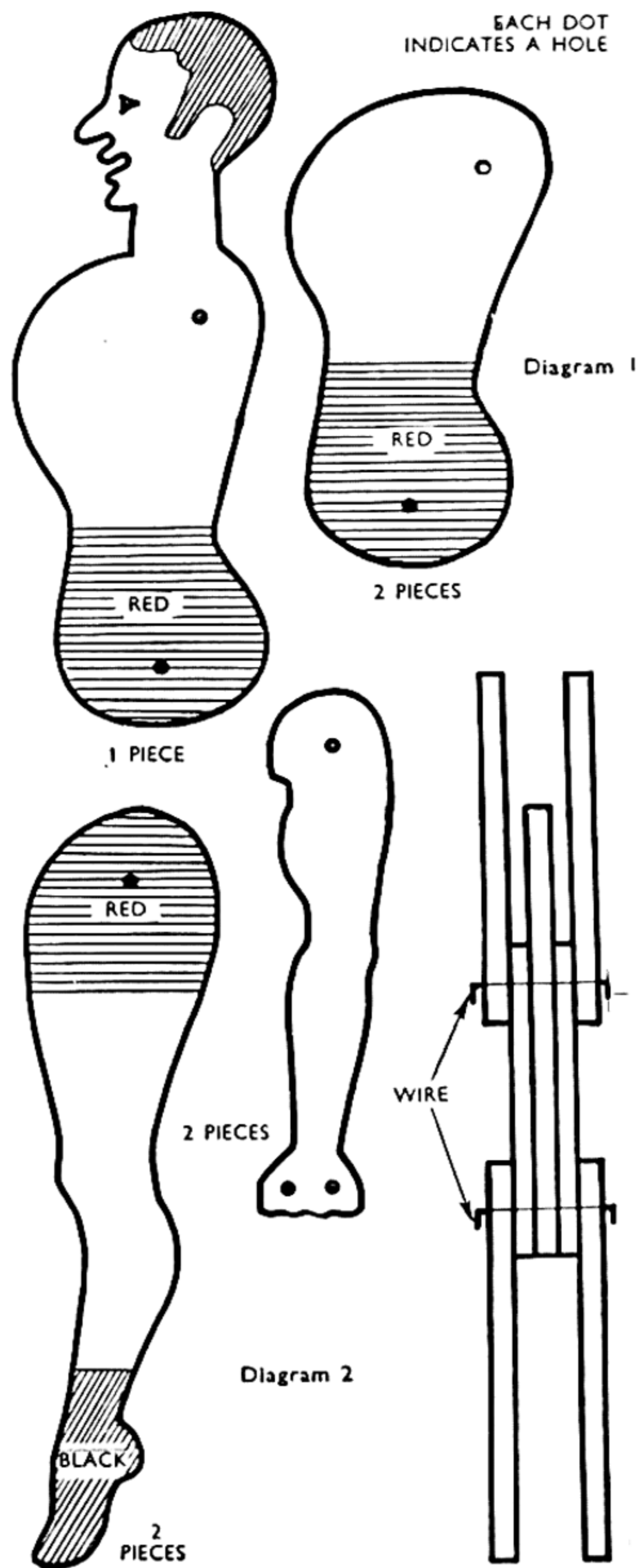
Baby's First Lessons

WITH BEAD FRAME AND BLACKBOARD

MATERIALS

4 legs, 13½ ins. by 1¼ ins. by ½ in.
2 rails, 11½ ins. by 1¼ ins. by ½ in.
1 rail, 13½ ins. by ¾ in. by ½ in.
Blackboard, 13½ ins. by 10½ ins. by 3/16 ply.
Finished sizes.
4-ft. length of ⅝-in. dowel.
6 cycle spokes 12½ ins. long.
The legs and rails can be cut from 8 ft. of 1¼ ins. by ½ in. batten.

Method.

The Beads.—A useful "jig," see Diagram 1, can be made for cutting ¾-in. lengths of dowel. Nail two pieces of wood, one each side of a piece which has been prepared to size exactly the width of the dowel. A "stop" is nailed in one end, and then a saw cut is made squarely across so that the distance from the stop to the saw cut is ¾ in. The dowel is pushed up to the stop and then sawn through. The holes through the centre of the beads are drilled with a 3/32-in. drill, and great care must be exercised to ensure their being upright. Paint the beads, using two colours.

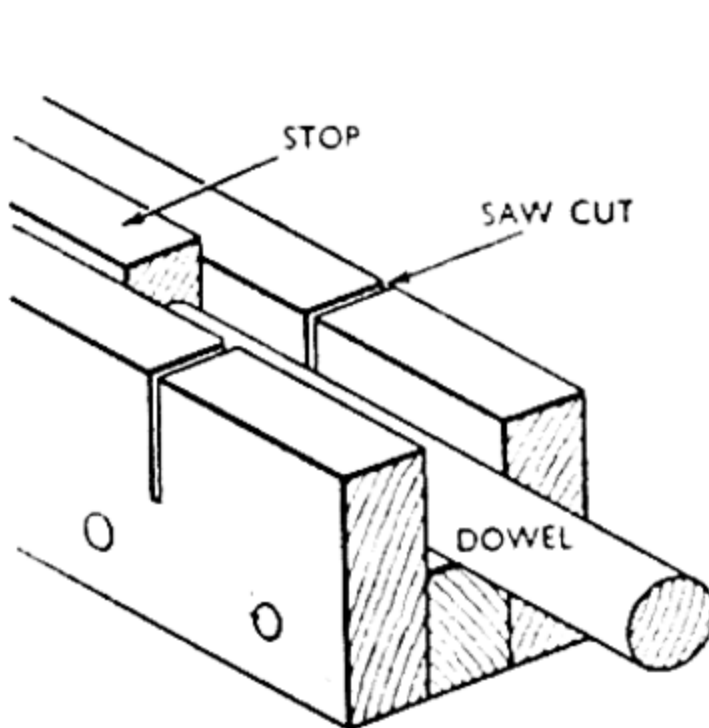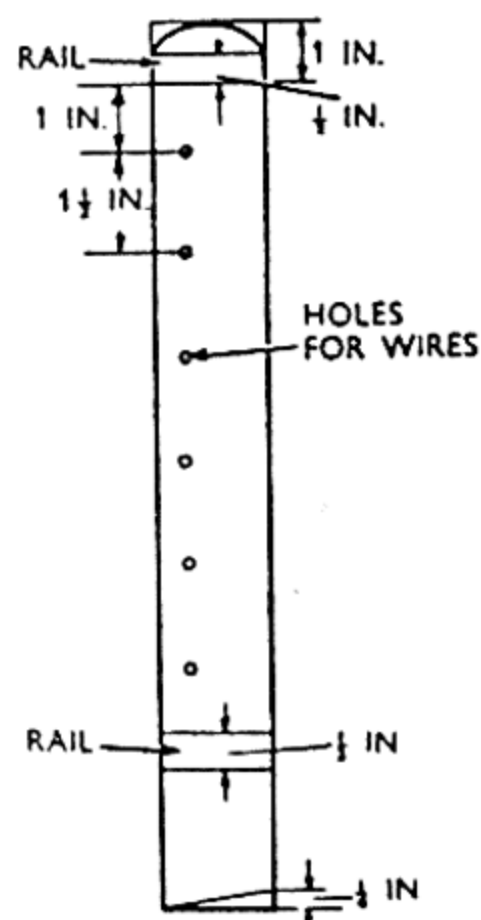**Making the Frame.**—Cut the four legs to length and round the top of each. Set out as shown in Diagram 2. Saw the angle on bottom, and drill 3/32-in. holes ¼ in. deep to take the wires. Make rails, and glue and nail the frame together.

The Blackboard.—Place the two back legs in position alongside the bead frame, and screw them to the frame so that the screws pass into the top rail. Next cut the blackboard to size, round the edges, and then nail in place with ¾-in. nails. Round the ends of the rail and nail in place below the blackboard, see Diagram 3.

Finishing.—Paint the frame a bright colour and the blackboard black. Saw off the hooked ends of the cycle spokes with a hacksaw making them 12 ins. long. Thread on the coloured beads and then, bending the wires slightly, spring them into position. Screw two small screw-eyes into the bottom rails and fasten a string to prevent the frame from slipping when opened.
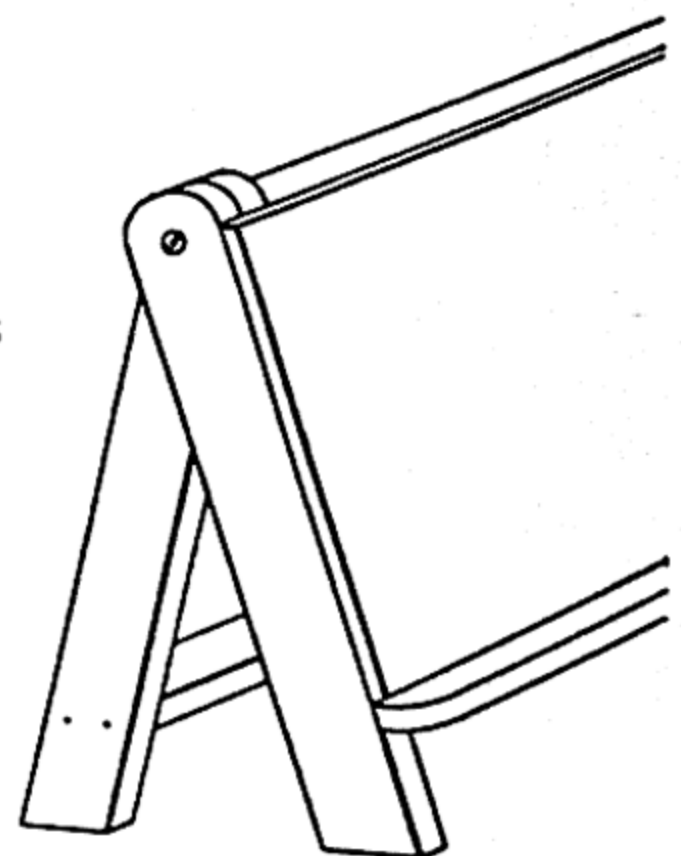

DIAGRAM 1

DIAGRAM 2

DIAGRAM 3

FOR THE TODDLER. *Her first lessons are a big event in a small girl's life, and this bead frame, with a blackboard on the other side, will be a firm favourite with your small daughter when she first learns to count and write.*

FOR THE SCHOOLGIRL. *The proud owner of this gaily coloured scooter will enjoy many hours of health-giving exercise and good fun in the open air. It is easily steered by the front post which carries the front wheel.*

A Scooter

IN BRIGHTLY PAINTED WOOD

MATERIALS

1 centre post, 2 ft. 3 ins. by $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.*
2 front wheel bearers, 12 ins. by $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. by 1 in.
2 back wheel bearers, 18 ins. by 1 in. by 1 in.
1 footboard, 17 ins. by 5 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1 bracket, 10 ins. by 5 ins. by 1 in.
1 handle, $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 1 in. round.
2, 8-in. wheels.
2, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in. coach bolts.
1, 6 ins. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. coach bolt.
4, 2-in. iron brackets.

* The centre post must be the same width as the hub of the wheel.

Method.—The scooter is made in two units, one a front or centre post carrying the front wheel; and the second, the footboard which carries the back wheel. The two are joined by a hinge. Any wheels an be used, but some measurements must be adjusted if the wheels used differ from those in the model.

The Front Unit.—Join the handle to the centre post by making a shallow groove in the handle, see Diagram 1, and then glue and secure with two $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by No. 10 screws; well countersink the heads. The front wheel bearers are tapered both in width and thickness as shown in Diagram 2. Bore $\frac{3}{8}$-in. holes 1 in. from the ends for the bolt, which acts as an axle, and 3/16-in. holes for the screws. Assemble when the wheel is bolted in position, using $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by No. 8 screws.

The Footboard Unit.—Set out the bracket for the hinge as shown in Diagram 3, and saw to shape. Next, round the corners on the footboard and also on the back wheel bearers. Screw the bracket on to one end of the footboard, leaving 12 ins. clear for the foot; use 2-in. screws, as this must be a good fixing. Next bore $\frac{3}{8}$-in. holes for the bolt in the back wheel bearers 1 in. from the end and slanting so that the bearers can slope inwards to the front, see Diagram 4.
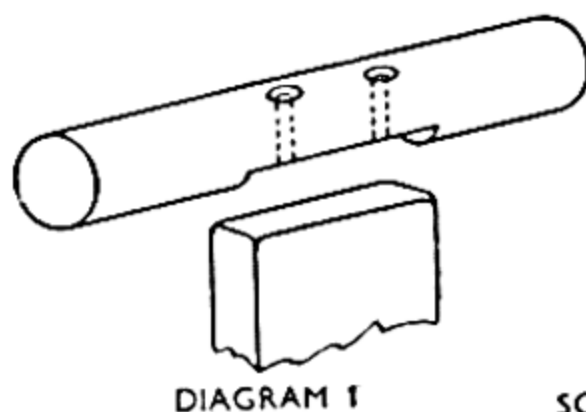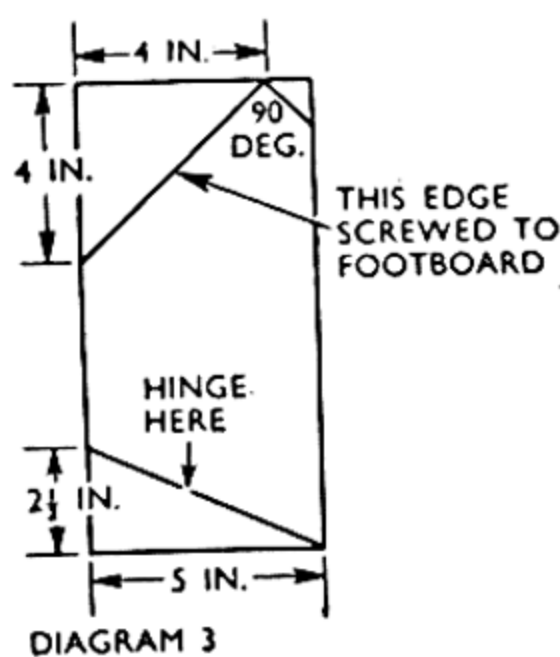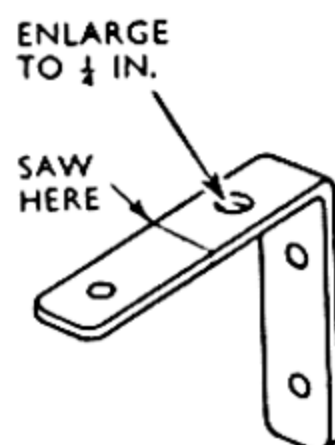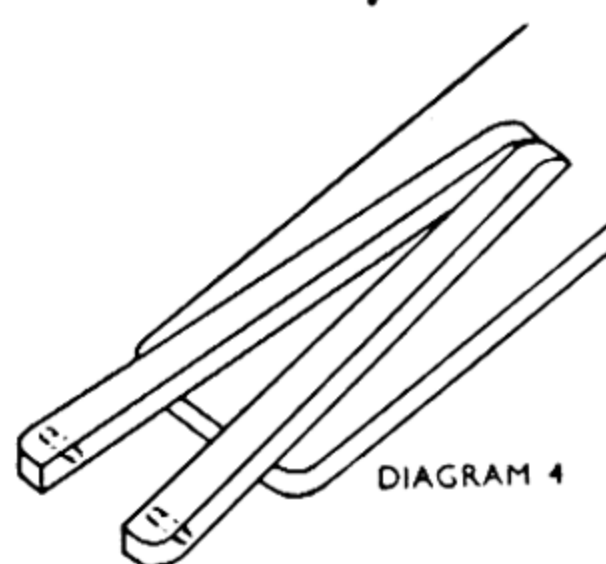

DIAGRAM 1

DIAGRAM 2

SCREW HOLES

$1\frac{1}{4}$ IN. $\frac{1}{8}$ IN.

BOLT HOLE

$1\frac{3}{8}$ IN.   1 IN.

4 IN.

4 IN.

90 DEG.

THIS EDGE SCREWED TO FOOTBOARD

HINGE HERE

$2\frac{1}{4}$ IN.

5 IN.

DIAGRAM 3

DIAGRAM 4

ENLARGE TO $\frac{1}{4}$ IN.

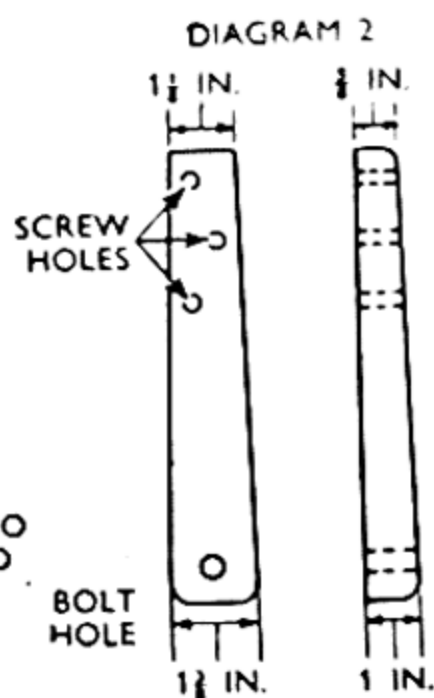SAW HERE
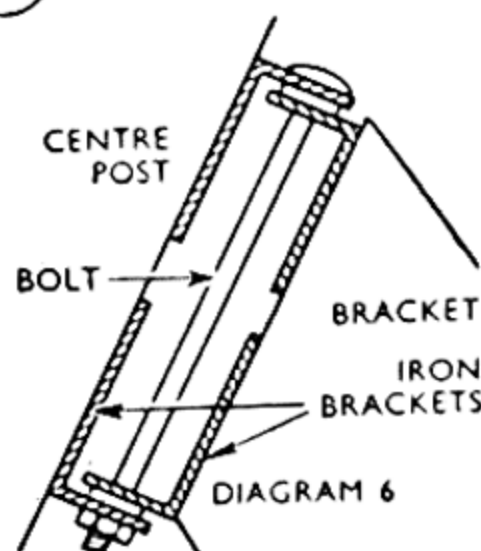
DIAGRAM 5
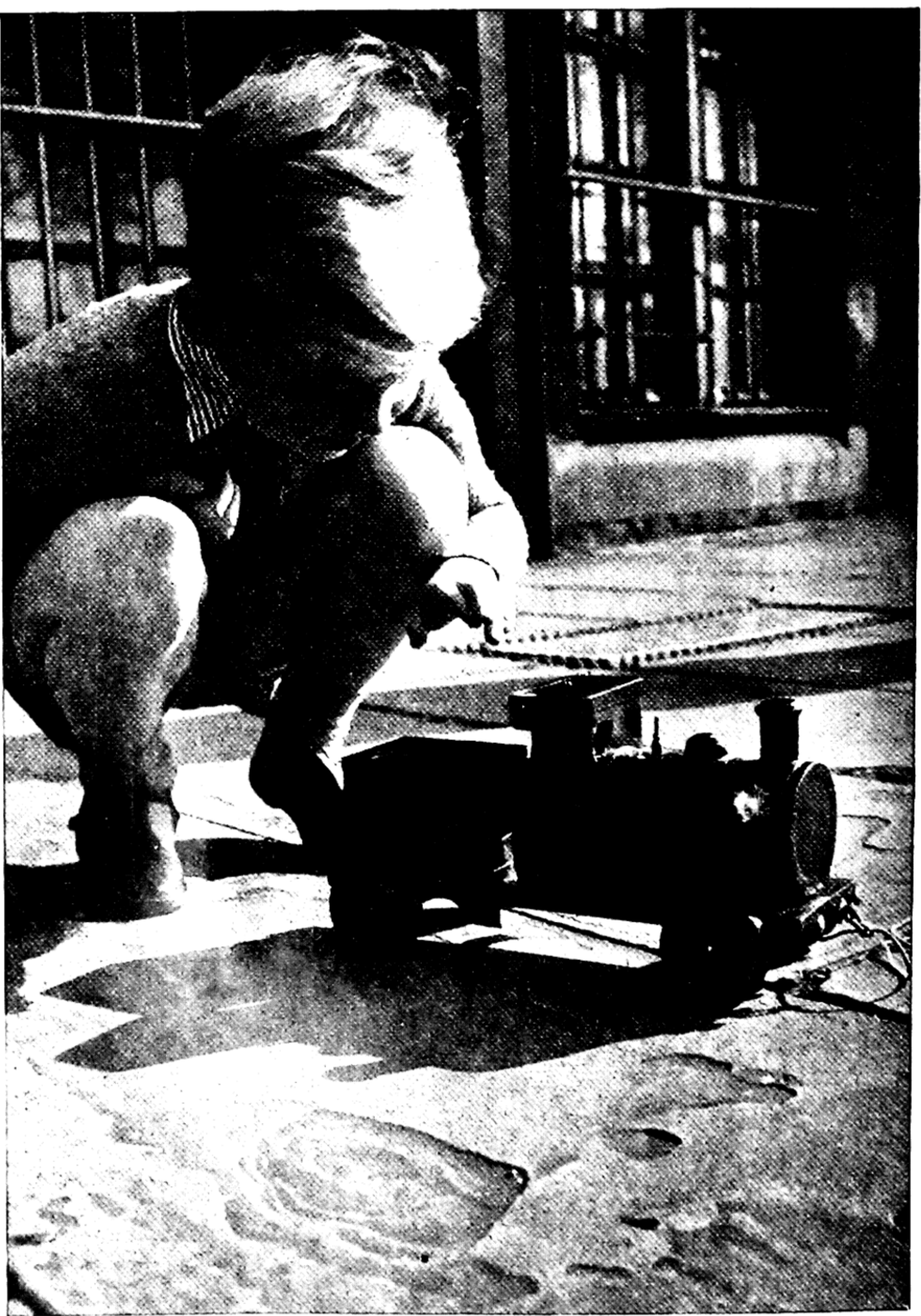

CENTRE POST

BOLT

BRACKET

IRON BRACKETS

DIAGRAM 6

SCHOOLBOY'S SPECIAL. *This gay little toy engine is made from old tins of various types. It has a tender, driver's cabin, boiler and buffers, it will delight the heart of a small boy, and provide hours of enjoyment.*

Bolt the bearers to the wheel, place in position on footboard, Diagram 4, mark the places for screws and drill the holes in the footboard. Screw through the footboard into the bearers using three screws in each.

Hinging.—The two units are now ready for joining. Obtain four iron brackets with arms about 2 ins. long. One arm on each is shortened with a hacksaw, Diagram 5, and the hole enlarged with a reamer to take the $\frac{1}{4}$-in. bolt. Two brackets are then screwed to the centre post and two to the bracket on the footboard arranged as in Diagram 6. The $\frac{1}{4}$-in. bolt then joins the two units. There should be a washer between the bracket faces where they come together.

Finishing.—Give two coats of high gloss paint or enamel. The wheels can be painted a contrasting colour.

A Fine Toy Engine

MADE FROM TINS

MATERIALS

3 $\frac{1}{4}$-lb. tins, one round and two rectangular (boiler, cabin and tender). 8 tin lids (for wheels)—one set of four small enough to fit into larger lids.
Wood about 12 ins. by 4 ins. (base).
5 ins. of broomstick.
Cotton reel.
Nut and bolt.
Cycle inner tube valve.
2 cup hooks.
4 circular boot studs.
Nails, brads, screws and 8 metal washers.
Paint and varnish.
Liquid heatless solder and putty.

Method.—First choose your tins. The engine illustrated was made from a cocoa tin and two mustard containers.

Lay the three tins in the position they will occupy for boiler, cabin and tender. Now make a rectangular wooden base on which to fasten them. It should measure about 1 in. longer and 1 in. wider than the assembled tins, and be $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.

The Cabin.—Make this from one of the mustard tins. Take off the lid, and with shears or an old pair of scissors, cut it as shown in Diagram 1.

With pliers, bend in the two flanges on Diagram 1 to eliminate sharp edges. Replace the lid, and solder it down.

Cut out the driver's windows with a chisel and hammer.

Bore three holes in the side of the round tin opposite the join. These are for the smokestack, dome and whistle. The first should be about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, the others according to the size of the objects used for the dome and whistle.

Join the boiler and cabin tins together. Cut flanges in the front of the cabin, insert these in slits in the bottom of the round tin and bend them back (see Diagram 2); a more secure method is to cut a piece of wood just large enough to fit into the cabin and as high as the bottom of the windows.

Bore four holes in the bottom of the round tin, and corresponding ones in the front of the cabin, then screw from inside the boiler, through the cabin tin into the wood, Diagram 3.

The Dome.—This is a nut and bolt, fastened in position, and the space between the top of the bolt and the boiler filled in with putty, or plastic wood.
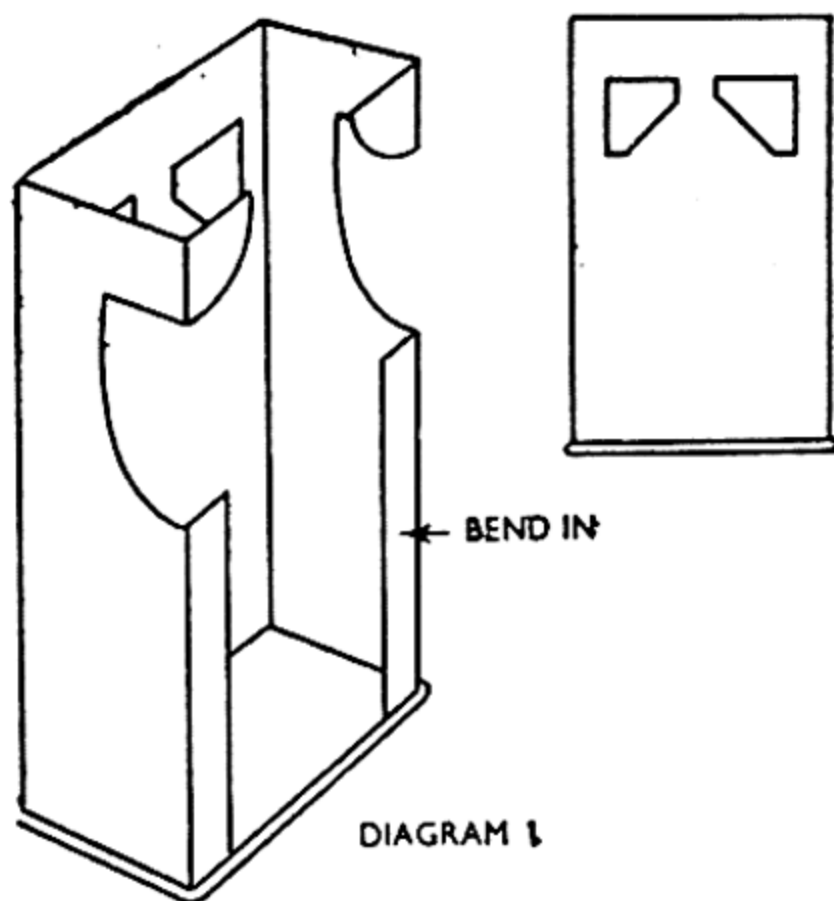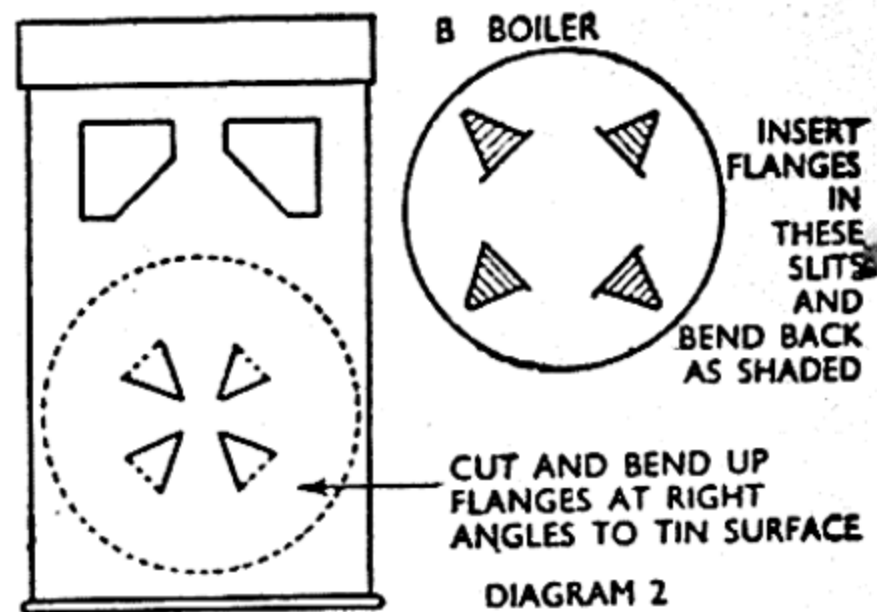
TIN ENGINE

BEND IN

DIAGRAM 1

CABIN

B BOILER

INSERT FLANGES IN THESE SLITS AND BEND BACK AS SHADED

CUT AND BEND UP FLANGES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO TIN SURFACE

DIAGRAM 2

JOINING BOILER TO CABIN

COTTON REEL GLUED TO STICK

NUT

PLASTIC

CYCLE TUBE VALVE

BOLT

BOILER

WOOD

CABIN

SCREWS

DIAGRAM 3

ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF JOINING

DIAGRAM 4

SMALL NAIL

FIXING FUNNEL DOME AND WHISTLE

BASE DIAGRAM 5

BEND IN AND DOWN
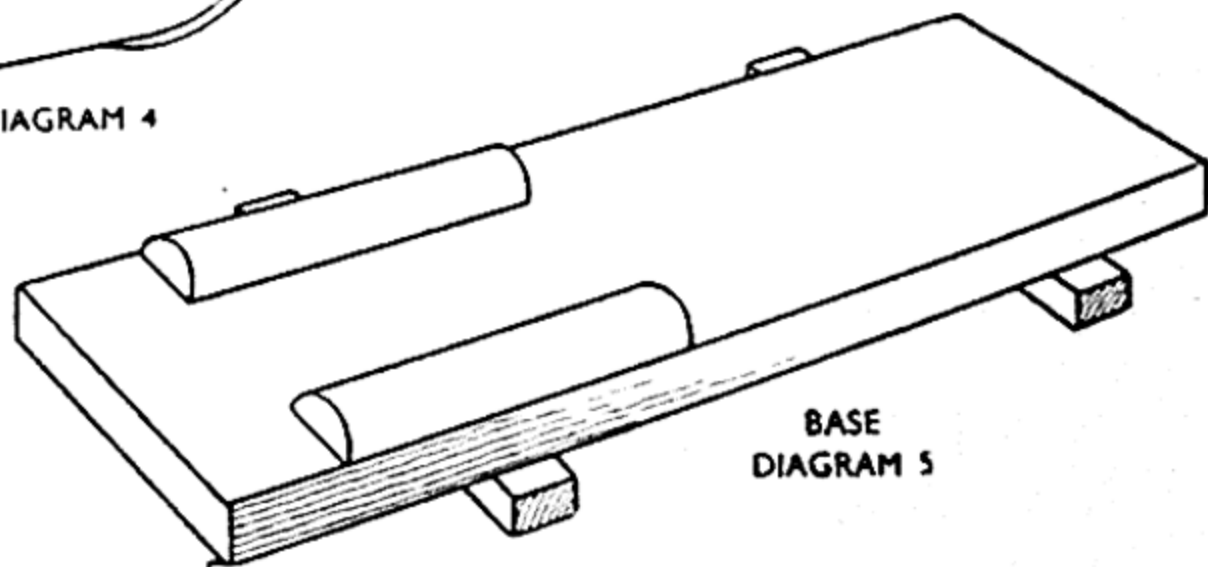
DIAGRAM 6

TENDER

CABIN STEP

PLASTER OR PLASTIC WOOD

WHEEL

The Smokestack.—Saw one end from a cotton reel and make the cut concave to fit the curve of the boiler. Then take a piece of round wood about ¼ in. in diameter and nearly as long as the diameter of the boiler plus the length of the cotton reel. Push this through the first hole in the tin, and fix by driving in a small tack from the outside. Glue the cotton reel to the protruding end.
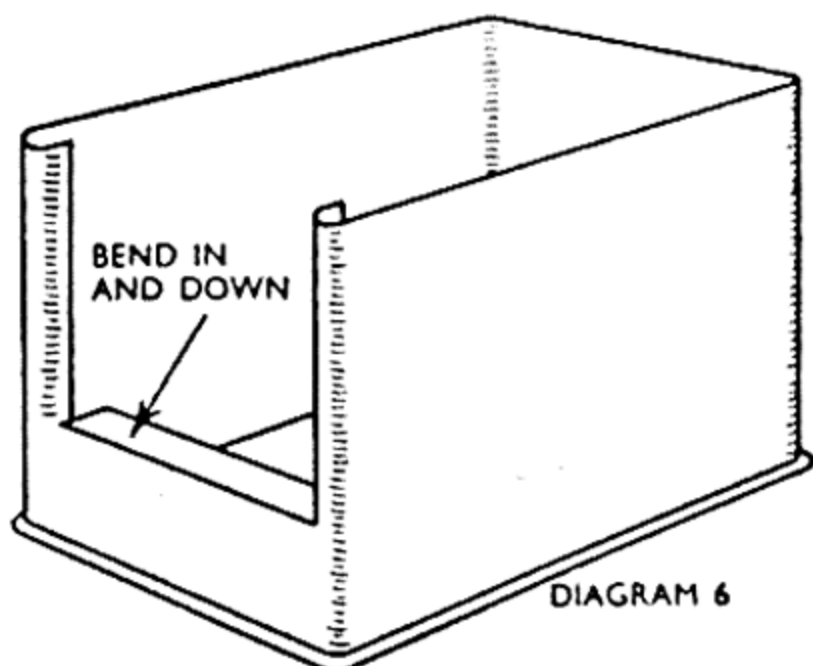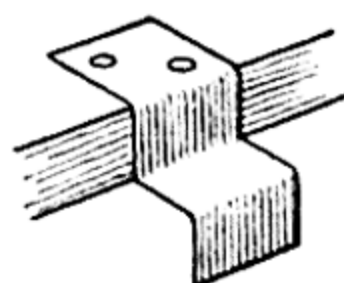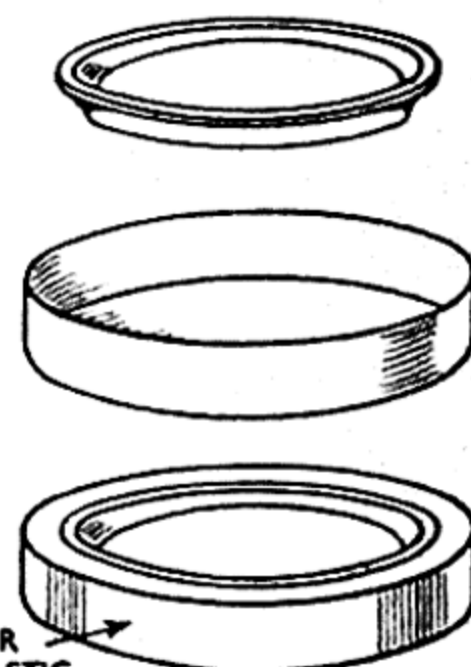
The Whistle is part of a valve from an old cycle tube. Screw this into the third hole in the tin.

The Wooden Base.—Place the boiler and cabin on the wooden base and mark the position for the two pieces of broomstick, split lengthwise. They help to make the boiler rigid when it is fastened to the base, Diagram 5.

These two half cylinders should be about ½ in. shorter than the length of the round tin. Fasten them to the base with glue or nails, then on the underside screw on two lengths of wood for the wheel axles, making these protrude about ¼ in. on each side of the base.

Nail boiler and cabin to base and then replace the lid of the round tin.

The Tender.—Cut a rectangular tin as shown in the diagram and double in all cut edges with pliers, then fasten it to the base, leaving a gap of about an inch between it and the cabin. The waste cuttings from this tin can be used for making cabin steps.

The Wheels.—Make these from round tin lids. Each wheel consists of a lid, inside which is fitted a smaller one with a convex centre such as a paint tin lid. The two are then joined by filling the space between them with plaster of paris.

You can make wheels like this or use only single lids. Bore a hole in the centre of each. Then fasten the wheels to the axles with round-headed screws, using a metal washer on each side of the wheel.

The Buffers can be metal boot studs or chair pins. A small cup hook, one at each end, to provide something to draw the engine along, is then added.

Finish by painting the engine, not forgetting to draw and paint a collection of levers and gauges on the piece of wood inside the cabin.
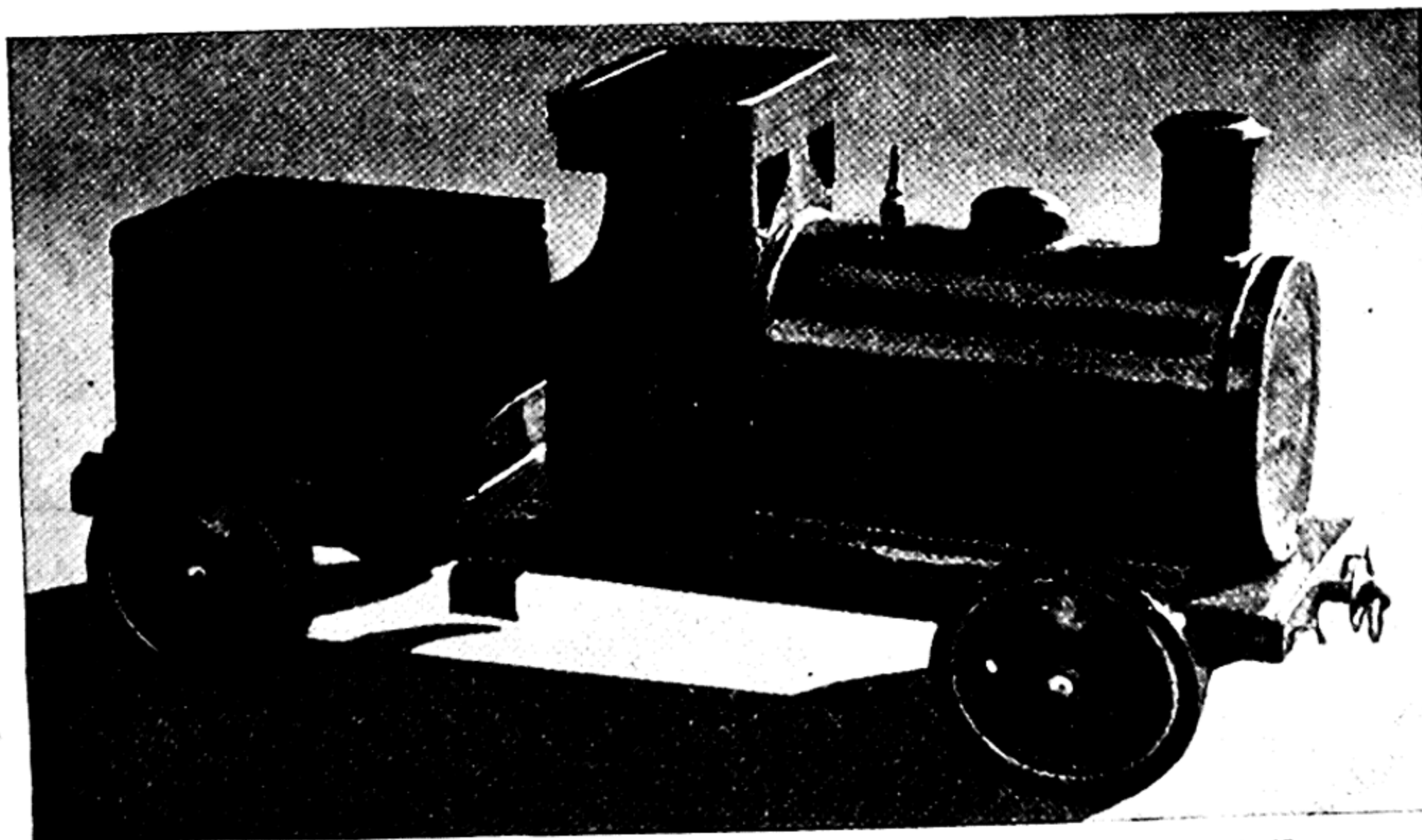
Close-up of toy engine, showing the tender, driver's cabin and boiler.

HANDMADE GREETING CARDS. *Choose simple borders, flower and leaf designs to begin with, and draw or use a potato cut, on to white or coloured paper. Then copy the lettering on the opposite page for your greeting.*

HANDWRITING

abcdefghijklm
nopqrstuvwxy
z&1234567890
ABCDEFGHI
JKLMNOPQR
STUVWXYZ

Letters made with broad pen

abcdefghijklm
nopqrstuvwxy
z&1234567890
ABCDEFGHI
JKLMNOPQR
STUVWXYZ

Letters made with evenstroke pen

LETTERING

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST
UVWXYZ & 1234567890,:!?~

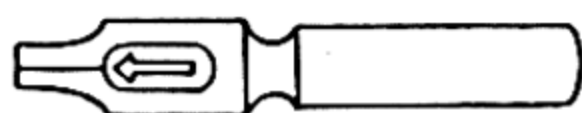*Letters made with broad pen*

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST
UVWXYZ & 1234567890,:?!-

Letters made with evenstroke pen

Broad pen   *Evenstroke pen*

THE YOUNG BRIDE'S PRESENT. *Two attractive gifts for the home.* A *pillow-cover made with bands of braid and trimmed with ball fringe, and a waste-paper basket which has a cardboard foundation covered with braid.*

GIFTS FOR THE HOUSE

Candy Striped

PILLOW-COVER AND WASTE-PAPER BASKET
IN RED AND WHITE BRAID

MATERIALS

24 yds. 1-in. wide braid in white.
24 yds. 1-in. wide braid in red.
4 yds. ball fringe (white).
Press-fasteners.
Sheet of corrugated cardboard.
Tube of glue.
3 yds. adhesive linen tape.

The Pillow-Cover.—This is made by joining alternate bands of red and white braid, each strip of braid measuring 18 ins. Twenty-seven pieces are required for the back of the cover and 30 for the front—the three extra making the flap which is tucked over the end of the pillow.

The most effective way of joining the braid so that the joins will not be visible, is to whip the edges together on the wrong side. Take up as little of the edge of the braid as possible and when all the strips are joined, press well on the wrong side with a damp cloth.

When back and front are complete, seam them round three sides on the wrong side and stitch down the raw sides of the flap with herringbone stitch to neaten them. Stitch the ball fringe round the four sides, and sew press-fasteners along the open edge.

The Waste-paper Basket. — The foundation of the basket is made of strong corrugated cardboard. Cut a circle of the cardboard 8 ins. diameter and a strip of it, 12 ins. deep and long enough to go exactly round the outside edge of the circle (26 ins.) Make the strip of cardboard into a tube, by joining the edges with adhesive tape, inside and out, keeping the smooth side of the cardboard outside. Now fit the circle of cardboard in one end of the tube and join the edges with adhesive tape, inside and out, again with the smooth side of the cardboard outside. This completes the foundation of the basket.

To cover the basket, cut strips of braid in 26-in. lengths, and glue each one up the outside of the tube and down the inside. Leave about 1 in. of braid under the bottom of the basket on the outside and glue the other end on to the bottom of the basket on the inside. The strips should be alternately red and white.

When the basket is entirely covered with braid, cut a circle of plain, strong cardboard about 7½ ins. in diameter and glue this firmly on to the bottom to cover the raw edges of the braid. Then, to neaten the inside, cut a circle of white card or strong paper, about 7½ ins. in diameter and press this down on to the floor of the basket, covering the raw edges of braid here. If this fits tightly, there is no need to glue it. Finally, glue a band of white ball fringe round the top of the basket and another about 1½ ins. below the first.

Table Cloth

IN DARNED NET

MATERIALS

1¼ yds. cream filet net—45 to 48 ins. wide.

6 skeins coarse embroidery thread—cream.

6 skeins embroidery floss—brown.

Filet net of as fine a mesh as possible should be used. The one illustrated has 14 squares to 1 in. in width, and 18 in. depth.

It is immaterial whether a coarser or finer mesh than this is used, the following instructions being given in inch measurements and not by squares, but the embroidery threads chosen should be in proportion.

The floss for the filling should draw through the mesh easily but the thicker one for outlining should fill the mesh closely.

The same method of working is used for both border and centre patterns—the design is outlined with the thick cream thread and the space between the outlines filled in with simple darning stitch in the brown thread. The ends of threads must be darned in neatly on the wrong side.

The Border.—Begin at the bottom right-hand corner of the net and, following Diagram 1, mark a point A 3 ins. in from right-hand edge and 4¼ ins. up from bottom edge. Run a thread of the thick silk from A down the right-hand side for 1¼ ins., then make a right-angled turn towards the left and run along the bottom of the net about 3 ins. in from the raw edge.

Continue to within about 4¼ ins. of
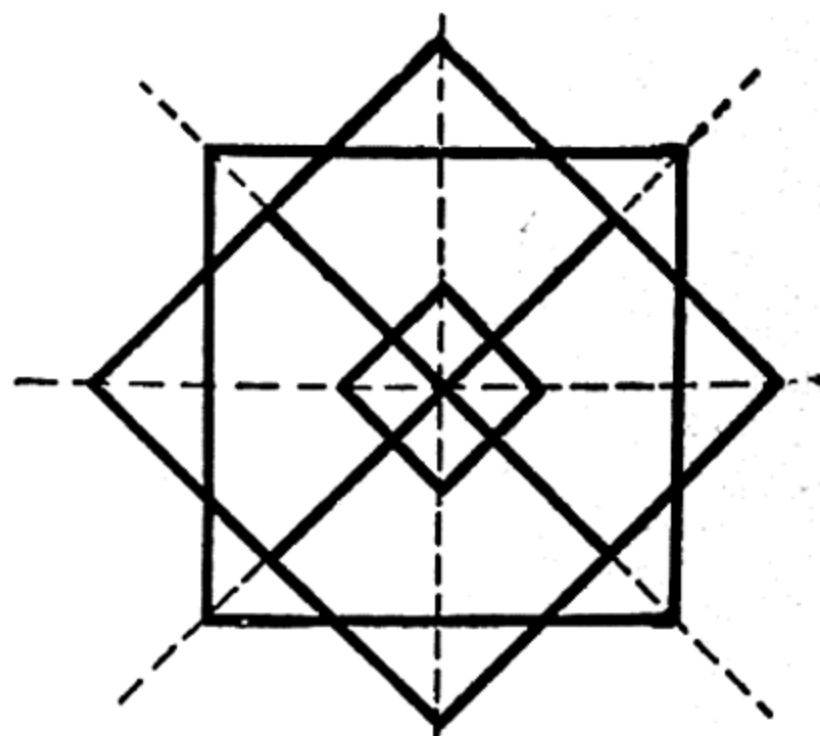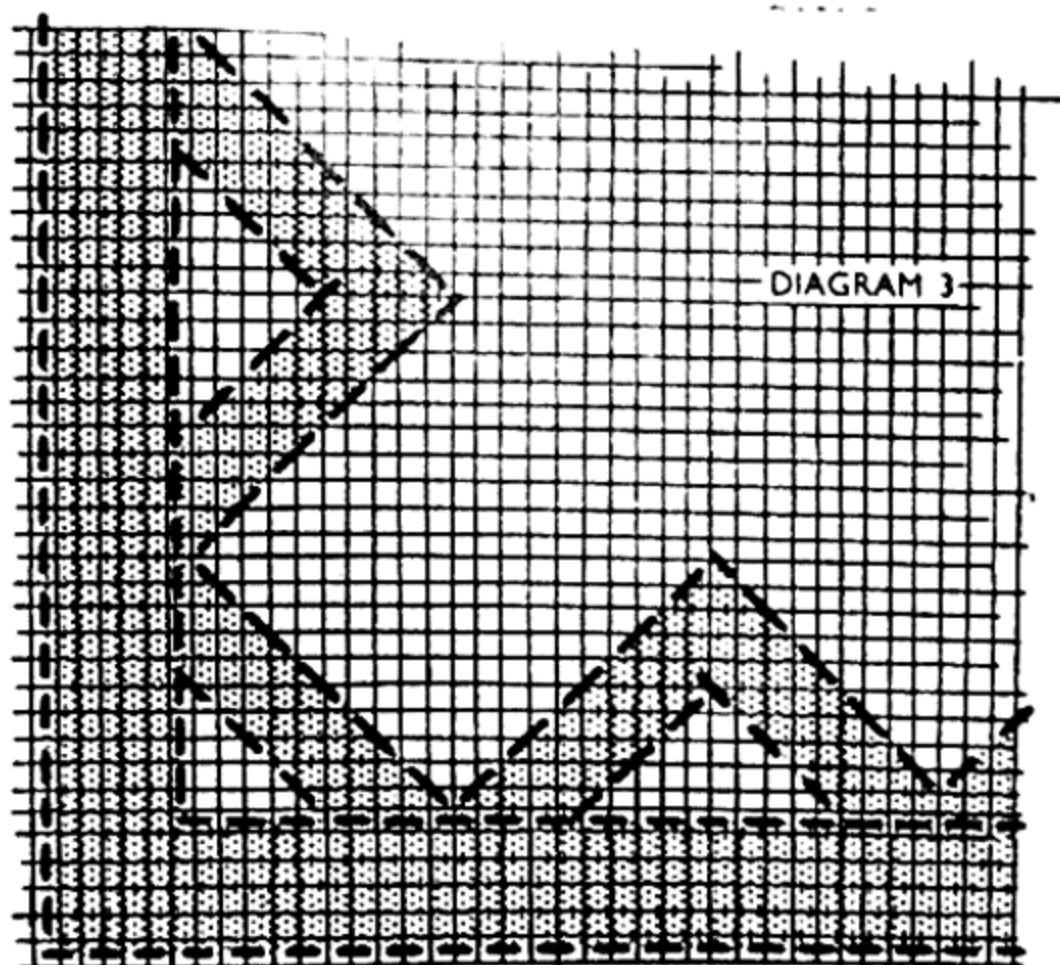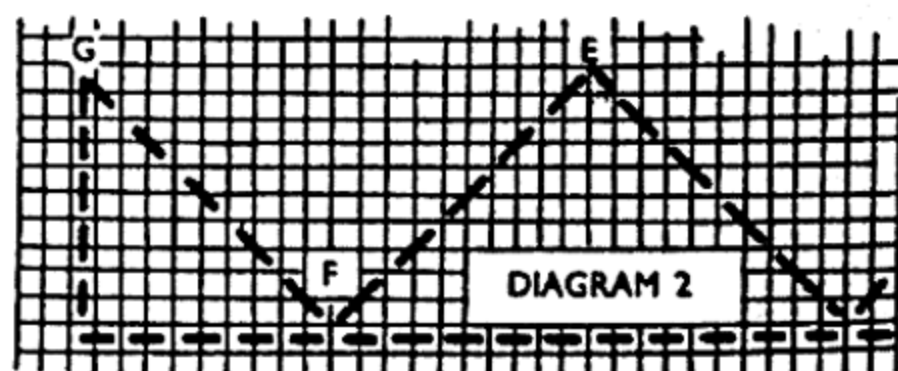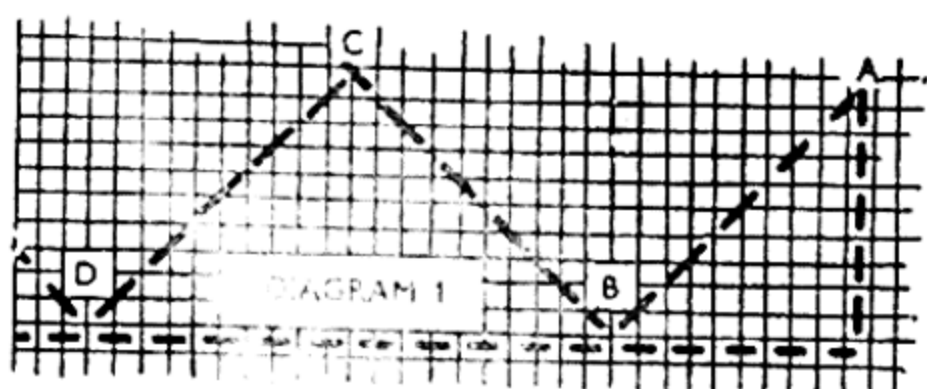

DIAGRAM 1

DIAGRAM 2

DIAGRAM 3

DIAGRAM 4 LINE DIAGRAM
OF CENTRE DESIGN SHOWING TACKINGS

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE. *A lovely gift for the home is this charming table cloth. The original was in cream net with a border and centre design outlined with cream thread and the space between filled in with brown thread.*

the left-hand side of the net, leaving the end of the thread for use later. Now, return to point A and with a new length of thread work diagonally to meet the lower line of darning (point B). Work up again diagonally towards the left to a point C, level with A, and down again diagonally to the bottom line at D.

Continue working up and down in this way until the last down thread ends approximately 4¼ ins. from the left-hand side of the net, E to F in Diagram 2.

From F work one diagonal line up again to G level with E and leave the thread there. Now pick up the end of thread left along the bottom line and continue for 1¼ ins. past F then make a right-angled turn and run the thread up to meet the other thread at point G. Complete the other sides and corners in the same way.

Run a second thread of outlining silk right round the cloth, about ¾ in. outside the first one, and another thread ¼ in. inside all the points. Fill the space between these outlines with simple darning stitch in brown, working always up and down, the short way. Diagram 3 shows the two lines of thick thread at the corner.

Centre Design.—The same method of working is used as for the border, outlines in cream thread, ¼ in. apart, with the space between filled with darning in brown. Run tacking threads of contrasting colour through the centre of the cloth, horizontally, vertically and diagonally. Using these tacking threads as guides work a large diamond shape, and a large square, then smaller diamond shapes in the centre as in Diagram 4.

When the border and centre are complete, trim the raw edges of the net to leave about 2¼ ins. beyond the darned border. Make this plain net into a hem, sewing it down on the wrong side over the outer line of darning.

Gifts from Felt

TEA COSY AND TABLE MATS

MATERIALS

⅓rd yard of 36-in. wide American cloth or felt in white or cream.
Strip of felt 40 ins. long by 1½ ins. wide, for border.
Scraps of felt in a variety of gay colours.
1 sheet wadding.
Silk or cotton material for lining.

Cut the shape of the tea cosy shown in the illustration, 15 ins. at the base, and 12 ins. deep in the centre. Cut this shape twice in American cloth or felt. From the long strip of felt cut off 26 ins. and cut this through the centre in points, cutting to within about ¼ in. of each edge.

Stitch one of these serrated strips ¾ in. in along the curved edge of the American cloth, stretching the straight edge slightly, so that the points lie flat.

Cut the remaining 14 ins. of the strip of felt in two lengthwise, and stitch one of these strips along the base of the tea cosy shape, about ¾ in. in from the edge. Trim this border with small circles and V-shapes of contrasting felt.

The figures of the man and woman are made up with triangles and straight strips. Stitch them in position, overlapping the triangles at the waist. Outline triangles for the hands and faces, marking the features with long and short stitches in black embroidery thread.

FOR THE TABLE, *here are some suggestions which are sure to prove popular. The mats are made of felt, with initials sewn on in ric-rac. The cosy is in cream American cloth, with figures and trimming cut out of coloured felt and sewn on.*

Small black triangles make the feet, a square and two small circles the woman's hat, and a triangle the man's hat.

For the tree, cut a narrow strip for the trunk and stitch above it six triangles, each a little smaller than the preceding one, overlapping them slightly at the apexes. For the reverse side of the tea cosy (see below), stitch on a border similar to the first side and also a tree, but instead of the two figures, add a sun made from a circle of yellow felt with long and short stitches in yellow embroidery thread, and at the base of the cover a row of flowers composed of small circles and triangles with long and short green stitches for stems.

When both sides are finished, machine round the curved edges, right sides facing, and turn right sides out. Cut the same shape in double wadding and pad and line the tea cosy, turning the lower edge up over the wadding and sewing the lining firmly over it.

MONOGRAMMED TABLE MATS

MATERIALS

⅜ yd. of 36-in. wide felting (white or grey). 9 yds. of ric-rac braid.

Cut the felt into six 6-in. squares, two oblongs each 6 ins. by 9 ins. and one oblong 7 ins. by 10 ins. Trim the corners of all these mats into curves.

In the bottom left-hand corner of each mat write, in pencil, the capital letter of the surname of the person for whom the mats are intended. This initial letter should be about 2½ ins. high and should slope towards the centre of the mat.

Now stitch ric-rac braid over the pencil lines and run the braid on to the edge of the mat. Continue stitching the braid right round the edge of the mat, ending it about ½-in. above the point where the initial begins.

Work all the mats in the same way, using braid of one colour for all, or working two small and one large mat in each of three gay colours.
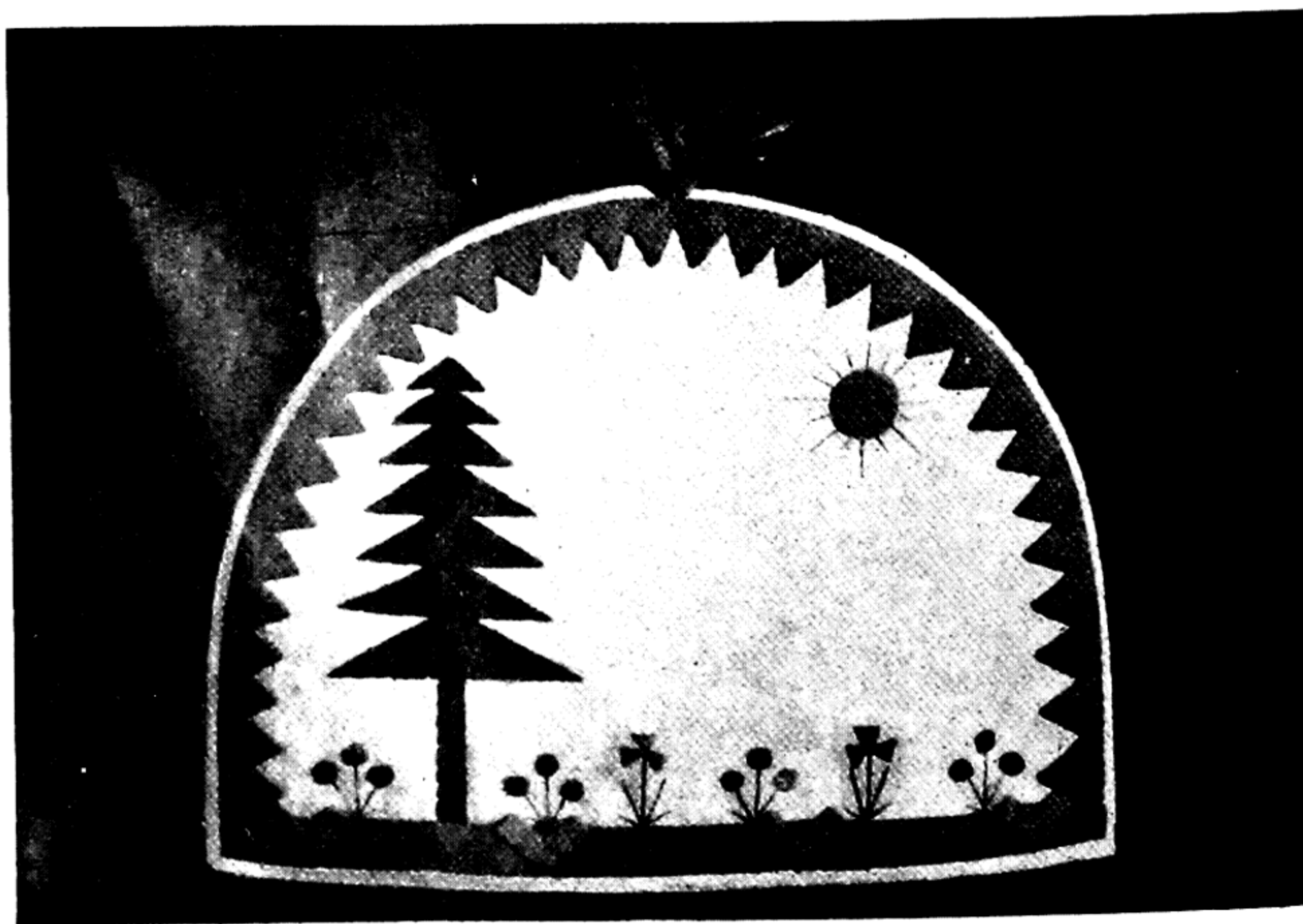
Close-up of back of cosy. A felt strip, rolled and fringed, makes the tassel.

Luncheon Sets

IN CROCHET

LUNCHEON SET (1)

MATERIALS

6 1-oz. balls No. 20 crochet cotton.
No. 3 steel crochet hook.

MEASUREMENTS

Large mat—10 ins. across.
Dinner plate mat—8 ins. across.
Bread plate mat—6 ins. across.
Glass mat—4 ins. across.

ABBREVIATIONS

Ch. chain, dc. double crochet, tr. treble, rep. repeat, double treble (thread over twice), sc. single crochet.

N.B.—The first treble of tr. rounds is worked as 3 chain. Such rounds should end with 1 sc. into the 3rd of these chain to join.

TENSION

6 rows of trebles to 1 inch.

LARGE MAT

Make 8 ch. and join in a ring with 1 sc.

1st round.—(5 ch. 1 dc. into ring) 8 times, 5 ch.

2nd round—3 dc. into each of the 9 loops of 5 ch.

3rd round.—(1 dc. into each of 2 dc., 2 dc. into next dc.) 9 times.

4th round.—(1 dc. into each of 3 dc., 2 dc. into next dc.) 9 times.

5th round.—(1 dc. into each of 4 dc., 2 dc. into next dc.) 9 times.

6th round.—(1 dc. into each of 5 dc., 2 dc. into next dc.) 9 times.

7th round.—(1 dc. into each of 6 dc., 2 dc. into next dc.) 9 times.

8th round.—(1 dc. into each of 7 dc., 2 dc. into next dc.) 9 times.

9th round.—(1 dc. into each of 8 dc., 2 dc. into next dc.) 9 times.

10th round.—(11 ch. miss 8 dc. 1 dc. into each of next 2 dc.) 9 times.

11th round.—11 tr. into each ch. loop with 4 ch. between each group.

12th round.—1 tr. into each tr. with 5 ch. between groups.

13th round.—(Miss 1st tr. 1 tr. into each of 9 tr. miss last tr. 8 ch.) 9 times.

14th round.—* Miss 1st tr. 1 tr. into each of 7 tr. (4 ch. 1 tr. 4 ch. 1 tr. 4 ch.) all into 8 ch., rep. from * to end.

15th round.—* Miss 1st tr., 1 tr. into each of 5 tr., 5 ch. miss 4 ch. loop, 11 tr. into next 4 ch. loop, 5 ch., rep. from * to end.

16th round.—* Miss 1st tr. 1 tr. into each of 3 tr., 5 ch. 1 tr. into each of 11 tr., 5 ch., rep. from * to end.

17th round.—* Miss 1st tr., 1 tr. into next tr., 7 ch. miss 1st tr. of next group, 1 tr. into each of next 9 tr., 7 ch., rep. from * to end.

18th round.—Sc. to centre of loop * 1 tr. 6 ch. miss 1st tr. of group, 1 tr. into each of next 7 tr. 6 ch. 1 tr. into loop, 6 ch., rep. from * to end.

19th round.—* 1 tr., 7 ch. miss 1st tr. of group, 1 tr. into each of next 5 tr. 7 ch. miss 1st loop, 10 tr. into next loop, rep. from * to end. (N.B.—1st tr. makes 11 in all.)

20th round.—* 1 tr. 5 ch. 1 tr. into loop, 5 ch. miss 1st tr. of group, 1 tr. into each of next 3 tr., 5 ch. 1 tr. into loop, 5 ch. 1 tr. into each of next 10 tr., rep. from * to end.

21st round.—Sc. to centre of 1st loop * 1 tr. 3 ch. 1 tr. into next loop, 3 ch. 1 tr. into 2nd of 3 tr. (3 ch. 1 tr. into next loop) twice 3 ch. miss next tr. 1 tr. into each of next 9 tr. 3 ch., rep. from * to end.

CROCHETED TABLE MATS *lend grace and dignity to the dining table. Two sets are shown here. The four in the foreground of the picture are termed Set 1 in the instructions ; the four in the background are termed Set 2.*

22nd round.—Sc. to centre of loop, * 1 tr. (3 ch. 1 tr. into next loop) 4 times, 3 ch. miss next tr. 1 tr. into each of next 7 tr., 3 ch. 1 tr. into loop, 3 ch. Rep. from * to end.

23rd round.—Sc. to centre of loop, * 1 tr. 3 ch. 9 tr. into next loop (3 ch. 1 tr. into next loop) 3 times, 3 ch. miss next tr. 1 tr. into each of next 5 tr. (3 ch. 1 tr. into next loop) twice, 3 ch., rep. from * to end.

24th round.—Sc. to end of loop, * 1 tr. into each of 9 tr. miss next loop (3 ch. 1 tr. into next loop) 3 times, 3 ch. miss next tr. 1 tr. into each of next 3 tr.) 3 ch. 1 tr. into next loop) 3 times, 3 ch. miss next loop., rep. from * to end.

25th round.—Work 7 tr. into centre, 7 tr. of each 9 tr. with 1 tr. into centre tr. of each 3 tr. and 3 ch. 1 tr. into each loop.

26th round.—Work 5 tr. into centre 5 tr. of each 7 tr. and 3 ch. 1 tr. into each loop.

27th round.—Work 3 tr. into centre 3 tr. of each 5 tr, and 3 ch. 1 tr. into each loop.

28th round.—Work 1 tr. into centre tr. of 3 tr. and 3 ch. 1 tr. into each loop.

If work does not lie flat, adjustment can be made in next round by working less dc. into some loops.

29th round.—Work 4 dc. into each loop.

30th round.—1 dc. into each dc.

31st round.—* 5 ch. miss 3 dc. 1 dc. into next dc., rep. from * to end.

32nd round.—* 5 ch. 1 dc. into each loop, rep. from * to end.

33rd round.—As 32nd round.

34th round.—As 32nd round.

35th round.—* 2 dc. into loop (1 tr. 2 ch. 1 tr. 3 ch. 1 dc. into 1st of these ch., forming a picot, 1 tr. 2 ch. 1 tr.) all into next loop, rep. from * to end.

Break off.

DINNER PLATE MAT

Work as given for large mat to end of 7th round.

8th round.—(11 ch. miss 6 dc., 1 dc. into each of next 2 dc.) 9 times.

Now work rounds 12, 13, 14 15, 16, 17 and 18 as large mat.

Next round.—* 1 tr. 3 ch. 1 tr. all into same loop, 3 ch. miss next tr. 1 tr. into each of next 7 tr. 3 ch. (1 tr. 3 ch. 1 tr.) all into next loop, 3 ch., rep. from * to end.

Now work rounds 26 to 35 as large mat.

BREAD PLATE MAT

Work as given for Dinner Plate Mat to end of 11th round.

Next round.—* miss 1st tr. 1 tr. into each of 7 tr. 4 ch. 1 tr. into loop, 4 ch., rep. from * to end.

Next round.—* miss 1st tr. 1 tr. into each of 5 tr. 4 ch. 1 tr. into loop, 4 ch. 1 tr. into tr., 4 ch. 1 tr. into loop, 4 ch., rep. from * to end.

Now work rounds 27 to 35 as large mat. (34th round was omitted on original.)

GLASS MAT

Work as given for large mat to end of 6th round.

Next round.—* 9 ch. miss 5 dc. 1 dc. into each of next 2 dc., rep. from * to end.

Next round.—* 9 tr. into loop, 4 ch., rep from * to end.

Next round.—* miss 1st tr. 1 tr. into each of 7 tr. 5 ch., rep. from * to end.

Next round.—* miss 1st tr. 1 tr. into each of 5 tr. (2 ch. 1 tr.) 3 times into same loop, 2 ch., rep. from * to end.

Next round.—* miss 1st. tr. 1 tr. into each of 3 tr. (2 ch. 1 tr. into next loop) 4 times, 2 ch., rep. from * to end.

Next round.—* miss 1st tr. 1 tr. into next tr. (2 ch. 1 tr. into next loop) 5 times, 2 ch., rep. from * to end.

Next round.—3 dc. into each 2 ch. loop.

Next round.—1 dc. into each dc.

Next round.—* 5 ch. miss 3 dc. 1 dc. into next dc., rep. from * to end.

Next round.—As 35th round large mat.

LUNCHEON SET (2)

MATERIALS

4 2-oz. balls of coarse thread or fine twine (which will produce the tension stated) to make 1 centre mat and 4 each of the other three sizes. Steel crochet hook No. 2.

MEASUREMENTS

Centre mat 11 ins. across
Dinner plate mat 8½ ins.
Bread plate mat 6½ ins.
Glass mat 5 ins.

TENSION

5 rows of treble to measure 1 in.

ABBREVIATIONS See page 223.

CENTRE MAT

Make 7 ch. and join in a ring with 1 sc.

1st round.—(10 ch., 1 dc. into ring) 8 times, 5 ch., 1 db. tr. into ring.

2nd round.—(6 ch., 1 dc. into loop) 9 times.

3rd round.—(7 dc. into loop, 1 dc. into dc.) 9 times.

4th round.—1 dc. into each dc.

5th round.—* 5 ch., miss 2 dc., 1 dc. into next dc., rep. from * until 3 dc. remain, 2 ch. 1 tr. into last dc.

6th round.—* 5 ch., 1 dc. into loop, rep. from * ending with 2 ch., 1 tr. into tr.

7th round.—As 6th round.

8th round.—* 5 ch., 1 dc. into loop, rep. from * ending 5 ch., 1 dc. into tr.

9th round.—6 dc. into each 5 ch. loop.

10th round.—1 dc. into each dc. (144 dc.).

11th round.—* 3 tr. into 3 dc., 6 ch., miss 5 dc., rep. from * to end (18 groups of trs.).

12th round.—* 3 tr. into 3 tr., 3 ch., 1 dc. into loop. 3 ch., rep. from * to end.

13th round.—* 3 tr. into 3 tr. (3 ch., 1 dc. into next loop) twice, 3 ch., rep. from * to end.

14th round.—* 3 tr. into 3 tr. (3 ch., 1 dc. into next loop) 3 times, 3 ch., rep. from * to end.

15th round.—* 3 tr. into 3 tr. (3 ch., 1 dc., into next loop) 4 times, 3 ch., rep. from * to end.

16th round.—* 3 tr. into 3 tr., 4 ch., miss 1st loop, 1 dc. into 2nd loop, 3 ch., 1 dc. into 3rd loop, 3 ch., 1 dc. into 4th loop, 4 ch., miss 5th loop, rep. from * to end.

17th round.—* 3 tr. into 3 tr., 5 ch., miss 1st loop, 1 dc. into 2nd loop, 3 ch., 1 dc. into 3rd loop, 5 ch. miss 4th loop, rep. from * to end.

18th round.—* 3 dc. into 3 tr., 5 ch., 1 db. tr. into 3 ch. loop, 5 ch., rep. from * to end.

19th round.—* 3 dc. into 3 dc., 6 dc. into 5 ch. loop, 6 dc. into next 5 ch. loop, rep. from * to end.

20th round.—1 dc. into each dc.

21st round.—* 3 tr. into 3 dc., 8 ch., miss 7 dc., rep. from * to end.   (27 groups of trs.)

22nd round.—* 3 tr. into 3 dc., 4 ch., 1 dc., into loop, 4 ch., rep. from * to end.

23rd round to 30th round.—Rep. from 13th round to 20th round inclusive.

31st round.—* 5 ch., miss 3 dc., 1 dc. into next dc., rep. from * to last 3 dc., 2 ch., 1 tr. into last dc.

32nd round.—* 5 ch., 1 dc. into loop, rep. from * ending 5 ch., 1 dc. into top of tr.

33rd round.—Into each 5 ch. loop work 3 dc., 4 ch., 3 dc. Break off.

DINNER PLATE MAT

Work as centre mat to end of 20th round. Now work 31st, 32nd and 33rd rounds.

BREAD PLATE MAT

Make 7 ch. and join in a ring with 1 sc.

1st round.—(8 ch., 1 dc. into ring) 8 times, 4 ch., 1 db. tr. into ring.

2nd round.—(5 ch., 1 dc. into loop) 9 times.

3rd round.—(6 dc. into loop, 1 dc. into dc.) 9 times (63 dc.).

4th, 5th, 6th and 7th rounds.—Rep. 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th rounds as centre mat.

8th round.—5 dc. into each 5 ch. loop.

9th round.—1 dc. into each dc.

10th round.—* 3 tr. into 3 dc., 5 ch., miss 4 dc., rep. from * to end. (15 groups of trs.)

11th, 12th and 13th rounds.—Rep. 12th, 13th and 14th rounds as centre mat.

14th round.—* 3 tr. into 3 tr., 4 ch., miss 1st loop, 1 dc. into 2nd loop, 3 ch., 1 dc. into 3rd loop, 4 ch., miss last loop, rep. from * to end.

15th round.—* 3 dc. into 3 tr., 4 ch., 1 tr. into 3 ch. loop, 4 ch., rep. from * to end.

16th round.—* 3 dc. into 3 dc., 5 dc. into 4 ch. loop, 5 dc. into 4 ch. loop, rep. from * to end.

17th round.—1 dc. into each dc.

18th, 19th and 20th rounds.—Rep. 31st 32nd and 33rd rounds as centre mat.

GLASS MAT

Make 7 ch. and join in a ring with 1 sc.

1st round.—(8 ch., 1 dc. into ring) 8 times, 4 ch., 1 db. tr. into ring.

2nd round.—(4 ch., 1 dc., into loop) 9 times.

3rd round.—(5 dc. into loop, 1 dc. into dc.) 9 times.

4th round.—1 dc. into each dc.

5th round.—* 3 tr. into 3 dc., 5 ch., miss 3 dc., rep. from * to end. (9 groups of trs.)

Now work as bread plate mat from 11th round to end of 18th round, then work 20th round.

Press work.

Fasten off all ends neatly.

Knitted Set

TRAY CLOTH AND TEA COSY COVER

MATERIALS

4 balls No. 20 cotton.
2 No. 14 knitting needles.
Crochet hook.

MEASUREMENTS

Tray cloth 14 ins. by 17 ins.
Cosy cover 9 ins. high, 12 ins. wide.

TENSION

12 sts. to 1 inch.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, p. purl, rep. repeat, st. stitch, tog. together, sl. slip, p.s.s.o. pass slip stitch over, m.1, make 1 (wool forward).

THE TRAY CLOTH

Cast on 157 sts. Work 14 rows in moss st. (k. 1, p. 1 alternately).

1st row.—K. 1 (p. 1, k. 1) 6 times, * k. 24 (p. 1, k. 1) 6 times, rep. from * to end.

2nd row.—(K. 1, p. 1) 6 times, k. 1, * p. 23 (k. 1, p. 1) 6 times, k. 1, rep. from * to end.

3rd row.—As 1st row.

4th row.—As 2nd row.

5th row.—Moss st. 13 * k. 9, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 9, moss st. 13, rep. from * to end.

6th row.—As 2nd row.

7th row.—Moss st. 13 * k. 10, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 10, moss st. 13, rep. from * to end.

8th row.—As 2nd row.

9th row.—Moss st. 13 * k. 6, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 1, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 6, moss st. 13, rep. from * to end.

10th row.—As 2nd row.

11th row.—Moss st. 13 * k. 7, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 3, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 7, moss st. 13, rep. from * to end.

SOMETHING UNUSUAL *for the hostess is shown here : a tray cloth and tea cosy cover in crochet cotton. The exquisite effect is obtained by knitting it on fine needles. The lace motifs are separated from each other by bands of moss stitch.*

12th row.—As 2nd row.

13th row.—Moss st. 13 * k. 3, k. 2 tog. (m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 1, k. 2 tog.) twice, m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 3, moss st. 13, rep. from * to end.

14th row.—As 2nd row.

15th row.—Moss st. 13 * k. 4, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 1, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 3, m. 1. sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 4, moss st. 13, rep. from * to end.

16th row.—As 2nd row.

17th row.—Moss st. 13 * k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 2, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 5, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 2, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., moss st. 13, rep. from * to end.

18th row.—As 2nd row.

19th row.—Moss st. 13 * k. 1, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 4, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 3, k. 2 tog., m. 1, k. 4, m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 1, moss st. 13, rep. from * to end.

20th row.—As 2nd row.

21st row.—Moss st. 13 * k. 3, k. 2 tog. (m. 1, k. 1) twice, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., m. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., k. 1, k. 2 tog. m. 1, k. 2 tog. (k. 1, m. 1) twice, sl. 1, k. 1 p.s.s.o., k. 3, moss st. 13, rep. from * to end.

22nd row.—As 2nd row.

23rd row.—Moss st. 13 * k. 4 (m. 1, sl. 1, k. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., m. 1, k. 3) 3 times, k. 1, moss st. 13, rep. from * to end.

24th row.—As 2nd row.

25th row.—As 9th row.

26th row.—As 2nd row.

27th row.—As 11th row.

28th row.—As 2nd row.

29th row.—As 5th row.

30th row.—As 2nd row.

31st row.—As 7th row.

32nd row.—As 2nd row.

33rd row.—As 1st row.

34th row.—As 2nd row.

Now work 14 rows of moss st.

This completes border pattern.

Now work from 1st row but with pattern in first and last squares only, keeping the two middle squares in stocking-st.

Continue thus until 4 pairs of plain squares are completed, then work the pattern in all squares to correspond with beginning. Cast off, after working the 14 rows of moss st.

THE TEA COSY COVER

Cast on 133 sts. and work 14 rows in moss st. Work in pattern as tray cloth, but begin and end each row with k. 1 instead of moss st. 13, thus :—

1st row.—K. 25 * (p. 1, k. 1) 6 times, k. 24, rep. from * to end.

2nd row.—K. 1, p. 23 * (k. 1, p. 1) 6 times, k. 1, p. 23, rep. from * to last st., k. 1. Work the 48 rows of pattern and moss st. twice, so that the lace pattern is in every square, and end with 14 rows of moss st. Now work the first and last squares in stocking-st. with lace pattern in the two centre squares only, at the same time shape sides thus :—

Dec. 1 st. both ends of 2 rows, then work 3rd row without shaping.

Rep. these 3 rows keeping the continuity of the moss st. and lace pattern, until the 34 rows are completed. Cast off.

Knit a second piece in the same way.

Cast on 13 sts. and work 24 ins. in moss st., or sufficient to fit round sides and top of cosy. Cast off.

To Make-up.—Sew the narrow strip of moss stitch round sides and top of cosy, to form a gusset. Crochet a picot edge over these two seams on cosy, and all round the tray cloth, as follows :—

Join cotton at edge, 1 double crochet into edge of knitting, * 4 chain, miss a small space, 1 double crochet into edge, rep. from *.

2nd row.—Into each 4 chain loop work 2 double crochet, 4 chain, 1 double crochet into 1st of these chain, 2 double crochet. Starch and press work.

Three Knitted Rugs

FOR BATHROOM, BEDROOM AND NURSERY

MATERIALS FOR BEDROOM RUG

¾ lb. rug wool (dark) and ¾ lb. rug wool (light) for the centre.
1¾ lb. rug wool for the border.
2 No. 6 knitting needles.

MEASUREMENTS

Approximately 27 ins. by 42 ins.

TENSION

3½ sts. to 1 in.

ABBREVIATIONS

K. knit, p. purl, st. stitch, dk. dark, lt. light, rep. repeat, sl. slip (in this design slip all slip stitches purlwise to avoid twisting), p.w.t. purl 1 stitch winding wool twice, instead of once, round needle. In the following row this second loop is dropped and the stitch worked as 1 long stitch.

Two rows are knitted with each colour ; wool should not be broken when changing

The Centre Panel.—With dk. wool cast on 61 sts. and k. 1 row.

1st row.—Dk. K. 1 (p.w.t., p. 2, sl. 1) 7 times, p.w.t., p. 1, p.w.t. (sl. 1, p. 2, p.w.t.) 7 times, k. 1.

2nd row.—Lt. K. 1 (sl. 1—dropping the extra loop—k. 3) 7 times, sl. 1, k. 1, sl. 1 (k. 3, sl. 1) 7 times, k. 1.

3rd row.—Lt. K. 1 (sl. 1, p.w.t., p. 2) 7 times, sl. 1, p.w.t., sl. 1 (p. 2, p.w.t., sl. 1) 7 times, k. 1.

4th row.—Dk. K. 1 (k. 1, sl. 1, k. 2) 7 times, k. 1, sl. 1, k. 1 (k. 2, sl. 1, k. 1) 7 times, k. 1.
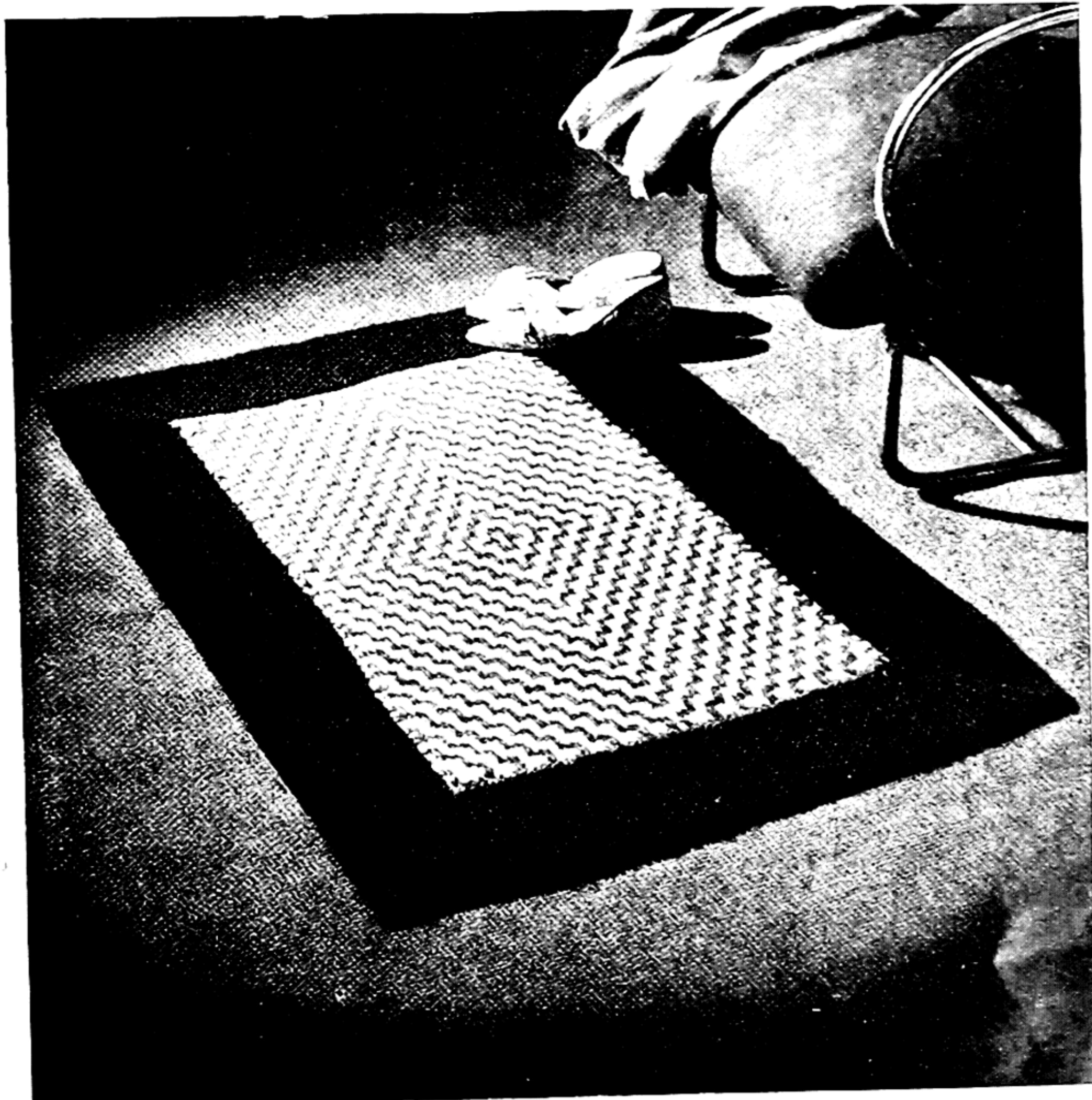
5th row.—Dk. K. 1 (p. 1, sl. 1, p.w.t., p. 1) 7 times, p. 1, sl. 1, p. 1 (p. 1, p.w.t., sl. 1, p. 1) 7 times, k. 1.

6th row.—Lt. K. 1 (k. 2, sl. 1, k. 1) 7 times, k. 3 (k. 1, sl. 1, k. 2) 7 times, k. 1.

7th row.—Lt. K. 1 (p. 2, sl. 1, p.w.t.) 7 times, p. 3 (p.w.t., sl. 1, p. 2) 7 times, k. 1.
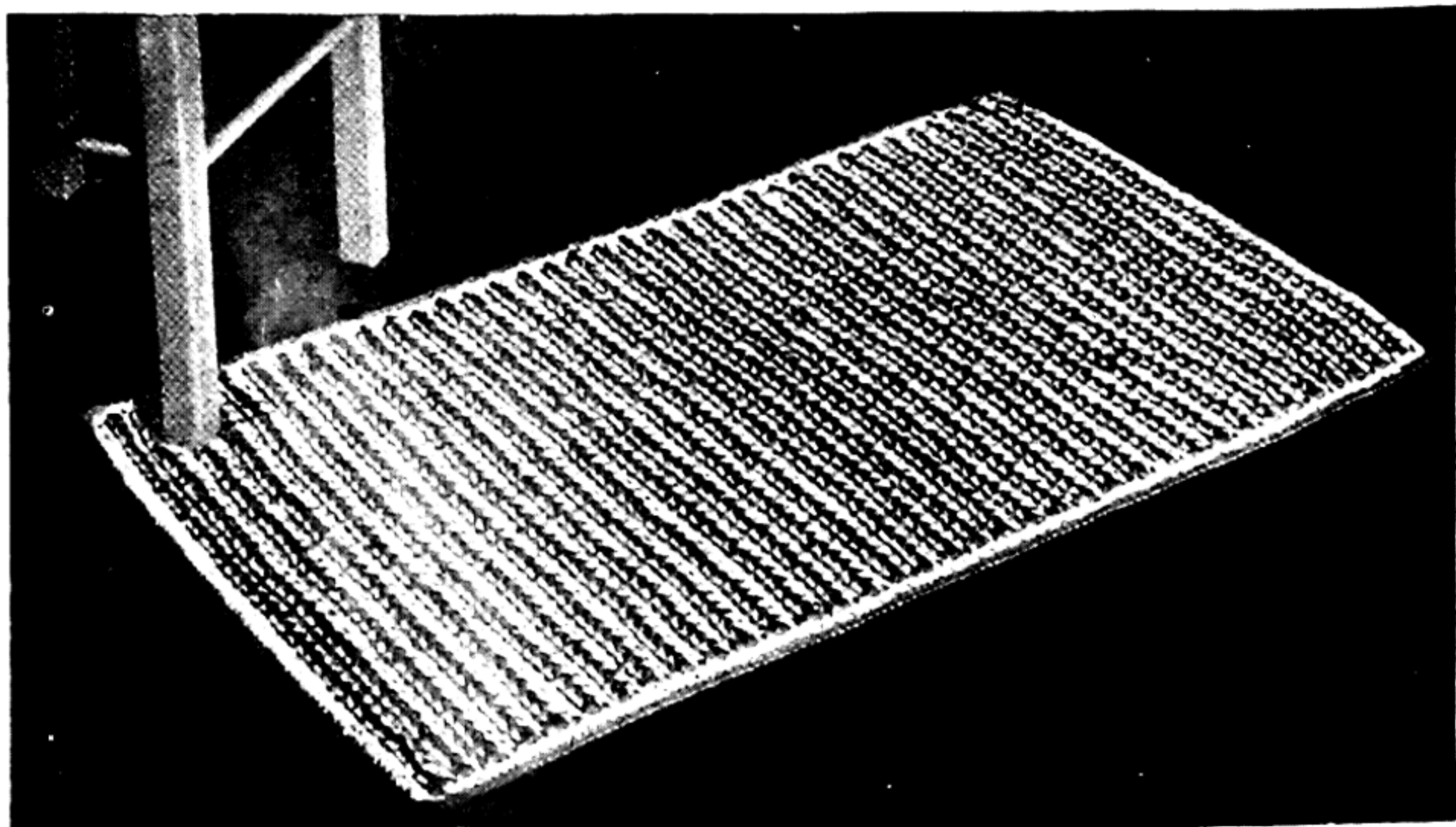
BATH MAT. *Use double natural cotton for knitting the background, and four strands of coloured cotton for knitting the raised pattern rows.*

BEDSIDE MAT. *The rug is knitted in five pieces : the centre diagonal striped panel, and four plain borders to go round it. The original was in red and white.*

8th row.—Dk. K. 1 (k. 3, sl. 1) 7 times, k. 3 (sl. 1, k. 3) 7 times, k. 1

Rep. these 8 rows until work measures approximately 16 ins., ending with a 3rd row. Now reverse pattern thus :—

9th row.—Dk. K. 1 (k. 1, sl. 1, k. 2) 7 times, k. 1, sl. 1, k. 1 (k. 2, sl. 1, k. 1) 7 times, k. 1.

10th row.—Dk. K. 1 (p.w.t. sl. 1, p. 2) 7 times, p.w.t., sl. 1, p.w.t. (p. 2, sl. 1, p.w.t.) 7 times, k. 1.

11th row.—Lt. K. 1 (sl. 1, k. 3) 7 times, sl. 1, k. 1, sl. 1 (k. 3, sl. 1) 7 times, k. 1.

12th row.—Lt. K. 1 (sl. 1, p. 2, p.w.t.) 7 times, sl. 1, p. 1, sl. 1 (p.w.t. p. 2, sl. 1) 7 times, k. 1.

13th row.—Dk. K. 1 (k. 3, sl. 1) 7 times, k. 3 (sl. 1, k. 3) 7 times, k. 1

14th row.—Dk. K. 1 (p. 2, p.w.t., sl. 1) 7 times, p. 3 (sl. 1, p.w.t. p. 2) 7 times, k. 1.

15th row.—Lt. K. 1 (k. 2, sl. 1, k. 1) 7 times, k. 3 (k. 1, sl. 1, k. 2) 7 times, k. 1.

16th row.—Lt. K. 1 (p. 1, p.w.t., sl. 1, p. 1) 7 times, p. 1, p.w.t., p. 1 (p. 1, sl. 1, p.w.t., p. 1) 7 times, k. 1.

Rep. 9th to 16th rows inclusive until work measures approximately 32 ins., ending with an 11th row.

Next row.—Lt. K. 1 (sl. 1, p. 3) 7 times, sl. 1, p. 1, sl. 1 (p. 3, sl. 1) 7 times, k. 1.

Next row.—Dk. K. to end.

Next row.—Dk. P. to end.

Cast off with dk.

The Border.—Work in garter st. (every row k.). Cast on 2 sts.

1st row,—K. 2.

2nd row.—K. 1, k. twice in last st.

3rd row.—Cast on 1, k. to end.

4th row.—K.

5th row.—Cast on 1, k. to end.

6th row.—K. to last st., k. twice in last st. Rep. from 3rd to 6th rows inclusive until there are 18sts.

Continue straight on 18 sts. until shorter edge, when slightly stretched, is the same as width of centre panel.

Beginning at shorter edge, shape other corner thus :—

1st row.—K. 2 tog., k. to end.

2nd row.—K. to last 2 sts., k. 2 tog.

3rd row.—K. 2 tog., k. to end.

4th row.—K.

Rep. these 4 rows until 3 sts. remain.

Next row.—K. 2 tog., k. 1. Cast off 2.

Knit a similar piece for other end of rug. Knit two more pieces for the longer sides of the rug, working straight on 18 sts. until shorter edge, when slightly stretched, measures same length as centre panel.

To Make-up.—Pin out pieces to required measurements and press.

Join mitred corners of border.

Stitch border to centre.

Pin out again and press firmly, paying special attention to the seams.

MATERIALS FOR BATH MAT.

12 ozs. Dishcloth Cotton (natural).
12 ozs. Dishcloth Cotton (coloured).
2 No. 2 knitting needles. Crochet hook.

MEASUREMENTS

22 ins. by 40 ins.

TENSION

3½ sts. to 1 in. in width.

With double natural cotton cast on 77 sts. **1st row.**—K. **2nd row.**—K.

3rd row.—With 4 strands of coloured cotton sl. 1 p.w. (purlwise), * k. putting the yarns twice round the needle, sl. 1 p.w., rep. from * to end.

4th row.—* Sl. 1 p.w., with 4 strands of coloured cotton p. putting right-hand needle through both the loops, rep. from * until 1 st. remains, pass coloured yarns back to wrong side of work, sl. last st. **5th row.**—With double natural cotton K. **6th row.**—With double natural cotton K. **7th row.**—With double natural cotton P. Rep. from 2nd row until work measures approximately 40 ins. ending with a 6th row. Cast off with the natural cotton.

Using the coloured cotton double work 2 rows d.c. all round edges.

MATERIALS FOR NURSERY RUG

Odd quantities of rug wool in different colours. 2 No. 6 knitting needles.

MEASUREMENTS

Each square 9 ins. by 9 ins.

TENSION

About 3½ sts. to 1 in.

For each square.—Cast on 20 sts. and work 40 rows in g.st. (20 ridges). Cast off.

Pick up and knit about 20 sts. along one side of the square and work as follows :—**1st row.**—K. **2nd row.**—K., increasing in first and last sts. **3rd row.**—K.

Rep. rows 2 and 3 twice more. K. one row. Cast off. Work on the remaining sides to match. Sew up the corner seams and press each square.

NURSERY RUG. *This rug can be made from scraps of wool ..... of rug wool makes each square. 2 ozs. for border and 2 ozs. ..... In the original, centres were different colours, but all borders the same.*
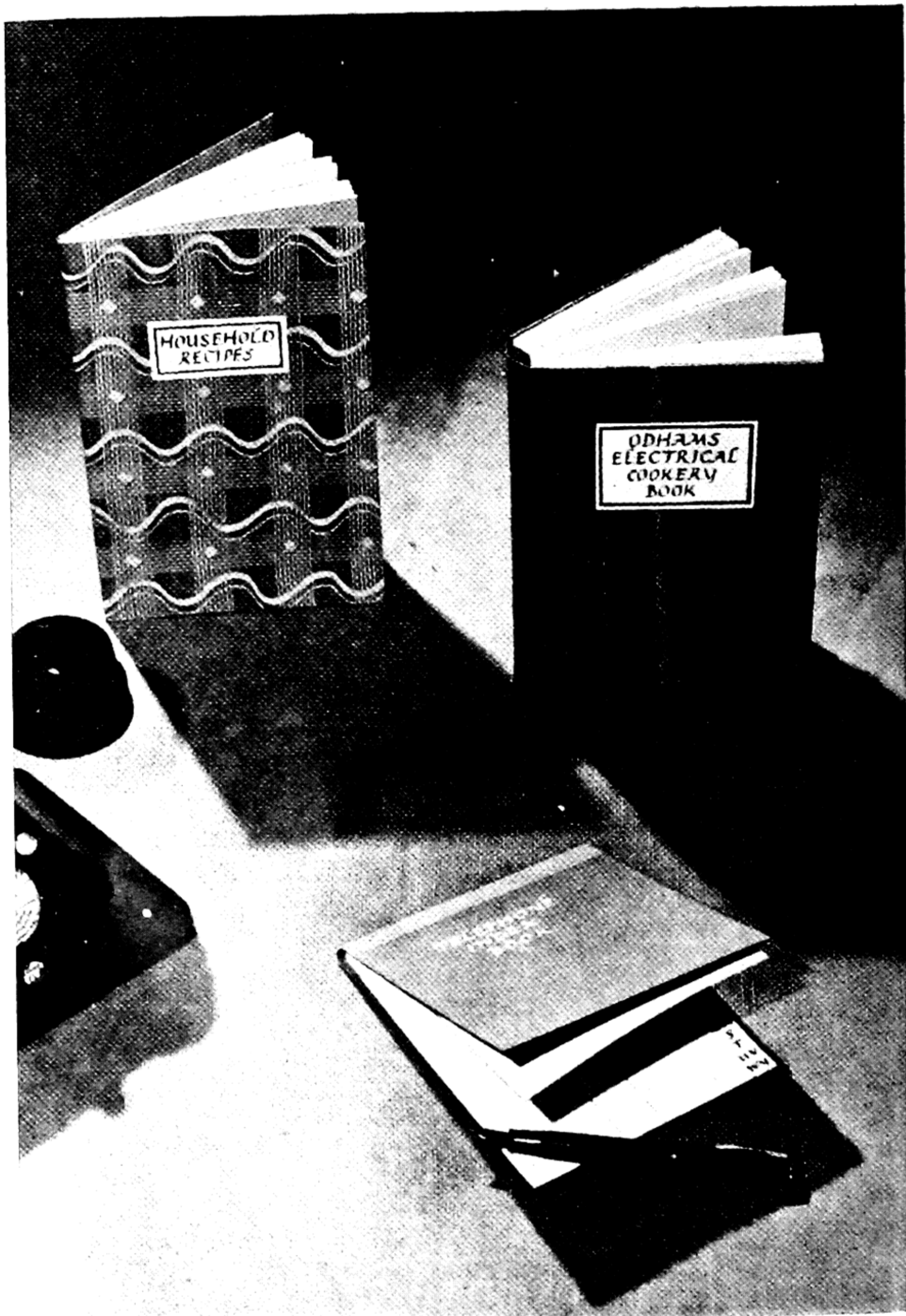
FOR THE KITCHEN. *A telephone index book; a book for recipes; and a new binding for an old favourite cookery book. Covers for the recipe book and cookery book are made from decorative paper, easy to make yourself.*

Household Books

WITH DECORATIVE PAPER COVERS

MAKING DECORATIVE PAPERS
MATERIALS

Poster colour.
Paste.
Smooth cartridge drawing paper.
Cardboard comb, or a small piece of ordinary hair comb.
Flat brush.

A mixture of poster colour and paste is brushed on to a sheet of smooth cartridge drawing paper, and while this is still wet patterns are made on it with the finger, finger nail, cardboard comb or with a small piece of ordinary comb.

When the colour and paste are mixed together it should be of the consistency of thin cream. A coloured ground is applied to the paper with a flat brush. Long strokes from top to bottom and then from left to right will give an even ground to work on.

It is preferable to damp the paper first—this stretches it and prevents cockling when working—and pin it on a board.

Method.—Cover the whole paper with an even coating of coloured paste and on it quickly draw a simple zig-zag or looped zig-zag with the finger or finger nail. The pattern can be from top to bottom, left to right or diagonally across the paper. Add some simple lines with the cardboard comb between the zig-zags and if necessary cross these lines with others.

Diagram 1 (on p. 237) illustrates the method. A is the coloured ground. B shows the zig-zags and looped zig-zags made with the finger and finger nail. C illustrates the lines made by the cardboard comb.

When the pattern is completed the sheet of paper is removed from the board and left to dry. Afterwards it is rubbed over with a wax polish and finished with a soft cloth. This improves the appearance and renders the colour partially waterproof.

Diagram 2 is a pattern made with a piece of hair comb, cardboard comb and a narrow strip of cardboard.

COOKERY BOOK

The example shown in the illustration has a cloth back with paste patterned paper sides. If the book has a limp paper cover remove it carefully, also any dried pieces of glue which may get loosened when the paper spine is removed.

Cut a strip of bookbinding cloth, the exact width but a little less than the length of the spine and glue it on. Cut two folded sheets, the same size as the book and paste them for $\frac{3}{8}$ in. on the underside, and stick them to the front and back pages of the book. These sheets form the end papers.

A strip of bookbinding cloth a little less than the length of the book and about 3 ins. wide is then glued on to the spine and the end papers. If the thickness of the book is 1 in. then 1 in. of the cloth must be glued on to one end paper, the centre inch of the cloth to the spine, and the remaining inch to the other end paper.

To make the cover.—Cut two pieces of cardboard a little larger than the pages of the book. Then cut a strip of bookbinding cloth about 4 ins. wide and 1 in. longer than the book, and two pieces of

cover paper the same length as the cloth and large enough to turn over for ¼ in. at the head, tail and fore-edge and to overlap the cloth for ¼ in. when pasted on to the cardboard cover, as shown on the diagram on p. 239.

On the inside of the strip of cloth mark off ½-in. margin at the head and tail, and in the centre of the strip mark the width of the spine plus the thickness of the two pieces of cardboard.

Cut a piece of paper the exact size of the spine and paste it on the inside of the cloth in the position just marked out. Paste the cloth on each side of this strip of paper and stick the two pieces of cardboard in position. Paste and stick down head and tail margins of cloth.

Turn the cover over and on the cloth mark the position that the paper must reach when pasted on to the cover. As a rule ¼ in. is enough for the paper to overlap the cloth. Paste the pieces of the cover paper and stick them in position, turning the margins over and sticking them to the inside of the cardboard. The cover is now assembled and ready for the book to be fixed in it.

Carefully paste the outside of one end paper and stick it to the inside of one side of the cover. Paste the other end paper, fold the cover over on to it, open the cover and carefully rub down.

Letter the title on a piece of white paper and affix to the outside of the book. Place the book under something heavy and leave to dry.

TELEPHONE INDEX BOOK

MATERIALS

10 sheets of plain foolscap paper folded across the centre and cut to 5 ins. wide. (It is better to fold the sheets and stitch them together before trimming to the required size.)
Cardboard, 6⅛ ins. deep by 5¼ ins. wide for the back. 6¼ ins. deep by 5¼ ins. wide for the front.
Bookbinding cloth, 7¼ ins. deep by 2 ins. wide.

Method.—The telephone index book is covered and lined inside with brown paper and has a cloth back.

Each sheet of plain foolscap is divided into three columns and a heading, the columns measuring from left to right 1⅞ ins., ¾ in. and 1⅞ ins., the remaining ¼ in. being used for the index.

The index tabs measure ¼ in. deep and the waste piece is cut away after the leaves have been stitched together.

The headings on each page are lettered " Name," " No. " and " Exchange."

The width of the spine is half an inch, and the cover is made in the same way as the one for the Electrical Cookery book on page 239 and each half of the inside is lined with the same paper as was used for the outside of the cover.

When the cover is made the underside of the last page of the book is pasted and stuck on to the inside of the back of the cover. Letter the title of the first page.

SINGLE SECTION RECIPE BOOK

MATERIALS

8, 12, or 16 sheets of plain foolscap, thin cartridge or any suitable paper folded to make a single section.
Strips of paper, 2 ins. wide and as long as a page of the book, to be folded and placed between the leaves to prevent the book from bulging when recipes are pasted on the pages.
2 folded sheets of thin brown paper, tinted paper, or the same paper as used for the book, for end papers.
1 sheet of cartridge paper, exactly the same size as the open section, for lining the cover.
1 sheet of paste patterned paper, ¼ in. larger all round than the open section, for the cover.

Method.—Arrange the folded sheets, one inside the other, with the 2-in. folded strips between the sheets and place the two folded sheets of thin brown paper round the outside, and, in addition, place another 2-in. strip of paper at the back of the outer sheet of brown paper, as shown on the diagram on p. 238.
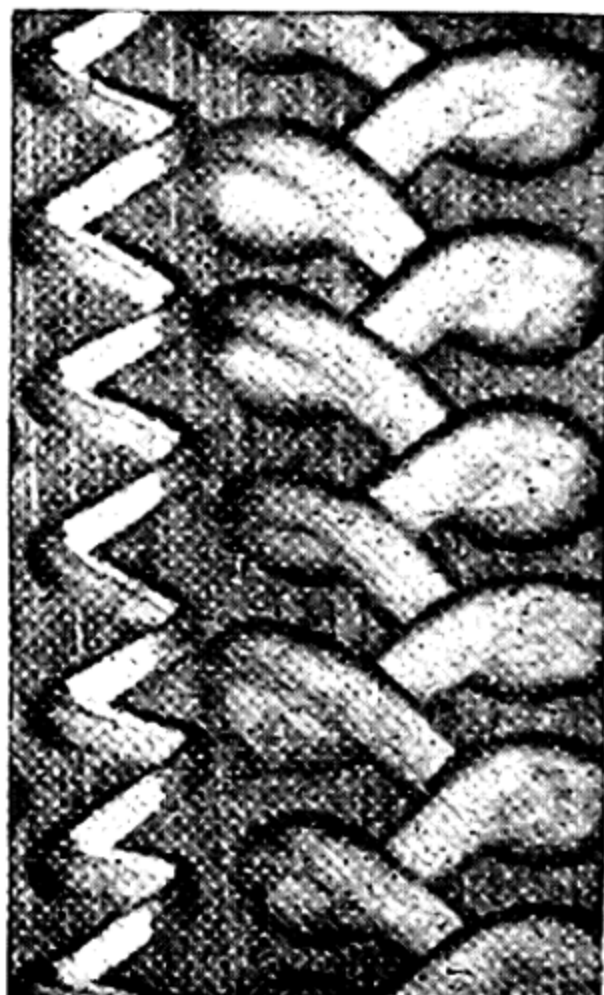
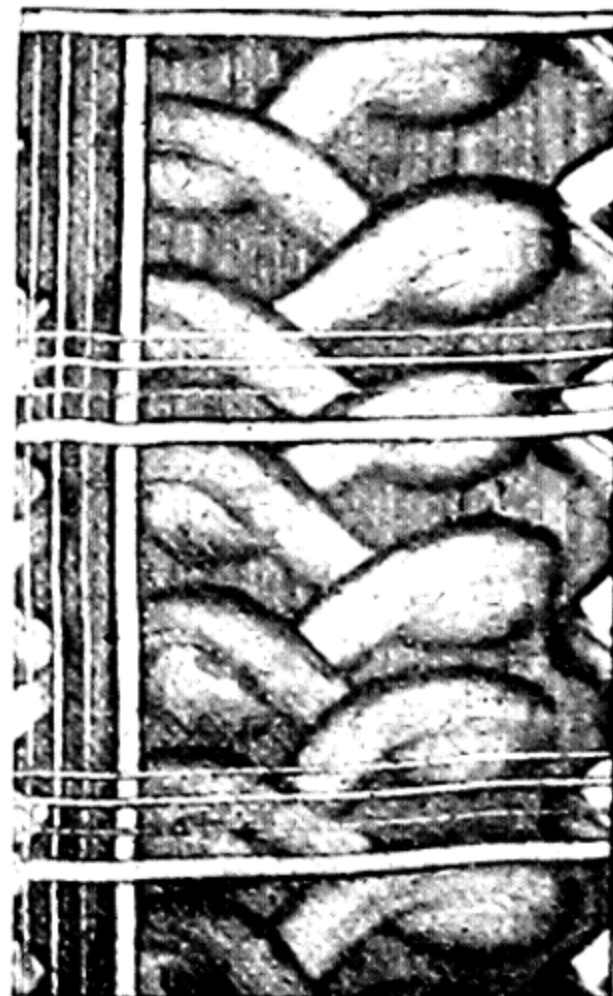# MAKING DECORATIVE COVER PAPERS

Paste patterned method
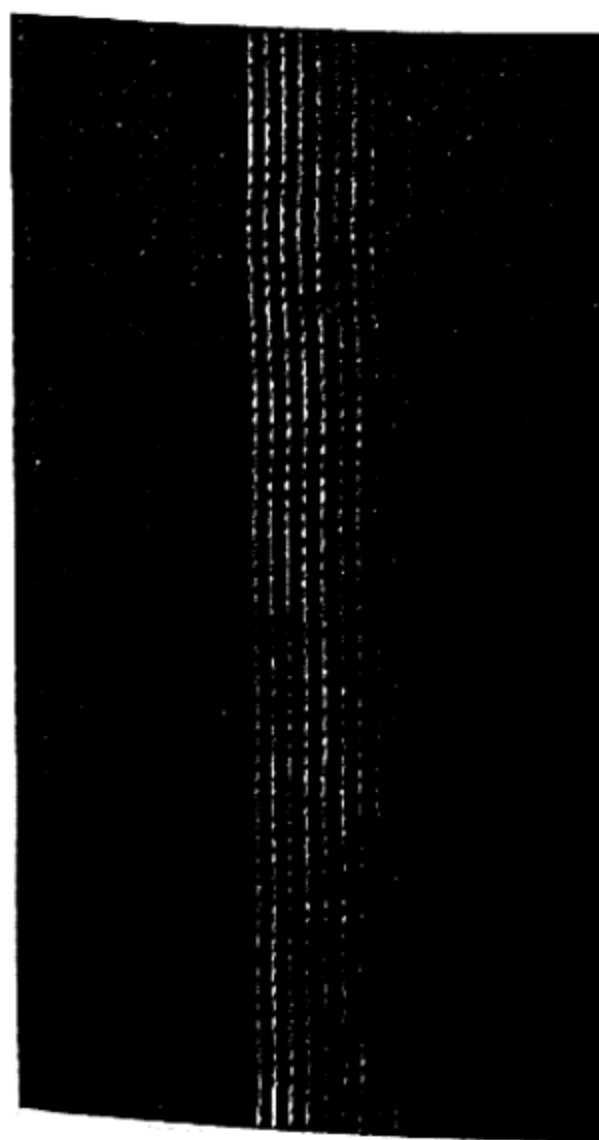
No. 1

A. COLOURED GROUND

B. ZIG-ZAGS MADE WITH
THE FINGER NAIL AND FINGER

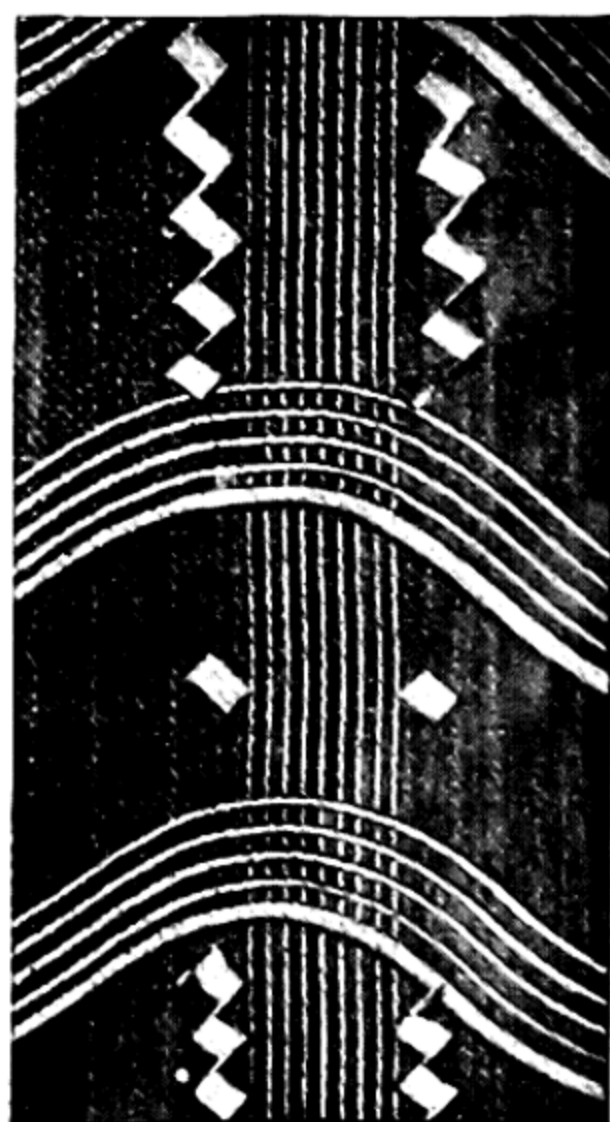C. LINES MADE WITH CARDBOARD
COMB ON TOP OF B

No. 2

A. PATTERN MADE WITH A
PIECE OF ORDINARY HAIRCOMB

B. PATTERN MADE WITH CARDBOARD
COMB SUPERIMPOSED ON A.

C. PATTERN MADE WITH A
NARROW STRIP OF CARDBOARD
AND SUPERIMPOSED ON A & B

Open the section and make three pencil marks on the fold of the centre section, one in the centre and the others about two or three inches above and below the centre mark. Make holes with an awl and stitch the section together.

Start from the inside at the centre hole and pass the needle through to the outside, leaving an end of the thread inside.

Push the needle through the top hole to the inside and carry along to the bottom hole when it is passed through the hole to the outside. Carry the thread along to the centre hole, pass the needle through to the inside, pull the ends of the thread tight and tie securely over the long centre stitch. Fold the section and trim the head, tail and fore-edge.

Paste each half of the underside of the outer 2-in. strip, which has been included in the stitching, and stick to front and back of outer sheet of brown paper.

On the inside of the patterned cover paper mark the size of the opened section and beyond this mark off ½-in. margin all round. Paste and stick the sheet of cartridge paper, which is the stiffening for the cover, in the space marked for the open section. Cut off the four corners of the cover paper, leaving about ⅛ in. from the cut to the corner of the cartridge paper just pasted down. Paste the margins, one at a time, fold over and stick down to the cartridge paper lining. When folding the margins it is better to fold over slightly less than the ½-in. margin thus making the cover a fraction larger than the book itself.

Next paste one side of the outside of the outer brown paper sheet and carefully place the section in position, the folded leaves to the centre of the cover, and stick the sheet down to the inside of the cover.
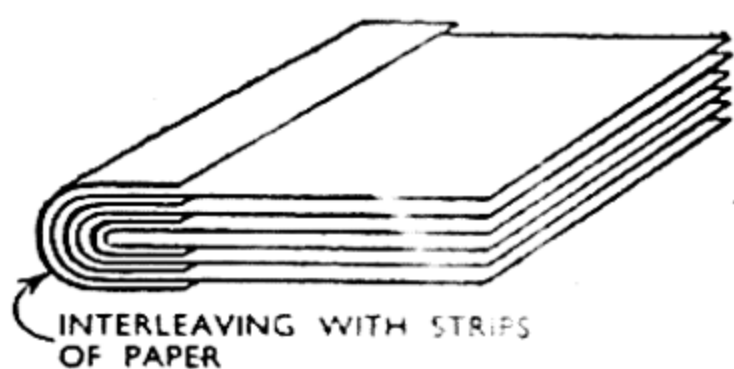
Rub it down well and see that there are no creases near the stitches. Turn the section flat on to the part just pasted and paste the other side of the outer brown paper sheet and stick in position by folding the cover over on to it. Open cover and rub down. Put under a weight to dry.
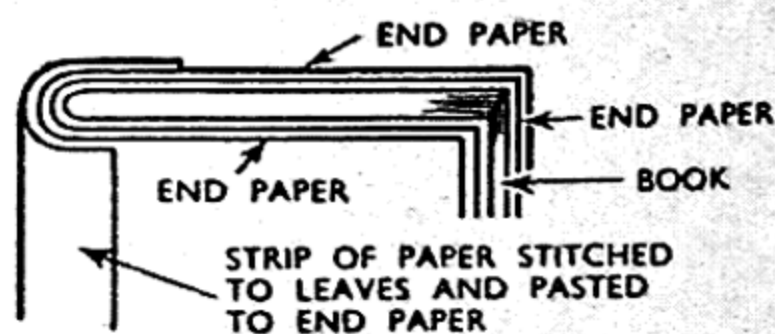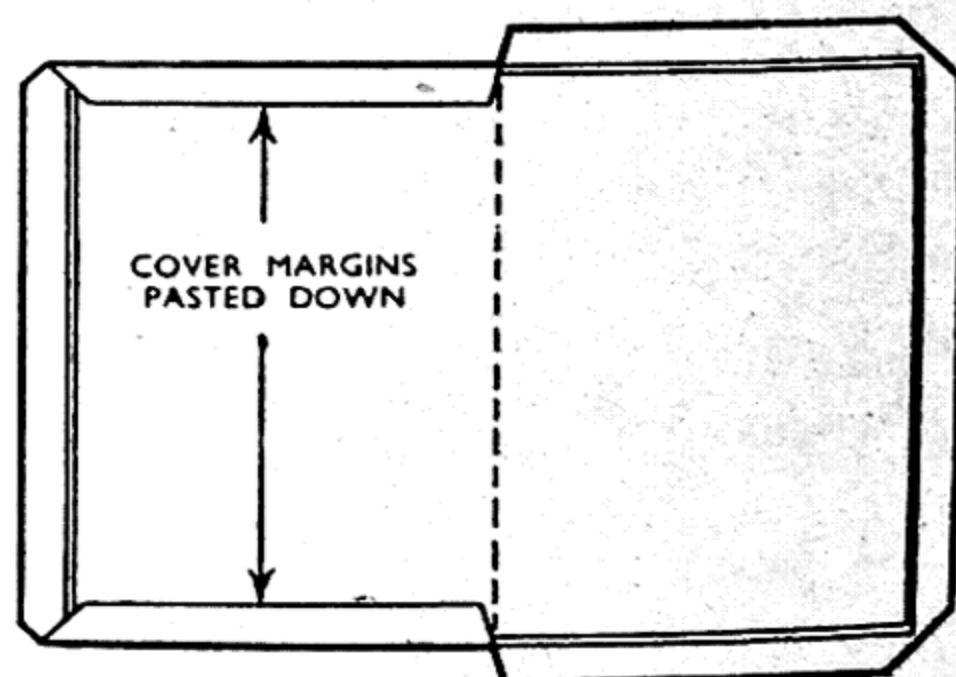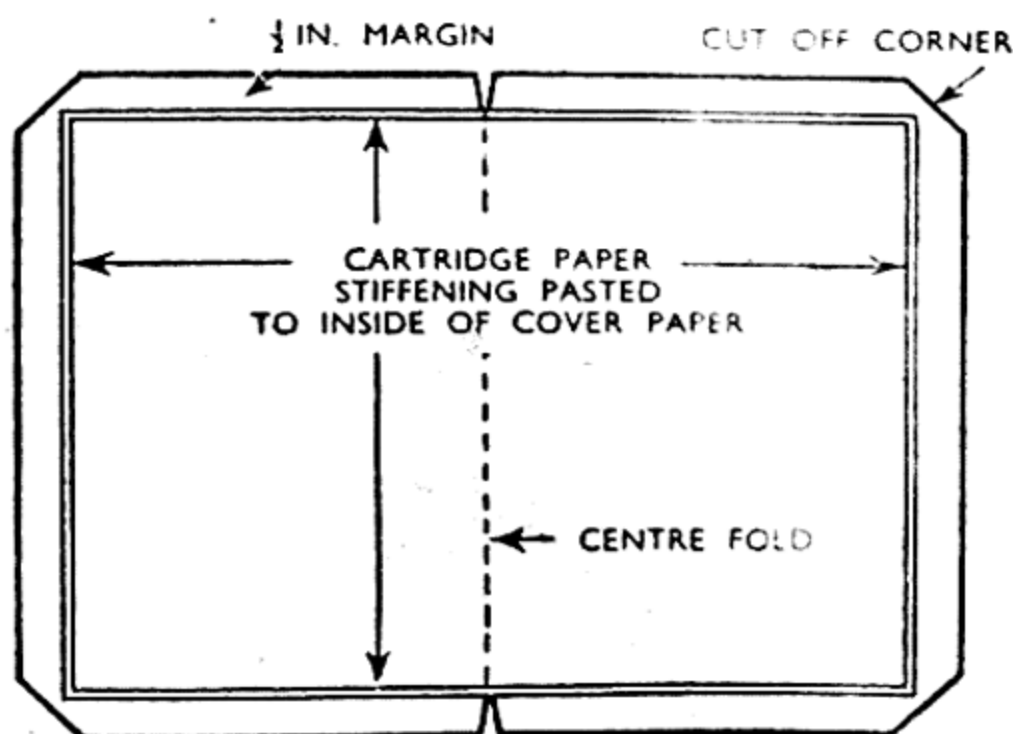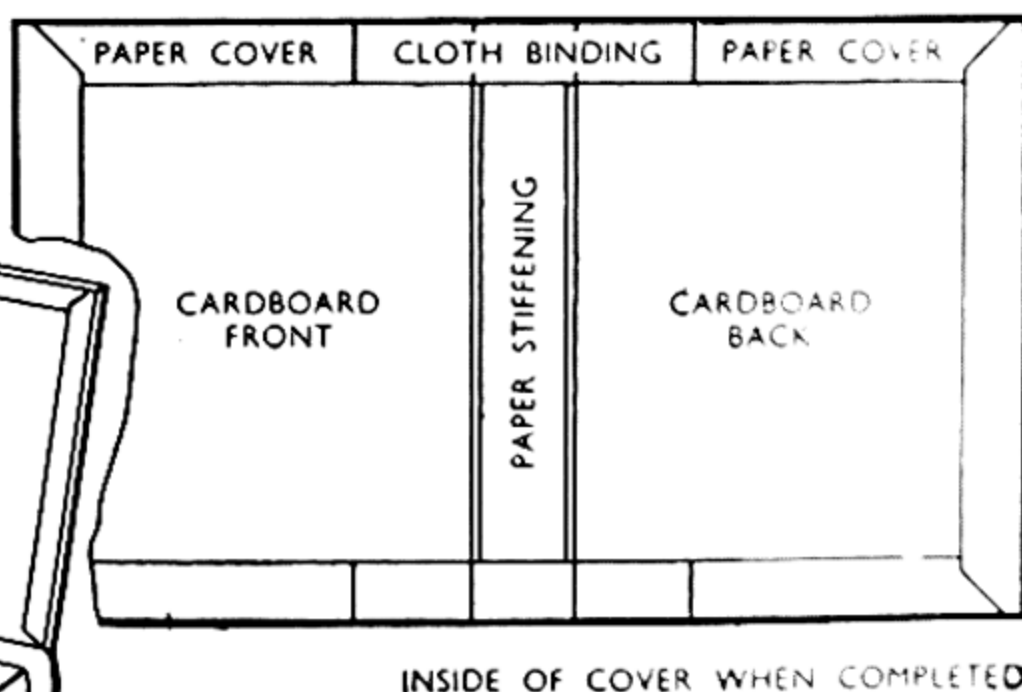
THREE HOLE SEWING
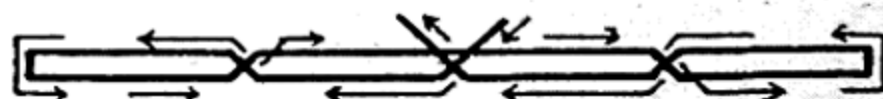
FIVE HOLE SEWING

INTERLEAVING WITH STRIPS OF PAPER

END PAPER
END PAPER
END PAPER
BOOK
STRIP OF PAPER STITCHED TO LEAVES AND PASTED TO END PAPER

½ IN. MARGIN   CUT OFF CORNER

CARTRIDGE PAPER STIFFENING PASTED TO INSIDE OF COVER PAPER

CENTRE FOLD

COVER MARGINS PASTED DOWN

FOLDED
END PAPER

GUARD OF NEWSPAPER TO
PROTECT END PAPER WHEN PASTING

½ IN. STRIP OF PASTE

FOLDED
END PAPER

HEAD MARGIN

WIDTH OF SPINE
PLUS THICKNESS
OF COVER BOARDS

PAPER STIFFENING
FOR SPINE

TAIL MARGIN

BOOKBINDING CLOTH
FOR BACK OF BINDING

OUTSIDE OF
END PAPER
AFTERWARDS
PASTED TO
INSIDE OF COVER

BINDING CLOTH

HEAD MARGIN PASTED DOWN

CARDBOARD

CARDBOARD

INSIDE OF COVER

TAIL MARGIN PASTED DOWN

CORNER OF COVER PAPER CUT OFF

CARDBOARD

CLOTH
BACK

COVER PAPER
OVERLAPPING
CLOTH FOR ½ IN.

PAPER COVER	CLOTH BINDING	PAPER COVER

CARDBOARD
FRONT

PAPER STIFFENING

CARDBOARD
BACK

FOLD COVER ON
TO PASTED
END PAPER

PASTED
END PAPER

INSIDE OF COVER WHEN COMPLETED

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING. *Both these lamps are made from odd-ments. The glass base was a decanter ; the bottle was originally a wine bottle, now covered with crocheted string. Both shades are of buckram and braid.*

Lamp Shades

BUCKRAM, TRIMMED BALL FRINGE AND BRAID

MATERIALS FOR BALL FRINGE SHADE

¾ yd. of buckram.
Tissue paper for lining.
1¾ yds. of ball fringe.
3 yds. of white string.
1½ yds. of furnishing gimp.
Wire frame—top 6 ins. diameter, bottom 10½ ins. diameter. Gum.
Tape to bind the frame.

Cutting Out.—Using the diagram on page 64, but with top measurement 4½ ins. and bottom 9 ins., cut actual size of segment in paper and use this as a pattern to cut out six identical pieces in buckram.

Line each segment by sticking on a backing of tissue paper. Cut off surplus paper, then place between paper with a weight on top, leave until dry.

Making.—Tack a strip of ball fringe down one side of each section. Place two sections right sides together and machine stitch through the three thicknesses ¼ in. from the edge.

Join all segments in a similar way, so that ball fringe is stitched in between the seams. Make nicks on inside seams about ¼ in. down from the top of seams to take the wire.

Cut the string into three and plait. Working from the outside and starting at a seam sew the plait all round the top, accentuating the angle at each seam by pinching the segments tightly together and sewing on the inside.

Stitch the furnishing gimp round the lower edge in the same way. Bind the frame with tape to cover the wire. Place the upper frame inside the top of the shade and stitch it to the tape at the seams, spacing the segments equally round the circle. Attach the lower wire in the same way.

BOTTLE LAMP

An attractive table lamp can be made from a string-covered bottle, provided it has a good, wide base and the neck is large enough to take a standard electric fitting. Unless the bottle is a heavy one, it is generally advisable to weight it by filling with silver sand or shot.

For covering the bottle crochet is the most adaptable method as increasings and decreasings are made very simply, but as a crochet cover is made separately and not worked on the bottle, it is important to choose a bottle which does not taper too much towards the base, otherwise the narrow bottom of the cover will not go over the widest part of the bottle.

Begin by making a ring of chain just big enough to go over the fitting. Now work in rounds of double crochet—or any simple crochet stitch—increasing and decreasing as necessary to fit the shape of the bottle, and trying on the cover now and then to make sure of keeping the size correct.

When the cover is long enough to reach the base of the bottle, fasten off and slip it in position, then make a round of crochet for the base, beginning in the centre with about four chain joined into a ring and working in rounds, increasing here and there to keep the work flat. When the round is the correct size, stand the bottle on it and stitch the edge of base to edge of cover.

The blanket-stitch method is worked on the bottle itself using lengths of string and a needle (curved packing-needle is best).

Begin by tying a ring of string round the top of the bottle and work a row of blanket-stitches into this.

The second and subsequent rows are worked into the loops of the previous row, one stitch into each loop for the straight parts.

Increasings are made by working two stitches into the same loop and these should be as evenly spaced as possible in the increasing rows.

When the bottom of the bottle is reached, cover the base by working into alternate loops of the first row and then missing loops as required until only a tiny ring is left.

Fasten off and tuck the end in, making sure it does not make a bump which would prevent the lamp standing firmly.

The disadvantage of this method is the difficulty of making neat joins ; each needleful of string should be as long as can be managed and the ends tucked in as unobtrusively as possible.

OVAL LAMPSHADE

MATERIALS

Two oval wires, 6 ins. by 3½ ins. (fitted with shade support) and 9 ins. by 5 ins. ¼ yd. buckram.
1½ yds. narrow braid.
1¼ yds. fringe.

First bind your wires with tape, then cut seven segments in the buckram each 2½ ins. wide at the top, 7 ins. deep, and 3½ ins. wide at the lower edge, and sew them together longways, overlapping about half an inch.

Sew the wires to the inside of the shade at the top and bottom. Cover the vertical joins with narrow braid and the edges with fringe.

Luggage Labels

FROM SCRAPS OF COLOURED LEATHER

MATERIALS

Odd pieces of bright scarlet leather, the two largest, 5 ins. by 3½ ins.
Sheet of Cellophane.
Six small buckles.
White cards for the names and addresses.

Method :

For the large trunk label, take the two 5 in. by 3½ in. pieces of leather and in the centre of one, mark out a rectangle leaving a ½-in. border.

With a razor blade, cut out the rectangle to make a " window."

Place the two pieces of leather (wrong side facing) together, with a piece of Cellophane 4½ ins. by 2½ ins. in between, and machine-stitch round three sides about ¼ in. from cut out rectangle, leaving one end open for the address card

Now cut a slot about one third of an inch long in the border at the open end for the strap.

Cut a strap 6 ins. long by ½ in. wide ; attach buckle at one end.

Thread other end through slot in leather.

The other labels are made in exactly the same way, but the shapes are varied according to the pieces of leather available. The edges can be " pinked " if desired.

For the circular and heart-shaped labels, cut a paper pattern first to be certain your shape is regular.

Pack the set of six in a Cellophane envelope and seal.
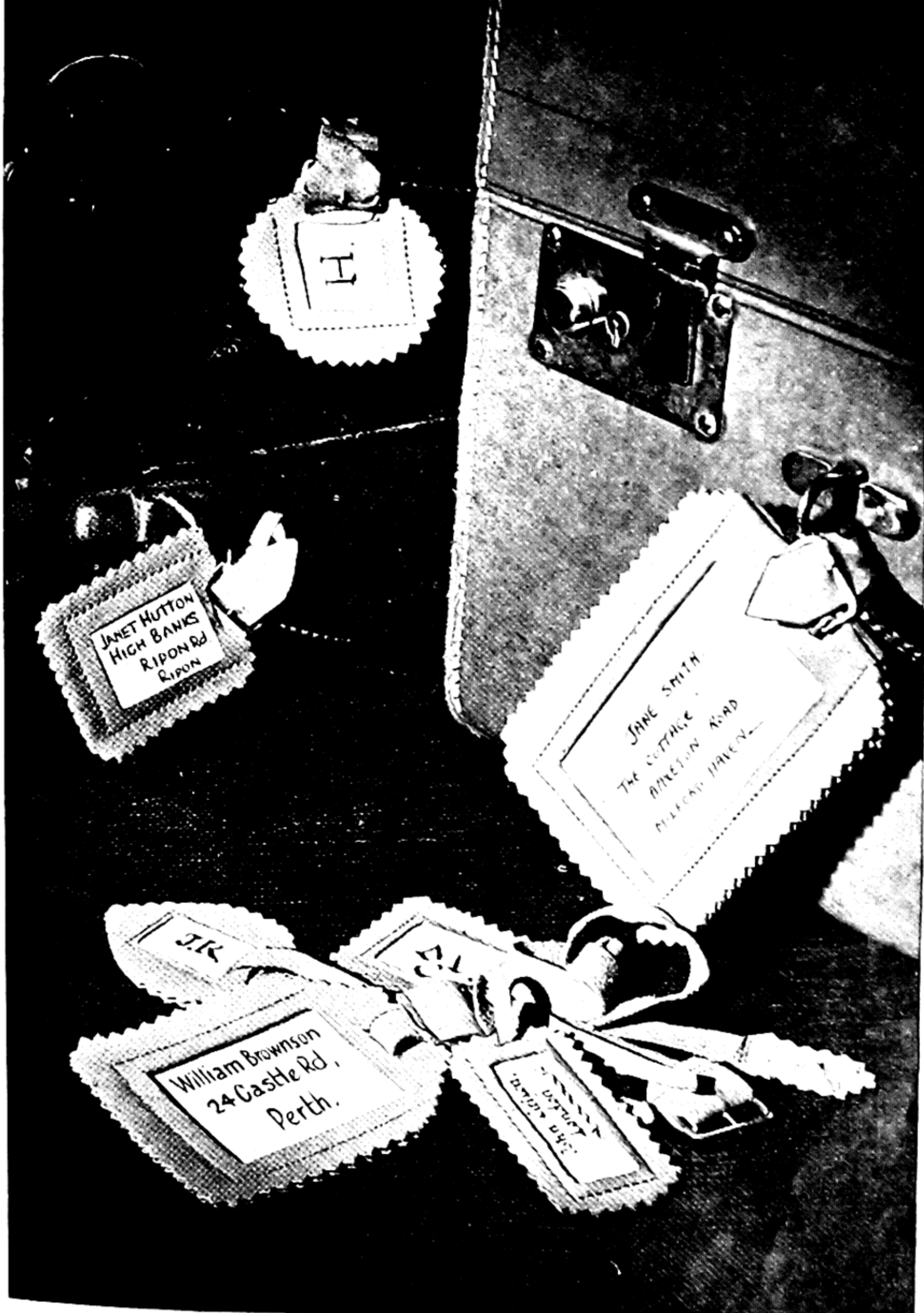
DISTINCTIVE LUGGAGE LABELS *will prove a boon when travelling, and enable their owner to spot them immediately. These are made from scraps of brightly coloured leather, seamed round by machine, and with their edges pinked.*

Wall Plaques

AND A SPILL HOLDER

MATERIALS FOR SPILL HOLDER

Cardboard, 9 in. square.
Newspaper. Paint.
Plaster. Liquid glue.

Method.—Draw and cut out the parts as shown in Diagrams 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Score along all dotted lines, and bend into shape, with the flanges inside. Paste these, and place in position on the base, then tie around tightly with string and do not undo until dry.

Stick the strip A (Diagram 5) around the body of the holder about ⅝ in. from the top, then add the base, which consists of two octagons (Diagram 2).

Now cut out eight shapes as shown in Diagram 3, and fasten these to the base and sides, by means of strips of newspaper. These buttresses can be omitted, and the design thereby simplified, but in this case, the added cardboard base will be smaller, consisting of one hexagon of 3-in. diameter and the other of 3⅜ in. (Diagram 4).

The cardboard foundation is then covered with pieces of newspaper, pasted on and subjected to as much pressure as possible. Put on five or six layers of this, and then set aside to dry slowly.

When quite dry, smooth down the surface with glass-paper and give two coats of paint, enamel or poster colour. The holder can then be decorated with gesso (although the holder photographed is not so decorated), which is a thick paste which is applied with a brush and, when dry, forms a design which stands out in relief.

To make gesso :—Mix 10 parts of whiting with a little water to a creamlike consistency. Add six parts liquid glue, one part varnish, and four of linseed oil. Place mixture in tin, stand in saucepan of boiling water, and boil for ¼ hour.

Trace the pattern motif on to each of the eight sides of the spill holder, and then apply the gesso paste with a brush. For very high relief add a second coat.
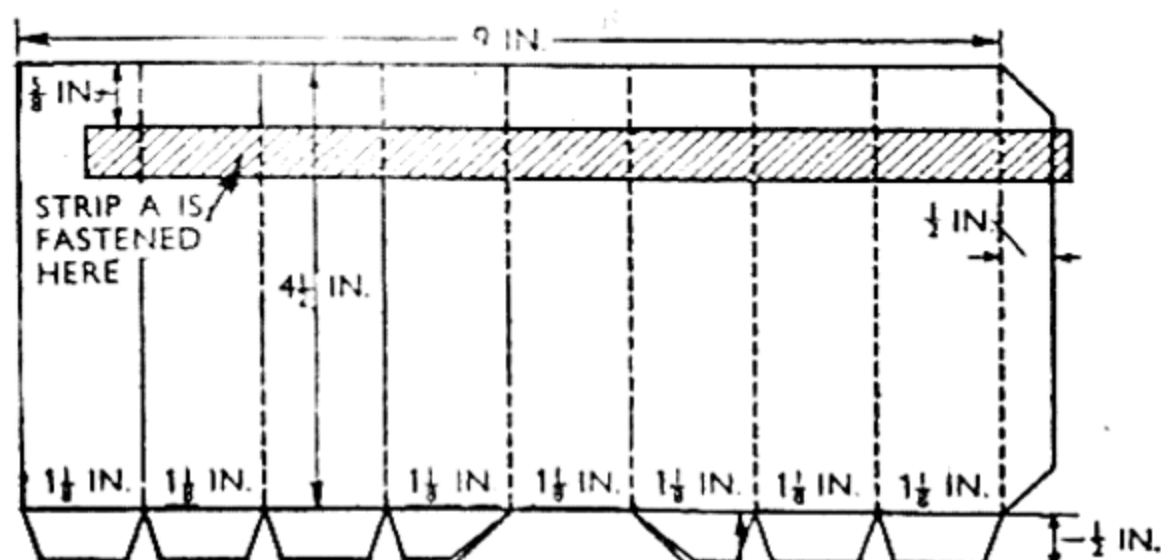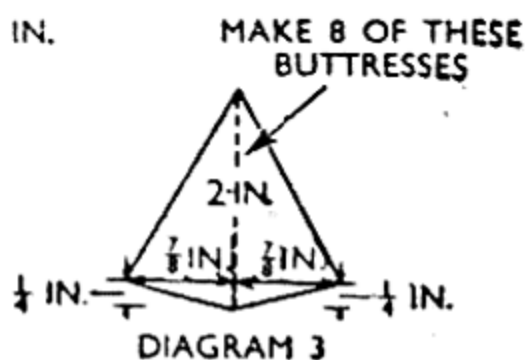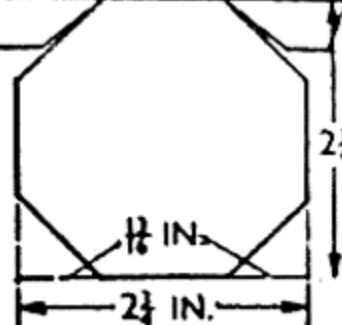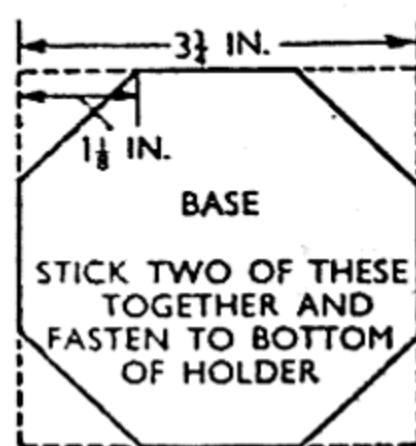

DIAGRAM 1

DIAGRAM 2

BASE
STICK TWO OF THESE TOGETHER AND FASTEN TO BOTTOM OF HOLDER

DIAGRAM 3
MAKE 8 OF THESE BUTTRESSES
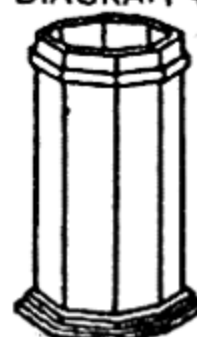
DIAGRAM 4
SIMPLER FORM OF SPILL HOLDER

DIAGRAM 5
THIS JOIN IS MADE HALFWAY ALONG ONE SIDE OF THE HOLDER

STRIP A IS FASTENED HERE

CALENDAR
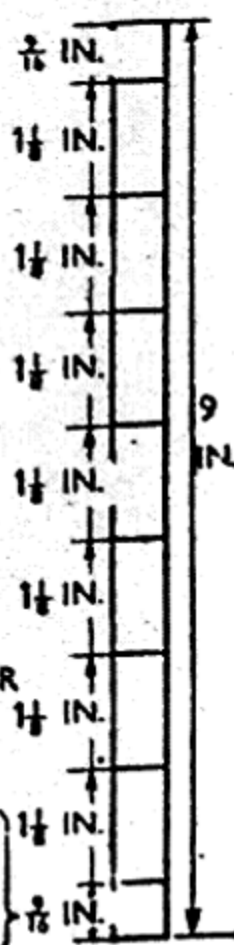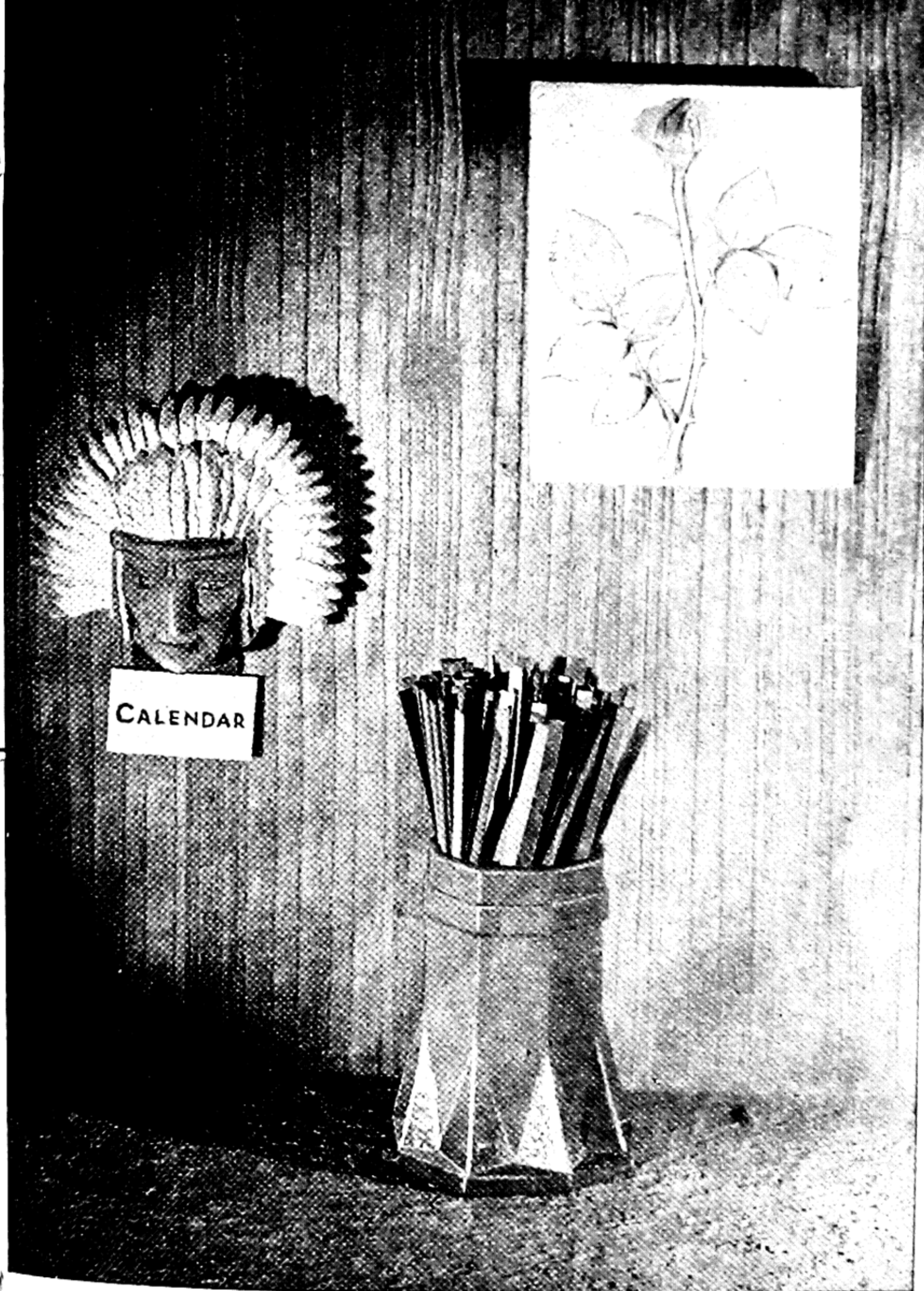
THREE GIFTS both children and adults will find fun to make. The plaster wall plaques are made on the same principle, but require different degrees of skill. The spill holder is made by a method of papier mache and painted.

Blobs of the paste can be put on with a hairpin or matchstick.

Errors can be wiped away with a damp cloth, and, when it is dry, rough parts can be scraped smooth with a knife.

The dry gesso decoration can be left white or can be finished with water colour, with a final coat of varnish.

It can also be polished by coating it with beeswax dissolved in hot turpentine.

Linseed oil will give it an ivory shade, and this can be afterwards polished.

PLASTER WALL PLAQUES

MATERIALS

Plaster of paris.
Clay or plasticine.
4 strips of wood about 8 ins. long.
Castor oil.

Method.—Start by making a plaster replica in clay or plasticine of the object (the original used in the illustration was an Indian's head). When doing this guard against undercutting. Diagram 4 shows how this can be avoided. It will be seen that in A, the cast and mould will be locked together, whereas in B they can be separated. When modelling, think of a light directly above the clay; then, as long as no part of the model throws a shadow on another part, there will be no danger of undercutting. It is important to watch this.
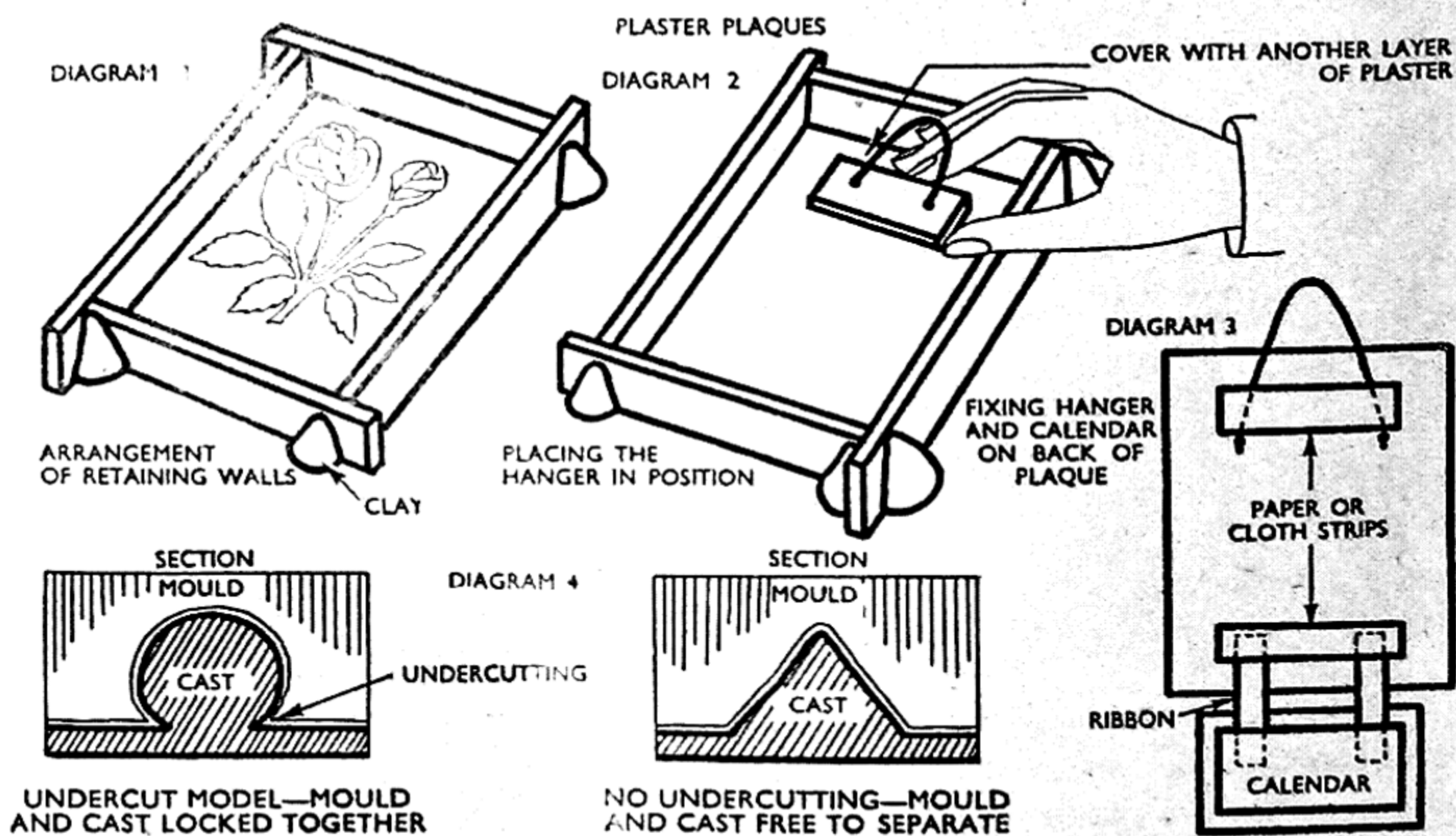
When the model is finished, a mould is made and a cast taken of it in plaster of paris.

Plaster of paris is a white powder bought by the pound from ironmongers or builders' merchants, which, when added to water, sets in a few minutes into a hard chalk-like substance.

As the plaster will be poured on the object in a liquid state, it is necessary to have some form of retaining wall.

Use four strips of wood and place them as shown in Diagram 1, around the clay slab, making all interstices water-tight with clay. This arrangement of wooden strips will enable them to be used for any sized plaque. If an oval or circular shape is wanted, use a strip of lino instead.

Half fill a basin with cold water, and then slowly add the plaster powder, shaking it through the fingers until there is sufficient to make a creamy mixture.

PLASTER PLAQUES

DIAGRAM 1 — ARRANGEMENT OF RETAINING WALLS — CLAY

DIAGRAM 2 — PLACING THE HANGER IN POSITION

COVER WITH ANOTHER LAYER OF PLASTER

DIAGRAM 3 — FIXING HANGER AND CALENDAR ON BACK OF PLAQUE — PAPER OR CLOTH STRIPS — RIBBON — CALENDAR

DIAGRAM 4

SECTION — MOULD — CAST — UNDERCUTTING
UNDERCUT MODEL—MOULD AND CAST LOCKED TOGETHER

SECTION — MOULD — CAST
NO UNDERCUTTING—MOULD AND CAST FREE TO SEPARATE

little as possible or air bubbles may form and be trapped in the plaster.

The mixture is then poured into the mould. First put in just enough to cover the design, and blow the surface vigorously so as to remove bubbles and ensure that the plaster has penetrated into every crevice of the pattern.

Then add more plaster, sufficient to bring the whole up to tile thickness, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Mark this high tide mark on the wooden sides before starting to pour and you will have a guide.

In a quarter of an hour, the plaster will have set quite hard. Leave for a little longer, then remove the wooden surround, invert the whole thing, and carefully pull away the clay.

Should an odd bubble or two have escaped the blowing operations, it will have left its mark as a small semi-spherical

mixed plaster, but do this before the tile dries.

Now make some fresh plaster, and, while this is thickening, prepare a hanger for the back of the plaque.

This is a piece of cardboard or tin, about 3 ins. by 1 in. in which two holes have been pierced and a length of string threaded through and knotted, Diagram 2.

Pour in the first layer of plaster, and blow as before. Then place the hanger in position and pour in the rest of the plaster so that only the string is left showing. Leave this overnight, and then remove walls. Colour with poster or water colour.

Finish the plaque by fixing a calendar to the bottom edge, by means of two lengths of ribbon glued to the back, and string fastened behind paper on the back, 1 in. from the top, Diagram 3.

Bootbrush Box

KNIFE BOX, TOAST RACK AND TABLE MATS

MATERIALS FOR BOOTBRUSH BOX

2 sides, 15 ins. by 5 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
2 ends, 9 ins. by 3$\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
2 lids, 10$\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by 6$\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1 partition, 9 ins. by 5 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1 top, 10$\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by 3 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1 handle, 6 ins. by 1$\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
1 base (ply), 15 ins. by 10 ins.
All the $\frac{1}{2}$-in. wood can be obtained from 7 ft. 6 ins. of 6 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. if a strip of wood is added to the lids to get the 6$\frac{1}{4}$ ins. measurement.
Oval nails, 1$\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Method.—Shape the sides as in Diagram 1. Glue the ends and sides nailing with oval nails. One corner of the box is shown in Diagram 2. When the box is square, nail on the ply base, then the partition. When dry, clean up with a smoothing plane. (Punch in nails first).

The Handle.—Cut the handle as shown in Diagram 3, rounding the edges with a rasp and fine glasspaper.

Screw and glue the handle in the centre of the top and, when this has been done, nail and glue the top to the box. Round the corners of the box with glasspaper.

The Lids.—The edges of lids which are to be hinged are planed as in Diagram 4. The hinges are fixed 1$\frac{1}{2}$ ins. from the ends of the lid, and small grooves are cut to take the thickness of the hinges which are then screwed on.

Place the lid in position and mark where the hinge will be screwed on to the top. When the lids have been finally fitted, detach ready for finishing.

Finish.—Stain the inside of the box, rub down the outside with fine glasspaper, fill all cracks with plaster of paris ; rub down again ; coat with a glue size or weak glue, finally rubbing down with fine glasspaper when dry. Apply at least two coats of good hard gloss paint.

The model illustrated was painted chocolate with a cream handle.

When the paint is thoroughly dry, screw on the lids.

MATERIALS FOR KNIFE BOX

4 pieces of wood, 11 ins. by 2 ins. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in.
2 pieces of wood, 9 ins. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in.
2 pieces of wood, 4 ins. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (handles).
1 piece 3-ply, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 11 ins.
3 pieces of baize, 11 ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
Finished sizes
To hold a breadknife or carvers, make the 4 pieces suitably longer.

Method.—Round the two top corners of each 11-in. piece of wood as in Diagram 1. As the 3-ply will be let into the box from underneath, two of the 11-in. pieces are planed off to the thickness of the ply. The other two pieces come outside the ply bottom, Diagram 2, see page 250. Round top edges of 2 sides.

Assembling.—Glue and pin the 2 sides and 2 ends together, Diagram 2. Then inset the ply bottom, and, if $\frac{1}{2}$-in. veneer pins are used, it can be glued and held in.

The plywood bottom is well held by being nailed to the two divisions, which are glued and pinned on, after their positions have been previously marked. Nail the ply on to the divisions from under the box. Glue on the handles which are shaped as in Diagram 3, page 250. The handles are $\frac{1}{4}$ in. from the top of the ends, and in middle of side.

Line the bottoms of the sections with baize, using glue for fixing.

Finish.—Give a coating of french polish, rub down with fine paper and finally apply either french polish or wax.

MATERIALS FOR TOAST RACK

6 pieces of wood, $3\frac{1}{8}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{3}{16}$ in. (finished sizes).
1 piece of wood, $4\frac{1}{8}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{3}{16}$ in. (finished sizes).
2 pieces of wood, 7 ins. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (length not finished).
1 piece of wood, 7 ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (lengths not finished).
$\frac{1}{2}$-in. veneer pins.

Method.—Cut each of the six pieces as in Diagram 1 on page 250 leaving out oblong hole. The corners are rounded with a rasp and finished with a fine glasspaper.

The larger middle piece ($4\frac{1}{8}$ ins.) has an oblong finger-hole cut as shown in Diagram 1.

Commence by boring out a $\frac{3}{4}$-in. round hole, taking out the rest of the waste wood with a chisel.

The Base.—This has seven grooves $\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep and 3/16 in. wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. apart to take the upright pieces, Diagram 2 on page 250. First cut one groove and make sure a piece fits before cutting the next groove. It is also wise to clean up the pieces ready for polishing before they are glued on as they are difficult to get at when the rack is assembled.

See that each piece is square with the base before attending to the next, and use the glue sparingly when fitting in the pieces in order to avoid as much cleaning up as possible.

To fix the divisions, $\frac{1}{2}$-in. veneer pins are driven in from under the base.

When the glue has quite set, see that the pieces are in line before fixing on the two sides. Any projection may be carefully removed with a finely set smoothing plane (see Diagram 3).

Finish.—Rub down with fine glasspaper, brush over a coat of french polish or " glaze," rub down again and finish with french polish applied with a small pad, or glaze put on with a soft brush.

If work can be done neatly, the faces of the pieces may be polished before gluing into the grooves.
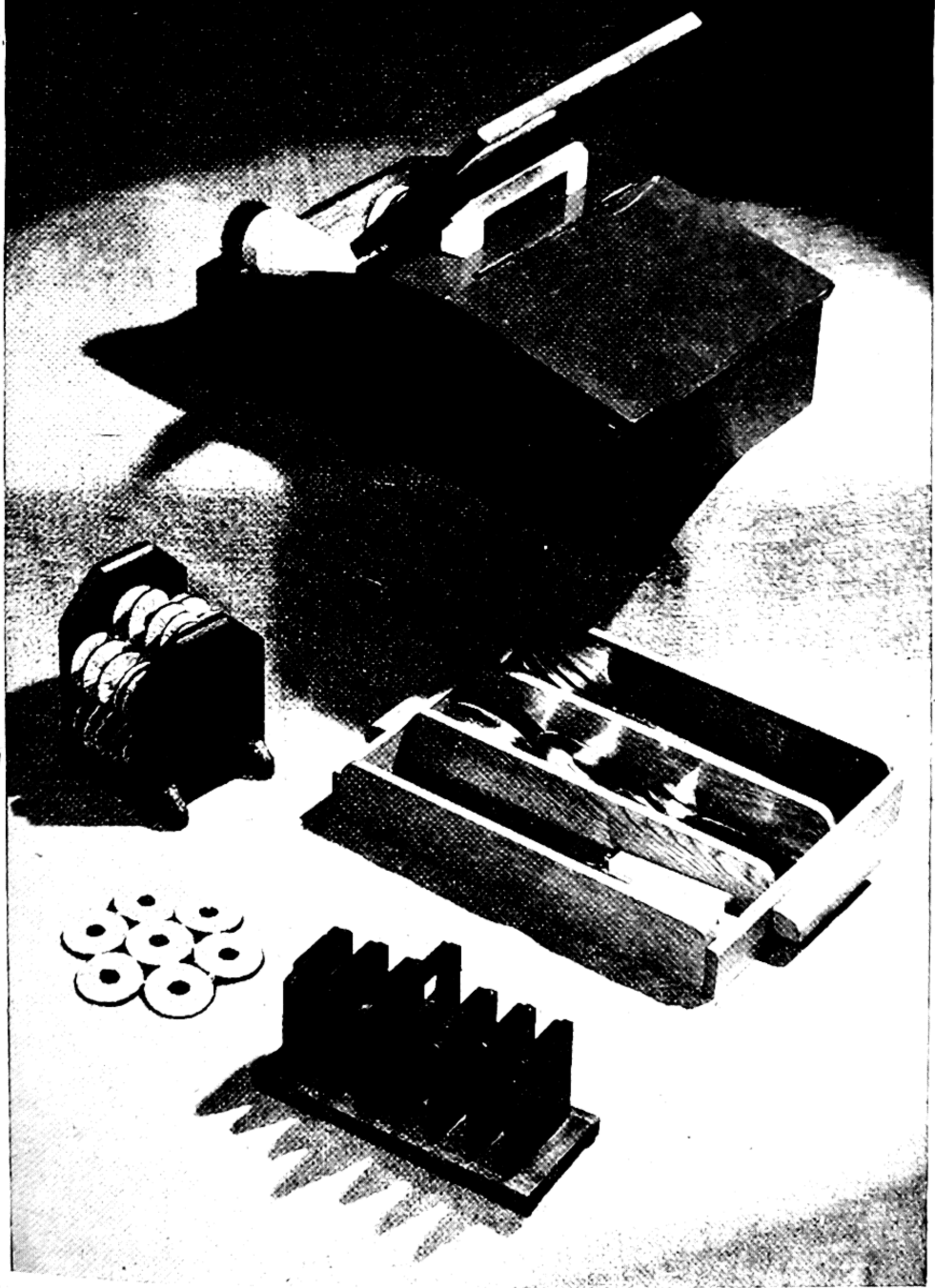
THE HOUSEWIFE *will be sure to welcome this bootbrush box, with its two compartments, one for black and one for brown cleaning materials. Knife box, toast rack and mat stand and mats are all simple to make. and most effective.*

3 IN.

3¼ IN.

15 IN.

DIAGRAM 1

DIAGRAM 2

¼ IN.

¾ IN.   1 IN.

6 IN.
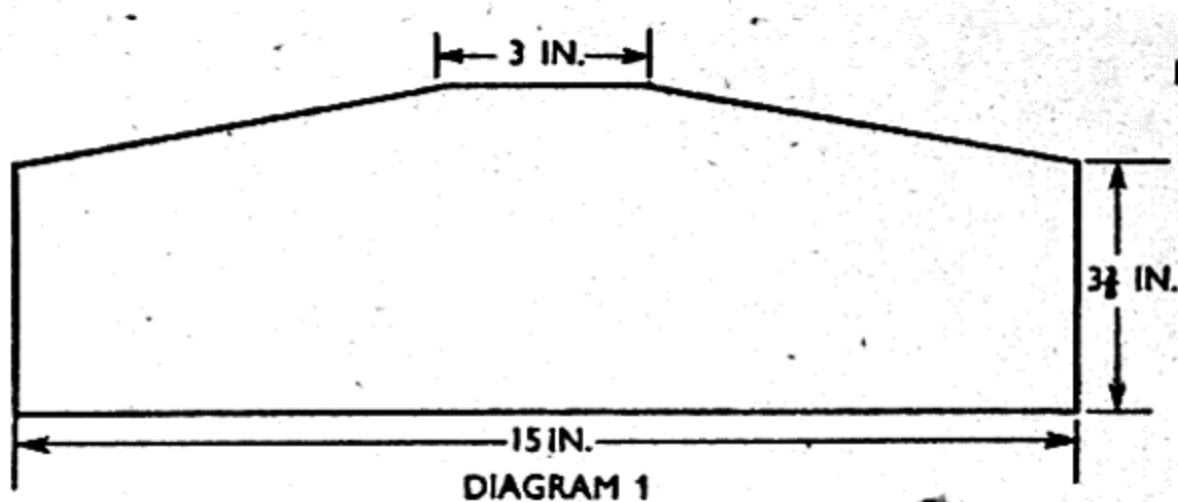
DIAGRAM 3
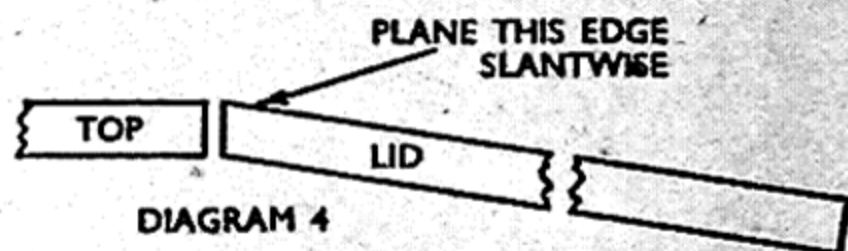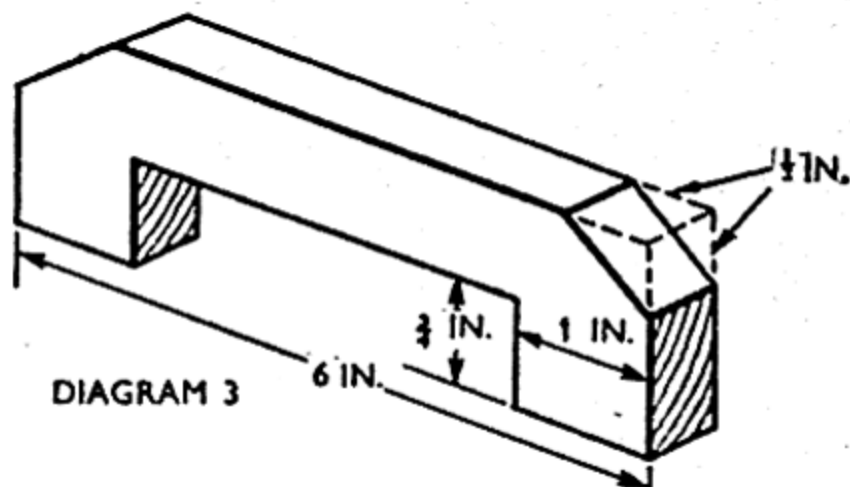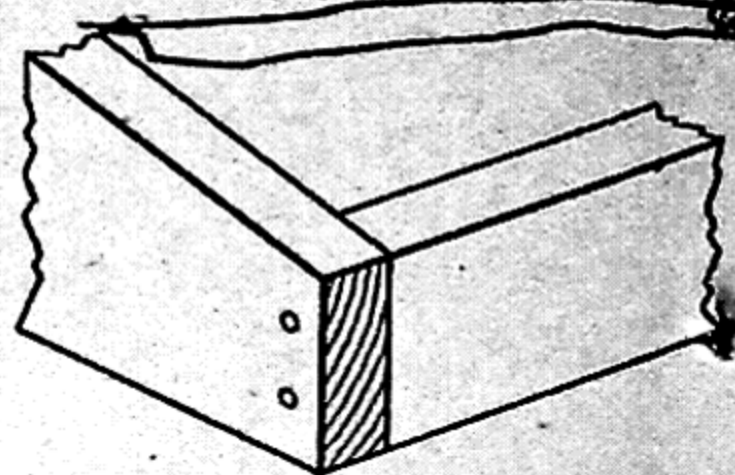
PLANE THIS EDGE SLANTWISE

TOP

LID

DIAGRAM 4

TABLE MATS

MATERIALS

Cardboard disks from milk bottles.
Raffia.
Varnish.

Method.—Cover seven cardboard milk bottle tops with raffia, using a raffia or tapestry needle, and binding them over and over through the central hole.

If desired, button-hole stitch can be done along the outer edges.

Stitch the covered disks together to form a mat consisting of one central ring surrounded by six others. Make half a dozen of these mats.

Give them a coat of copal varnish and hang up to dry.

For a backing use leather, felt, linoleum or American cloth.

Place the mats on the material, draw round the edges, and then cut out the shapes, which are fastened to the raffia with glue. This backing is optional, the mats being quite serviceable without.
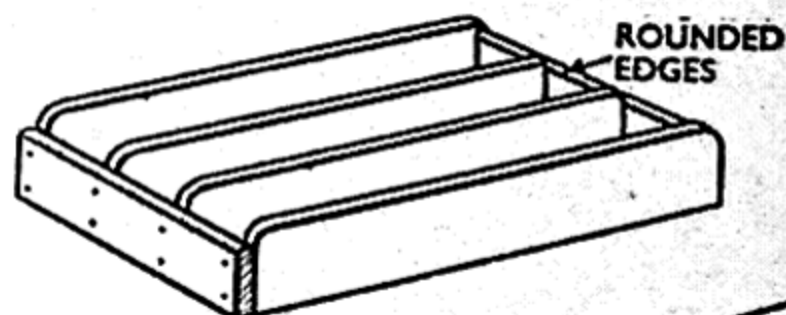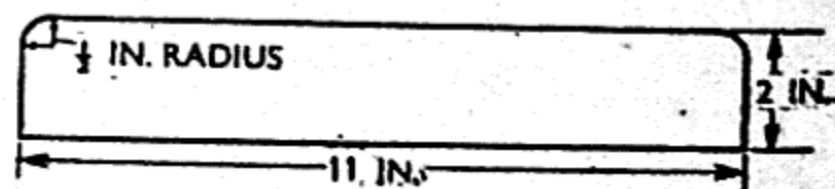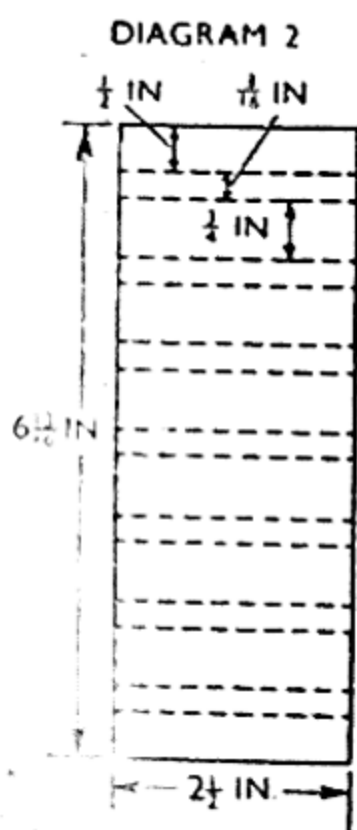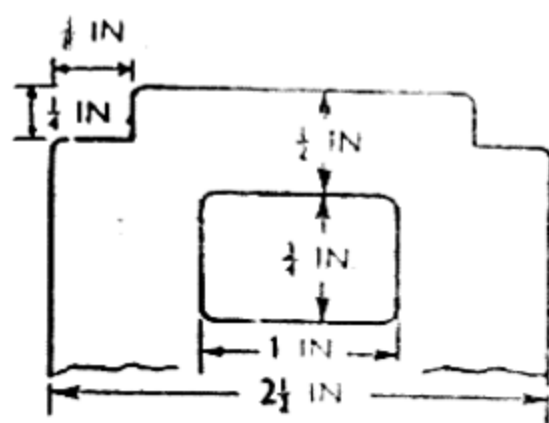
¼ IN

1¼ IN

¼ IN

¾ IN

1 IN

2¼ IN

DIAGRAM 1

DIAGRAM 2

¼ IN   ⅞ IN

¼ IN

6¾ IN

2¼ IN

DIAGRAM 3

DIAGRAMS OF TOAST RACK
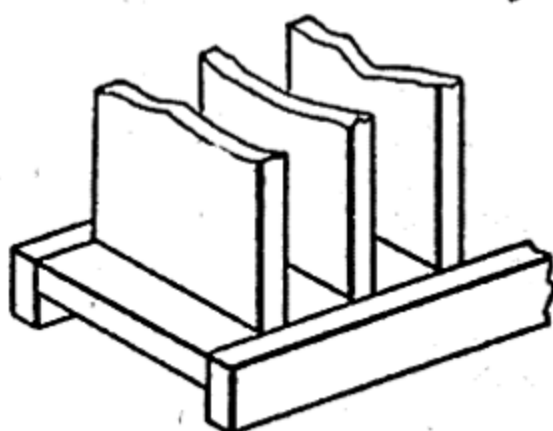
¼ IN. RADIUS

2 IN.

11 IN.

DIAGRAM 1

ROUNDED EDGES

DIAGRAM 2

DIAGRAM 3

DIAGRAMS OF KNIFE BOX

TABLE MAT RACK

MATERIALS

2 pieces of oak, one 12 ins. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in. and the other 10 ins. by 1 in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Plane up the first piece of oak, and saw off one piece 6 ins. long and one 5 ins. long for the front and back of the rack.

Now plane up the other piece 10 ins. by 1 in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and saw off two pieces each $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long for the feet.

Mark out the grooves on the feet, accurately gauging the depth 1/16 in. Saw down each side of the grooves and chisel to the gauge mark.

Gauge the width of the slots on the front and back to a depth of 1 in. The slots should be exactly the same width as the thickness of wood left in the grooves on the feet ($\frac{3}{8}$ in.) and 7/16th in. from the edge. Saw down the slots and chisel off at the 1-in. mark. The front and back should now slide into the grooves on the feet.

Shape the front and back as shown and take a 3/16th-in. chamfer off the front of each.

Shape the ends of the feet and chamfer carefully.

Glasspaper thoroughly; glue the joints, and when set polish with wax polish, staining first if a dark shade is desired.
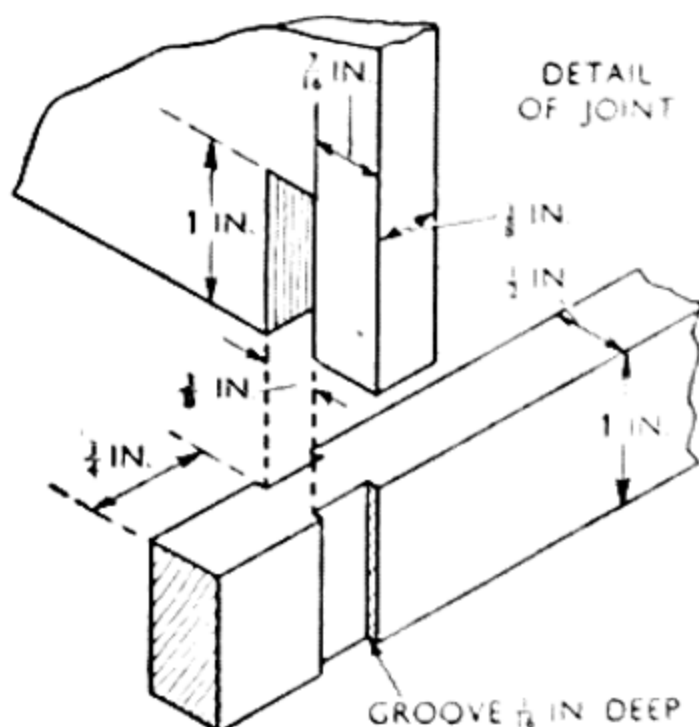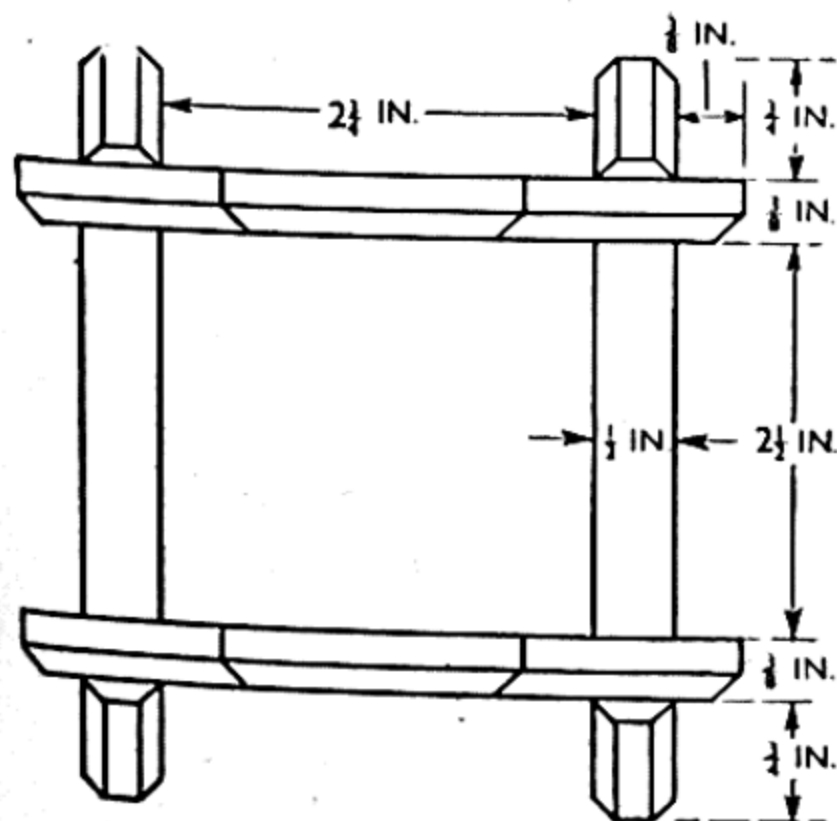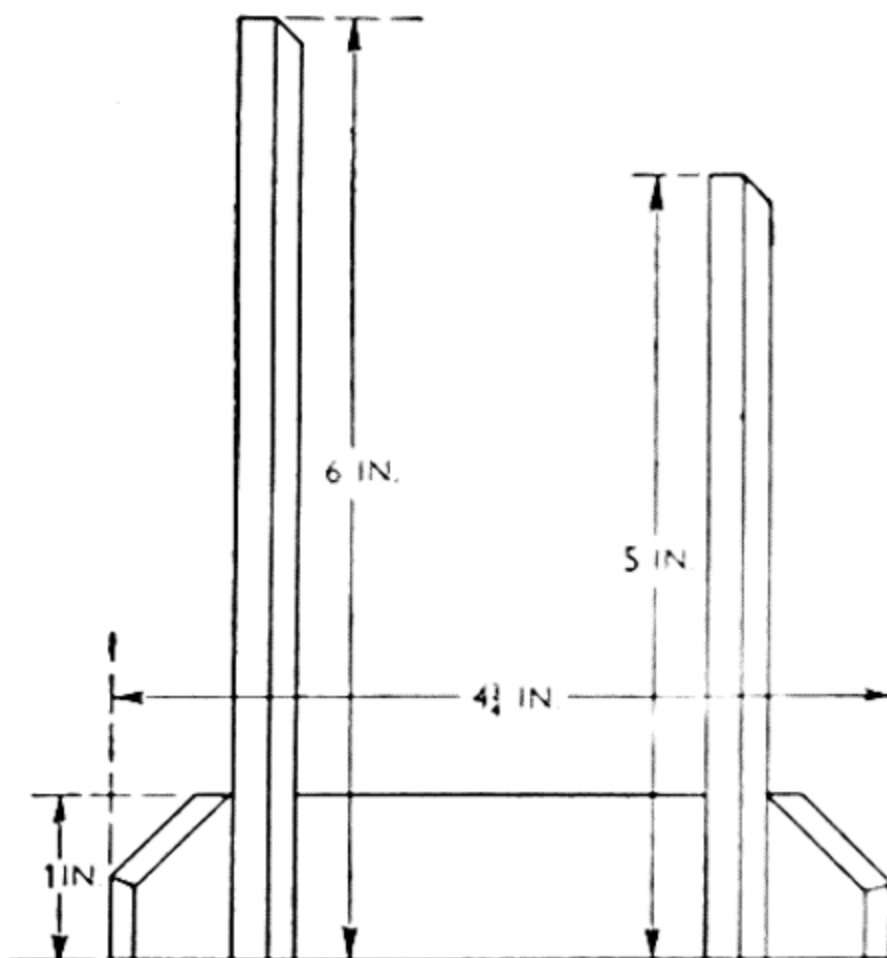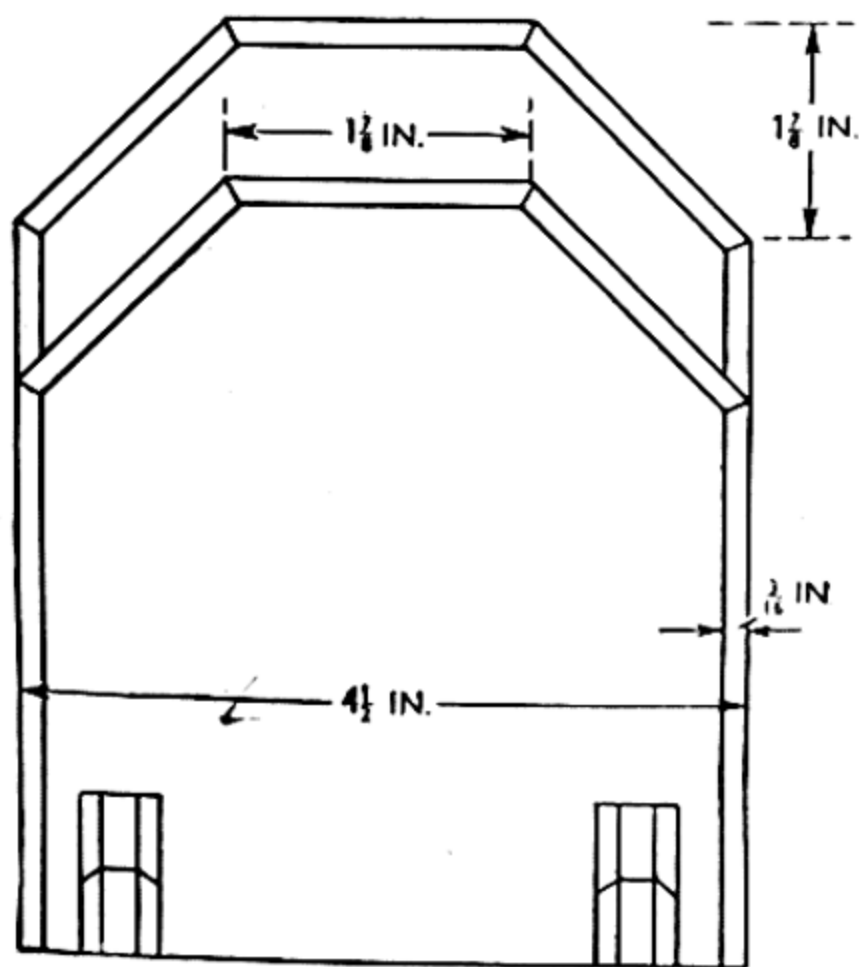

TABLE MAT RACK

Shopping Basket

OF CARDBOARD DISKS AND RAFFIA

MATERIALS

134 cardboard milk bottle tops.   Raffia.
Blind cord or sea grass.   Varnish.

Method.—The   basket   illustrated
measures 14 ins. by 10 ins. and requires
134 milk tops.

Wash and dry the milk tops, or make
cardboard disks of a similar size, and,
using a raffia or tapestry needle, cover
them with strands of raffia, tightly binding
it over and over through the central hole.

Cover 102 in one colour and 32 in a
contrasting shade.   Then join up the
covered disks, as shown in Diagram 1.

First join two tops together with a
single stitch, piercing each disk with the
needle about ¼ in. from the outer edge.
Knot this but leave an end of several
inches.   Then make several turns of
raffia alternately through each hole, like
a figure eight.   Finish by twisting the
raffia tightly several times around the
connecting link between the disks.   Tie
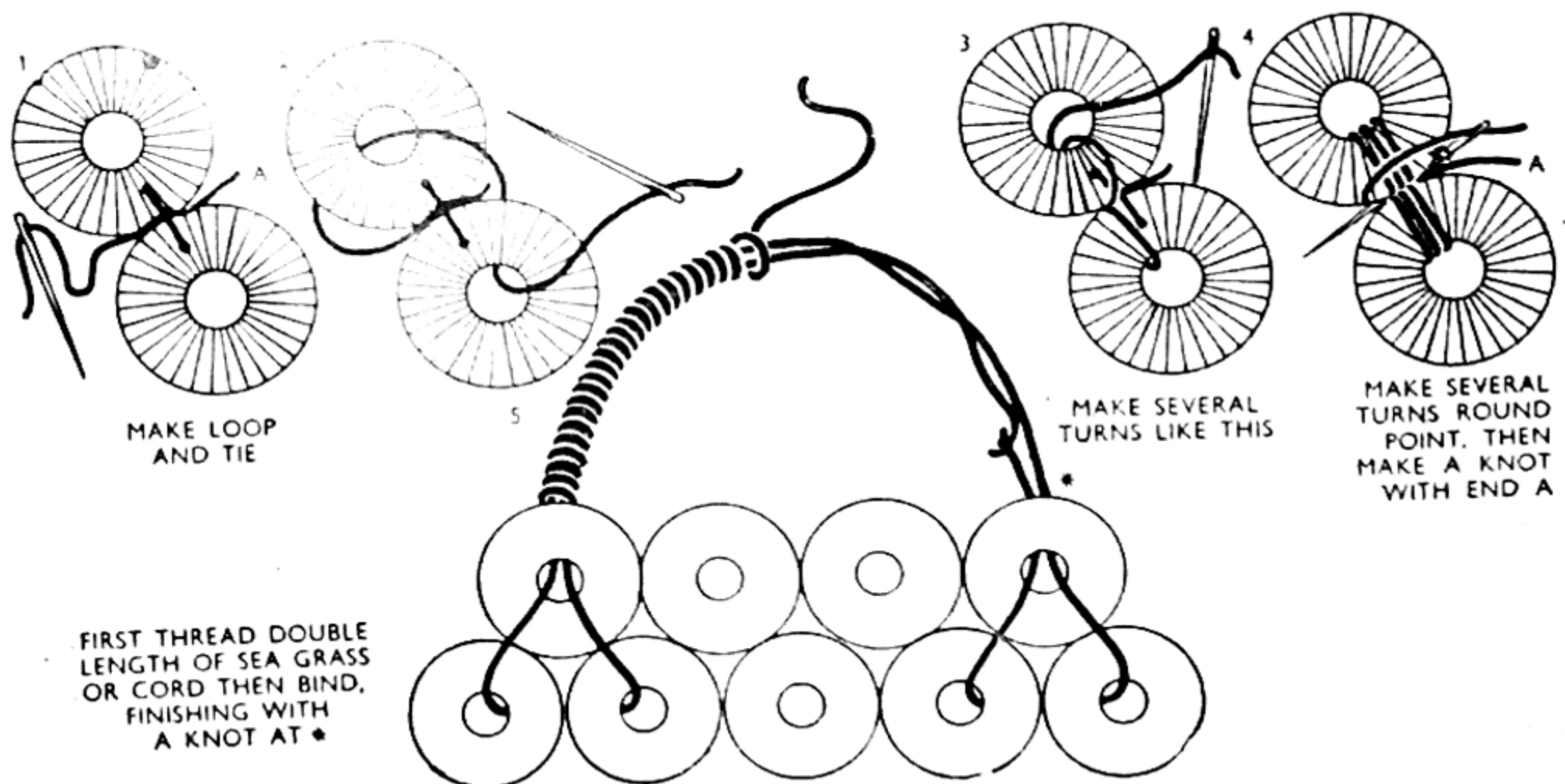
the end to the piece which was left free.

Take care that all knots come on the
same side, which will be the inner one
when the basket is completed.

Join up 18 tops into one long row.
To this add a second row, placing the
tops alternate to those above, so that
each top is fastened to two above it.
When the third row is added it will be
seen that every milk top in the second row
is now fastened to six adjoining tops, and
this is the basis of the pattern throughout.

When seven rows have been done, fold
over the sides and join up the end.   Then
add a base by putting in one more row
of eight tops.

Then add the handles.   Take two
strands of sea grass, cover with a third.
Diagram 5 shows the method.

Finally cut off all untidy ends inside the
basket, and, to make it waterproof, give
a coat of copal varnish.   A cloth lining
can be added if desired.

MAKE LOOP
AND TIE

MAKE SEVERAL
TURNS LIKE THIS

MAKE SEVERAL
TURNS ROUND
POINT. THEN
MAKE A KNOT
WITH END A

FIRST THREAD DOUBLE
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ANOTHER GIFT *that will please the housewife, is the shopping bag made from raffia wound round cardboard disks. This is a gift that could be made satisfactorily by quite a young child with only a little supervision.*

PAINTED GLASS *makes a most personal and original gift. Three sets of glass are shown here : a water jug and glass for the guest bedroom ; three tumblers for summer drinks ; and four little tub glasses for aperitifs.*

Teapot Stand

TILE PRINTED WITH LEAVES

MATERIALS

A glazed tile 6 ins. square.
2 chrysanthemum leaves.
Etching ink or oil colour.
Blotting paper and some soft rag.
2 ft. of wooden moulding or beading.
Wood, 6 ins. square, for base.

Method.—Lay the leaf on a sheet of paper, and with a piece of soft rag or a stencil brush, dab the surface with a little oil colour. Place leaf face downwards in position on the tile. Cover with blotting paper and gently press until close contact has been made with the tile surface.

Carefully peel off the leaf by means of the stalk. Repaint the leaf and place in its second position. Proceed in this way until the pattern is completed.

When the tile is dry, glue to the wood base and surround with an edging of wood moulding.

A tile printed with chrysanthemum leaves makes this delightful stand
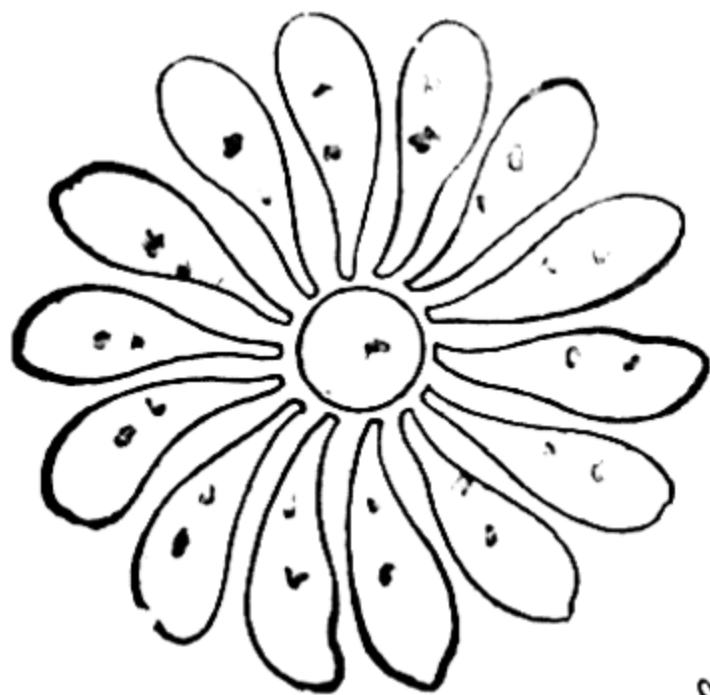
Painted Glass

FOR BEDROOM OR DINING ROOM

There is on the market a great deal of plain glass in simple, good shapes, some of which is very suitable for decorating.

Oil enamel is easy to use and very durable and can be bought in many good colours for sixpence a pot. You will need also a medium size camel hair brush and a pot of thinning medium.

If you are completely inexperienced in painting, practise a little first by making spots and simple brush marks on a jam jar so that your work will look crisp and direct.

Small repeat motifs are most effective and care must be taken not to smear the work as you paint round the glass. The decorations shown here can be followed easily if you trace the outline from the diagram on to a piece of paper and stick it on the inside of the glass. Fill in neatly, using simple brush strokes as much as possible. Keep your paint fairly thick so that it does not run, but experiment first on your jam jar until you get the right consistency. Before handling leave to dry for at least a week in as dust-free an atmosphere as possible.
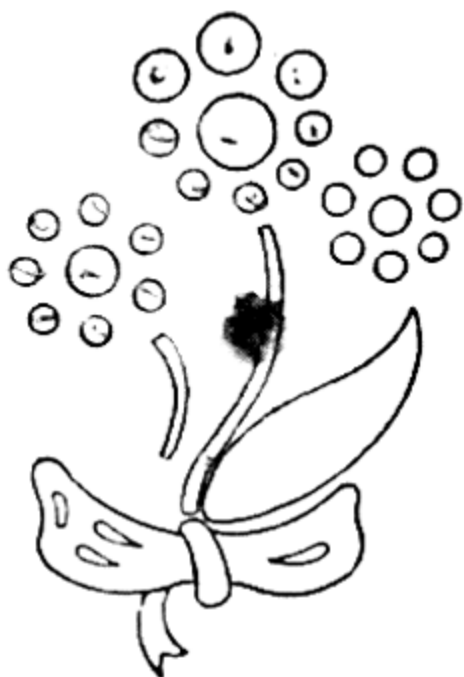
The daisy-flower motif below was used round the sides of the water jug in the photograph shown on the left, a smaller version of the flower decorates the glass.

The motif on the left can be used in the centre of a dotted oval or circle. One of the smaller flower-heads is incorporated round the sides of the tub glasses.

The flower and ribbon bow design on the right is a repeat of the motif illustrated immediately above it but shown surrounded by small dots of white paint.

The bird and leaf motif above was used on the fronts of the little tub glasses shown in the photograph. A coloured circle decorates the base of the glass.